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THE TEMPORAL POWER.

The Pope Claims His Dominions, By Titles Such as No Other Sovereign Can Show.

AN ABLE STATEMENT AND ESTABLISHED FACT.

One of the most interesting and valuable historical reviews of the Pope's temporal power, which have been published for many years, was the paper read by Mr. W. J. Sparrow, LL. D., at the Conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society of England, in Hull, on Aug. 5th, before a large audience of representative clergy and laity.

The following is the most important portion of this address:

For 300 years the Christians continued to be most loyal of the subjects of the empire, and in all things lawful to render obedience to the Emperor of Rome. But from the time when Constantine removed the seat of the empire to Constantinople, there never raised in Rome a temporal prince to whom the Pontiff owed permanent allegiance.

THE DONATION WAS DIVINE, NOT HUMAN.

It is sometimes urged that Rome was included in the Empire of the Greek Emperors and appeared in the list of territories subject to their sway; but although it may have been so described by courtly sycophants, and although the Emperors may have called themselves monarchs of a domain which included Rome within its ambit, yet, in truth and in fact, Rome enjoyed complete independence under the Roman Pontiff from the time when Constantine departed from Italy.

LUTHERANS IN RUSSIA.

It Makes a Very Great Difference Whose Ex is Cored.

Russia has for some time past shown as clearly as she could that the Lutheran Church in the Baltic provinces is an eyecore to her. If a man belonging to that Church wants to become a Schismatic, he is received with open arms; but if a Schismatic joins "the grand old Church of Luther" he is transported to Siberia for the rest of his natural life.

When Papi drove out the Lombards, we are expressly told that he made restitution to the Church and the Commonwealth of the city of Rome of the territory that had been wrongfully taken from them by the Lombards. Again, when Charlemagne delivered Rome from its foes, he expressly declares that he restored it, not gave it, to the Pope; that he made a restitution, not a donation.

When Britain was a mixture of swamp and forest amid which the painted savages wandered and fought, the Vicar of Christ was a temporal prince. If there be any property sacred upon this earth the patrimony of the Church is pre-eminently sacred. The patrimony of the Church consisted originally of twenty-three distinct portions, and wherever was the patrimony of the Church there was the seed of civilization, there were slaves freed, arts and learning flourished, and order arose out of chaos.

AN IRISH SHRINE.

St. Mary's Ancient Cathedral in Limerick. The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland recently visited St. Mary's cathedral and some other interesting historical buildings in Limerick.

A picture is sometimes held up to us of the Pope without any temporal dominions ruling his Church as a purely spiritual prince, free from all earthly cares and independent of all earthly princes; and this picture has its attractions for some Catholics; but, alighting though it may be, it is quite impossible of realization. The Pope could not be the subject of any sovereign, and if he resided in the dominions of any prince he would not be an independent sovereign.

MET DEATH IN THE SOUDAN.

HALIFAX, September 5.—Information has been received that Andrew Flack, a Halifax man, who was a corporal in the Royal Irish Rifles, died while on service with the British army in the Soudan. Flack participated in many skirmishes in Egypt. He took part in a recent battle with the Dervishes, killing three during the engagement, and was recommended for a medal. A battle became inflamed, causing several deaths, to which the poor fellow succumbed on August 15. In a letter to his wife

against her, but she will have, as in the beginning, to exercise her spiritual power through seas of fire and seas of blood, through constant struggle and through endless agonies. At the present moment, in the year of Our Lord 1899, rulers of the Kingdom of Italy dare not grant to the people the right of voting, their Parliament is elected by an insignificant minority of the nation, and the reason for this miserable mockery of freedom is, as they themselves admit, the intense Catholicity of the great mass of the community. The real people of Italy are Catholic to their hearts' core, and were they allowed to press their wishes, were they entrusted with a constitution like England or America, they would speedily sweep out the swarm of infidels and renegades who are masquerading as the representatives of the Italian people. But even if the facts were the reverse of what they are, it is probably the first time in the history of the world that the desire of a robber for the goods of his victim was solemnly urged as a justification of the robbery. The inhabitants of the Papal States were well contented with their lot, as indeed they had good reason to be. A revolution may be lawful under certain circumstances. If the people find their rulers acting in a way as to involve in fact the moral and social existence of the State, the people in self-defense are justified in protesting themselves. And so has the Church judged again and again; but not only was there no justification for a revolution in the Papal States, but in fact there was no revolution. By force, by the guile and arms of foreigners was the Holy Father deprived of his dominions. But this is no new or strange experience. Nine times has the city of Rome been in the hands of usurpers. Thirty Popes have been compelled to leave Rome; four were imprisoned; seven resigned to exile at Avignon; four were unable even to visit the Eternal City. There has hardly been a century during which the Papal dominions have not been ravaged, dismembered or usurped. The Temporal Sovereignty, as history teaches us, is always being assailed, but history also teaches us it is invariably restored. Nowhere is the marvelous manner of Providence shown more clearly than in the story of the restoration of the Papacy. The hands used to do this service have often been the most unlikely, humanly speaking, for the purpose. Often has the Pope been restored by those who, judging by the world's standard of reason and policy, were most interested in his destruction.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelous work, scenes such coming many miles to see from the CITY, Mass. OLIVER, MORLEY, MIZZELL and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OLYMPIA, corner St. Oshers and St. Urban streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

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YOUTHFUL MARRIAGES.

Some of the Mistakes Made by Romantic Young Men and Women. There is a diversity of opinion on the subject of youthful marriages. It may be a question whether young people know their own minds sufficiently well before the age of twenty-two to hazard a final choice. Taste changes very much between the age of eighteen and the age above mentioned. Many who have made their choice earlier have carried it out from a sense of honor and not from love, because a wider range of choice has shown them, too late, alas! their mistake. The burdens of life are heavy enough to bear without adding this, the worst of all. Where the husband and the wife really love each other they get along well through the vicissitudes of life, because an immeasurable source of happiness always remains to them whatever disasters betide, and that is their unflinching sympathy with each other. Nothing less than this enables a young couple to endure with equanimity all the cares and anxieties and disappointments of married life. Nothing is more common than to see two young persons marry with the approval of the families and all the friends on each side. "What a fortunate match for both of them!" every one exclaims. To outside appearances every thing is all right. It may be a few years, or it may be only one—when, to the surprise of their acquaintances, it is announced that the marriage has turned out unhappily. The explanation is simple—there was no love between them. There was a degree of friendship; there was a mutual expectation of advantage from the connection, but love there was not. For the ordinary transactions and relations of life re-

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The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelous work, scenes such coming many miles to see from the CITY, Mass. OLIVER, MORLEY, MIZZELL and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OLYMPIA, corner St. Oshers and St. Urban streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

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HOLY TEMPERANCE.

A Catholic Bishop's Views.

DISASTERS CAUSED THROUGH DRUNKENNESS.

Bishop Gilmore's Address Before the National Temperance Union.

Reverend Fathers and gentlemen of the National Temperance Union, I take much pleasure in bidding you welcome to our fair city by the Lake. To us it is more than a joy that you have chosen Cleveland as the place to meet to discuss the Cause of Temperance and forward the work of the societies you represent.

In a month from this we will have also amongst us the German Verein and with it a meeting of a Catholic Congress. Cleveland has just cause to rejoice in these two events. One to forward the interests of faith and charity; the other to advocate the cause of virtue. It is certainly not saying too much that both are worthy the highest efforts of Christian men.

Last of wealth and lust of pleasure are the two great evils of the world and are confined to no time, nor place. They are part of the history of life—individual and general. When Adam gave away to appetite and Noe planted his vine, they gave way to law and nature, which in itself had no moral guilt. Guilt came from disobedience and an over indulgence of a legitimate use.

The use of wine is not a sin, nor are we here either to preach untenable doctrine, or to exaggerate evil. The use of God's gifts is not a sin. Hence we do not abstain from wine to preach the doctrine that the use of wine is a sin, or that stimulant is forbidden, but we are here to proclaim distinctly and clearly, "Intemperance is a sin, and drunkenness is a crime." It requires no learned philosophy nor far-traveled experience to teach the evils of intemperance. They are written on our door posts, in the family and in the individual; society groans under its evils; our prisons are filled with it; our homes are desolated by it; our young corrupted, our old debased; women enslaved and man ruined; intellect, health, and hope destroyed; hell filled, God belittled, man lost, Christ crucified and the devil rejoiced by drink. When Father Mathew appeared to the world he had passion to contend with, but he had reason to back him. No reasoning man discusses or denies the evils of liquor. At best he but palliates them, and seeks to shade himself in the folds of his conscience from the abuse. It is much in argument to have the principle of wrong admitted; much more if the wrong is pushed home to the individual. Here is least is the advantage ground of the cause of temperance. The world admits its position, yields assent to its reasoning; but it is where the struggle begins. Reason—passion, struggling for the mastery—will it be difficult to tell which wins, or will win. Of this we are sure, many fall, and in their fall, heart, hope, truth, justice; all that is bright, beautiful, joyous, go down, go down to the grave; down into hell.

There is a wide spread notion that so long as a man confines his drinking to himself society has no right to interfere with him. Abstractly this may be conceded, but as a concrete fact, does any man confine the evil of his drinking solely to himself? Simply no man is alone in the world, and whenever there is association there is scandal, and with scandal the right to prohibit.

Society has the right to protect itself against scandal and open, or even secret, corruption. Evil has no rights; good alone has rights. The advantage of association such as yours is, that unity gives strength and direction, and keeps living the fact that drink is an evil, and society has a right to protect itself against it.

Though the means in general proposed to check the evil of intemperance is moral persuasion, yet it is not either out of place, nor illegal to resort to legitimate laws and even to severe and determined law to repress evil. Society has as good a right to protect itself against moral evil as it has against physical, and no one denies the latter. Society has a right to defend itself against intemperance, and to repress with stern hand the evils that come from it.

I have no sympathy with the assumption that whisky is above legislation, or that beer is above law; nor have I the slightest sympathy with the assumption that nationality has a right to offend public sentiment simply because foreign custom somewhere tolerates evil. Evil is evil; good is good. Drunkenness and Sunday desecration are evil, let them come from where they may.

Because the Puritan went too far in his Sabbath observance that is no reason that the Christian Sunday be desecrated and decency and order disturbed.

I think the duty and the right of temperance to speak firmly to intemperance and bid evil to cover. I believe in restraining by firm law the abuse of drink and regulating by wise direction its legitimate use. I believe in Sunday closing and in high license, and a bold face to the intolerance of whisky.

Society has a right to defend itself against the evil of intemperance. The unborn child has a right to be begotten without the taint of crime in his blood; the wife has a right to be protected against the brutality of drunkenness, and society has a right to be protected against the curse of whisky and its concomitants.

Personal liberty has no right to assail innocence, or in crime shield itself against repression. Liberty is not license, nor is license independence. Men are free only as far as God makes them free. No man is free to do wrong; but intemperance is not only wrong, it is a crime, and against crime is law made. Law is made for the protection of innocence and the punishment of crime. I think the temperance cause is too timid. It is well to use persuasion; but I believe also in force to repress crime.

I say therefore, gentlemen of the National Temperance Union, you are justified in seeking by wise law to restrain intemperance and to restrain the use of liquor. You are also justified in seeking to regulate its sale both at time and place. The Sunday is a day of rest. It is God's day; when man and beast and stranger are commanded to rest, and by religious services men are to worship God and in well-doing sanctify the day.

Your resolutions, the outgrowth of your deliberations, will in a measure have their influence in the cause in which you are engaged. They will be a cry on the house-top in the cause of virtue, and, without exaggeration, will sound the note of the intemperance you represent and the wise counsel that they give strength to the cause you advocate.

Let your deliberations be firm and aggressive—wisely, not foolishly—but firm in word and act. Let your mutual exchange of thought be carried back to the societies you represent, thus giving unity of thought and unity of action in the cry for sobriety which you make.

Again, I bid you welcome to Cleveland, and I pray God to forward the cause of temperance, to direct your deliberations, to bless you collectively and individually.

THE OTHER SIDE OF IT.

The Cause of the Poverty of Quebec.

Mr. John P. Sutton Forebodes a Brilliant Future for the French-Canadian Province—A Bit of Canadian Politics.

To the Editor of The State Journal:

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 29.—The Journal is, generally speaking, well posted on the leading questions of the day, at home and abroad, and courteous in its treatment of all debatable subjects. An exception only proves the general rule, and certainly the following editorial paragraph in your issue of to-day is a "wild and woolly" exception to your generally well founded intelligence. The paragraph reads:

"The province of Quebec, already deeply in debt, is making fresh loans at the rate of about \$3,000,000 a year. Money is hard to get from the peasants, and the church and school system of the province is a mill stone tied to the neck of the administration. There are 7,500 ecclesiastics that must be maintained directly by the government. When this is remembered, it is not a matter of surprise that Quebec is in a state of chronic bankruptcy."

I won't dispute the financial embarrassment of the province of Quebec, but your conclusions about the church and school system, and the extraordinary year, about the 7,500 ecclesiastics maintained by the government, prove negatively that somebody has been fooling you in a most extravagant manner. My dear sir, there is not a priest in the province of Quebec that receives a salary from the government, unless he performs some service for the public, and for which he is entitled to a stipend. In this he stands on the same platform with the Protestant clergymen. The Catholic clergy of the province of Quebec are not paid by the state. They are supported by tithes, in accordance with the treaty by which the British obtained Canada. The language, the law, the religion and the institutions of the French were to be left as they were before the conquest; and on every public celebration, the French Canadian never forgets to hold aloft a banner bearing the inscription "Notre langue, Nos lois et nos institutions." ("Our language, our laws and our institutions.") The religious and temporal affairs of the Catholics of Quebec pertain to themselves and no Protestant, directly or indirectly, contributes a cent to the revenues of the Catholics by reason of any law forcing him to do so. The French Catholics, farmers, in obedience to their own laws, have jealously maintained by them, pay tithes to their clergy, and the tithes constitute a lien on the farms up to the time it may pass into Protestant hands, when the tithes cease to be obligatory on the non-Catholic proprietor. The tithes in Quebec is a small affair, it is paid willingly and rarely exacted by legal means. Living men remember when the Episcopalian minister went, with English troops at his back, to the house of the Irish Catholic farmer and demanded payment for services never rendered, and too often, when the farmer refused to submit to injustice, he was shot dead at his own door in the name of British law. Even now armed bodies of police and soldiery are massed in parts of Wales to force Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists to pay tithes to Episcopalian ministers, whose services they will not have and whose doctrines are not acceptable to them. You don't find any such injustice in the Catholic province of Quebec. The salary of an assistant priest in a Quebec parish is about \$160 a year, with very plain substantial board. It is moderate enough in all conscience.

Some of the religious corporations are wealthy, but their wealth has arisen from the increased value of the lands originally bestowed upon them, and to which they are justly entitled, unless we take it for granted, with some socialists and anarchist writers, that all property is robbery. The revenues so acquired are not spent in forms of wild extravagance, characteristic of those who in our days have accumulated immense fortunes by means that don't always bear the light of investigation. The religious institutions of Quebec spend their wealth in the interest of humanity, in spreading knowledge, in caring for the helpless poor, the orphan and the aged. It may seem to you very strange, but it is none the less true, that the literature of Ontario cannot begin to compare with that of Quebec, wherein the arts and sciences French Quebec far excels the British province of Ontario. Every stranger will notice in Montreal and Quebec an elegance and refinement not discoverable in the cities of Ontario. The old province has all the distinguishing characteristics of a landed regime, courteous, dignified and brave, and these are the qualifications, not only of the French, but of the Irish, Scotch and English families long settled in Quebec.

You are inaccurate in your ideas of education in Quebec. The system is denominational. The vast majority of the population is Catholic; the public school system, if adapted there, would practically be subject to Catholic influences; therefore, in justice to the feelings of the Protestant minority, each religious body is given control of its own educational interests, and the school tax is applied exactly in accordance with the wishes of the Catholic and Protestant taxpayers.

In all government grants in aid of education, the Protestant minority receives not only its pro-rata share, but even more than its actual numbers call for. There is a minister of public instruction and a Catholic and Protestant board of school commissioners, and the machinery of education works along as smoothly as possible so far as religious differences are concerned. The separate school system of Quebec creates no dividing line between the various denominations. The boys grow up together, play in the same clubs, mingle in business professions, spend their money together in charity or church bazaars, and on Sunday when they pass on their way to their various places of worship, it is always with a friendly greeting or nod of recognition. In Law university, both in law and medical faculties, Protestant lawyers and doctors have been professors. Bigotry can never exist where there is a spirit of fair play in connection with religious differences, and if there is a place in the world where a majority of one faith has a delicate consideration for the differing minority, it is certainly the Province of Quebec. John Poupard and his son, and Henri Joly, French Protestants, have for years worthily represented exclusively Catholic districts in the Quebec Parliament. Time and again the dikes of Montreal and Quebec, with their overwhelming Catholic populations have elected Protestant mayors. In Ontario,

IRELAND UNDER COERCION

What Causes Patience and Restraints Crime—Moral Sanction or Malfeasance?

A powerful independent testimony as to the cause (says a contemporary) which operates for the reduction of crime in Ireland under the Balfour régime, and the undercurrent of moral influence which engenders patience in the breasts of the oppressed tenantry, reaches us from Oxford. A son of Mr. G. Birkbeck Hill, a young medical man who has been travelling through Donegal, writes a most interesting account to his parents of what he saw among the poor people there, from which we make a few extracts: He says, "Father McFadden is the real moral force in the real position of the Derrybeg. He has put down all the illicit stills and made the peasants temperate. There is no crime in the district. His influence seems unbounded. There are about twenty cabins in the parish, and in every one that we entered he knew all about the inmates, and every one looked to him for help and advice. . . . No one would let him pass by without entreating him to enter, and for each there was a kind word, and distress brightened for a moment by a bit of Irish humor to raise a laugh. For most of them there was help also in money. He gave away 35s. while we were out, and half-a-dozen at least were relieved at his house in the evening. Every expenditure was at once noted down in a book. He begged that I would give nothing; he alone knew the needs and the condition of each family, and can give the relief without harm. The

simple pity of the people is another very noticeable thing. Over each sick man he was asked to pray, those around standing bareheaded and bent in reverence. At one cabin the moment we entered an old man blinded with ophthalmia, which is very common, fell on his knees on the mud floor and begged for a prayer to be said over him. At another, which had been threatened with eviction, we found a poor fellow dying. He had come home from America to die in the old home. He was laid on a bed made for him on the mat floor in front of the peat fire and lay moaning there with his friends standing round him. Father McFadden stayed to administer the rites of the Church, and the peasants gathered all around the hut, and stood grouped outside with their heads bent, listening to the low voice of the priest. They have no belief in the parish doctor; they throw away his medicines if they do not like the look of them, or show them to the father and ask his opinion of them. An enthusiastic doctor backed by some money might do a very great deal here.

We visited the National School. Only seventeen children were there, and a year or two back the register showed an attendance of about thirty. The falling off is the effect of Father McFadden's imprisonment. They were writing on slates—three ragged little rows of fair, curly heads, with bright, wandering faces and such odd bits of clothes. People have sent all sorts of trash over here—lady shoes and socks, bits, shirt fronts, etc.—and everything has been distributed, and made use of as far as possible on their little bodies. The stockings of the district, when there are any, come down over the feet, but leave the sole bare for walking on. The peasants are now quite quiet and

PATIENT OVER THE VICTIMS. They know they have only a year or two longer to wait for a fair hearing, and Father McFadden has complete control over them. Those who are evicted are simply taken into the other cabins. In one of these no less than three families were living together. We came on a little bay called Curran's Port, and the father was making inquiries of all the old tenants as to his history. It seems old Curran was the first settler, and that he paid £1 a year as rent; now on the same land which he rented there are now three cabins paying over £19 a year. This is the rack-renting process. The original area of land is divided and divided, and instead of the first lease being given to the acre or two which he has actually cultivated, and exacts rent from each of the new settlers himself. Mr. T. W. Russell has stated that this land was bought by Mr. Olphert with the rental in its present condition, but these things have been done and not one of the old men could remember themselves, nor had they heard their fathers or grandfathers speak of, any other landlord than an Olphert. It was of these cabins of which Mr. Olphert gave evidence, speaking of their good and prosperous condition. They are by far

THE WORST CABINS I HAVE SEEN. Those about Derrybeg are much better, and here almost every family showed signs of ill nutrition to a greater or less extent. The few sheep they have, which have been spoken of as a sign of their wealth, are the leanest, scraggiest things, fighting to get a livelhood out of the black moor, and are sold to the dealer for anything they will fetch. We spent six or seven hours driving round to cabin after cabin, and everywhere the people welcomed Father McFadden with simple delight and affection. Did we pass a cabin, trying to hurry on, out ran the people after us, and there was no peace till we came. Everywhere there was a welcome and a shake of the hand for me. Father McFadden is worth coming miles to see; he is a sort of General Gordon. He told me he was most anxious for some "young bloods," as he called them, to come over in the autumn to watch the trial. I went home to tea with Father McFadden, and was taken all round the chapel and house, and shown exactly the

SCENE OF THE DEATH OF INSPECTOR MARTIN. The house stands in a small courtyard behind the chapel; a flight of narrow steps leads up from the chapel to the door in which is a door leading on to the moor, used only by the father and the few people who live on that side of the townland. When Mass was over the congregation all left by the front or main entrance. After all the great show of power the people are only all the

MORE UNITED AND PATIENTLY DETERMINED than before. They quite understand the situation, and are ready to keep quiet and to be evicted or not for the next two or three years. The landlords have not got a penny more of rent for it, and it is not likely that any more evictions will be attempted in Derrybeg for some time to come. Father McFadden has now so much political work to do that he needs two curates.

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA. Millions of acres of free government land in the Mouse River, Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake regions of Dakota, near the great markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Secure a home in Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Phrenology teaches that fullness under the eyes denotes language. Observation teaches that black and blue marks under the eyes denote bad language. When you can get a horse at a bargain, drive your bargain.

A WOMAN'S AWFUL SUICIDE.

Over Niagara's Brink in Sight of Scores of Spectators.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., September 5.—An unknown woman jumped into the Niagara river and passed over the Falls, shortly before noon to-day. The woman, who was dressed neatly in dark clothes, was of light complexion, and had auburn hair, apparently about 25 years of age, was seen walking calmly toward the Niagara river, a short distance above Prospect Point. Soon after reaching the river she was seen by visitors near the falls to tear her hat and parasol lightly into the river. A moment afterwards she glanced hurriedly around and then deliberately leaped into the Niagara rapids. The water caught her up like a straw and she rapidly towards the American falls, head first, her arms swinging in the air, OVER THE BRINK.

As she approached the brink of the falls her face was turned for a moment towards Prospect Point, not 20 feet away, where a number of horrified spectators stood spell-bound unable to render the slightest assistance had they so desired. She was evidently up to this time in full possession of her mind and unajured. Just as she was passing over the falls one arm raised apparently in an endeavor to make a motion. Her eyes were wide open, the face wore an expression of a smile on her lips was quite discernible. One moment of awful suspense and the body was borne from view by the rushing cataract.

WAS SHE MRS. LAWRENCE? The captain of the Maid of the Mist shortly afterwards saw the body floating in still water between the American falls and the Canadian free park, but before his boat could reach it the body disappeared from sight. Enquiry around the falls elicited few facts that could be relied on. She was reported to have been stopping at the Spencer house, where, it is claimed, she registered her name as Mrs. Lawrence, of Brooklyn, N.Y. There seems to be a lack of evidence required to make a substantial connection between the lady registered as Mrs. Lawrence and the suicide of this morning.

Up to a late hour this evening the body had not again been seen and no new facts elicited that would tend to throw any light on the case or disclose who the unfortunate woman was or her reason for committing the rash act.

THE RUSH MISSED THESE. Three Victoria Sealers Arrive With Full Catches Without Misadventure.

VICTORIA, B. C., September 6.—The sealing schooners are coming in now in a big bunch, and the owners are beginning to feel pleasant again, as they are made aware of the arrival of their ships. Good catches, too, seem to be the order of the day in every instance. The most made the most of their opportunity, and are now awaiting big pay for the work performed. At eight o'clock this morning two sealers were reported in the office, and glasses soon made the people aware that one was the Penelope, erroneously reported seized, and the other the Viva. Half an hour afterwards the schooner Adela, hove in sight, and at ten o'clock all three with all flags flying were wharved and surrounded by large crowds of citizens.

The Penelope, owned by Morris Ross, owner of the Black Diamond, Captain Folger, with twelve Japanese, five hunters and a white mate, reports an uneventful trip. Throughout they saw nothing of the outer Rusb. They spoke to several schooners and made a catch of 1,800 skins, with two live seals.

The Viva, Captain Baker, and a white crew of twenty, reports same as the Penelope. She saw nothing of the outer and had an uneventful trip. Her catch was 2,100 skins.

The Adela, Captain Haasen, with a crew of twenty men, reports a catch of 1,600 skins. She saw nothing of the outer. The Adela is owned in Japan.

The Penelope reports that she spoke the Mary Ellen, British, and the Lily L. American. Both reported to her that Lieutenant Tuttle boarded them and asked to be allowed to search their holds. Permission being granted he examined the ships, coming first on several green skins on the top of the catch. Thrusting these aside with his hands he plunged further down and poked out some odd skins, declaring things satisfactory and altogether ignoring the fact of the green seals being on top. When he had finished the inspection he said: "You're all fixed; but be careful. The Bear will be down in a few weeks and she will be more particular. You had better watch yourselves." He then went aboard the cutter.

This incident showed very plainly that either he and his men are sick of their business or have determined in future to make no more seizures, standing by the result of what they have done already in this direction. There are only five more schooners to arrive here from Behring sea and then the season will be over.

Not one of the schooners captured has obeyed Lieut. Tuttle's orders, and all are safely anchored in Victoria harbor unloading their catches. Everybody in the province is waiting to see what will be the result of this year's action of the American government. What ever the result will be there are many thousands of people in British Columbia anxious to see the matter thoroughly arranged before next winter.

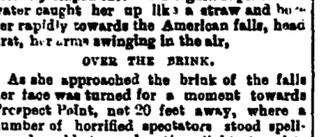
The schooner Lilly, which arrived here last night, reports she was boarded August 6 by the Rusb and 333 sealers were confiscated. She was ordered to Sitka, but no prize crew was put aboard her and she came here. She spoke the schooner Kate, which had 500 skins aboard. The Kate reported the Rusb had ordered her out of Behring sea, but owing to a gale was unable to board her.

A seedy fellow—The gardener. Something you will never find out—An inn. Where to go when short of money—Go to work. Strange to say, the only way to kill the law is not to execute it. What to study when writing a sea song—The mariner's compass. Where are the most expensive suits to be obtained? Of the lawyers. A farmer at a circus is like one of his own products—a specked tartar. Men and women are more frequently ruined, by brilliancy than by dullness. When we have gold we are in fear, when we have none we are in danger. Most people promise according to their hopes and perform according to their fears. Knowledge is proud that it knows so much, and wisdom is humble that it knows no more. Give work rather than aims to the poor. The former drives out indolence, the latter industry. It is better to endure the hatred of the wicked than to lose one's soul through a connection fatal to virtue.—St. Anselm.

480 ACRES FREE.

Dakota offers a free claim, a pre-emption and a homestead—in all, 480 acres—free to each settler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. reaches the Devil's Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land districts. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

It is just as important for a girl to make good bread as to paint a picture. In other words, as important to tickle the palate as to tickle the palette. Boarding-house people ought not to expect dressed beef in hot water. When a man asks you for hospitality do not say "No" to him.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Intemperance, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying the irritation and increasing the flow and power of the nervous fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no traces of effects. Our French doctor, the inventor of this medicine, will be sent free of charge to any patient who can obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, and put in bottles for the use of the poor, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be afflicted with this habit, and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfief's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days, and a comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. Refunded by the doctor.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a list drawn to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid by the doctor.

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OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MONTHLY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December) and the GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING takes place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are held in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Ascertained as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with integrity, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and the entire Lottery Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Let J. J. Early

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. E. H. W. ALBERT, President, Louisiana Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Louisiana, Monday, September 10, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is..... \$300,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is..... 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is..... 50,000 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is..... 25,000 1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is..... 10,000 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are..... 25,000 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are..... 25,000 100 PRIZES OF 500 are..... 50,000 200 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 40,000 500 PRIZES OF 100 are..... 50,000

100 Prizes of \$500 are..... \$50,000 100 Prizes of \$200 are..... 20,000 100 Prizes of \$100 are..... 10,000

999 Prizes of \$100 are..... \$99,900 999 Prizes of \$100 are..... \$99,900

\$134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800

Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

For Cox, Rags, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid replies will be given by mail, and by return of a stamped envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address W. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

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By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and that the same are signed by the President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Court; therefore, beware of imitations or counterfeits.

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawings. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Country, \$1.00; City, \$1.50. If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1899

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sep. 11, SS. Protus and Hyacinth. THURSDAY, Sep. 12, St. Guy. FRIDAY, Sep. 13, St. Amatus.

Sir John Thompson.

From the tone of the anti-Catholic press it may now be taken for granted that the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act is no longer in question.

His Excellency.

The Corn Exchange of Montreal is one of the most important commercial bodies in the Dominion of Canada.

Another Recruit.

The Anti-Catholic press has been increased by one. Within the past few days the Montreal Herald has joined the howlers.

the highest legal authority in England has pronounced in the sense it professes to advocate? "But even the Liberal members, though held that they were right in not interfering, still feel that if the question were submitted to England at all it should have been publicly submitted instead of being smuggled by a back way into the Attorney-General's office."

The Herald professes to be friendly to Provincial rights. Yet it speaks in the most offensive and we might add bigoted line of "smuggling the question by a back way into the office of the Attorney-General of England" and "capturing the opinion of the Attorney-General."

Flattering Testimony.

At the recent banquet of the Corn Exchange the President made the following speech in proposing the toast of the "Parliament of Canada." He said: "Taken collectively they were as superior a body of men as could be found in any legislative body in the world."

MR. MERCIERS AXE FALLS.

A General Charge Made of the Councils of Agriculture and Arts.

QUREBO, September 7.—The Government has taken action in the matter of changing the personnel of the councils of agriculture and arts for the province, over which, it was semi-officially stated, two party caucuses of the Nationalist supporters were held last month, one in Montreal and one in Quebec.

THE HOHELAGA SHOW.

Five Thousand Dollars to be Given in Awards—Cheap Railway Fares.

J. Ross, Mr. Louis Beaudin, of Montreal, and Mr. J. H. Macneil, of Rimouski, the disappointed victims of the Nationalist are on the list of Montreal (the chairman), Lieut.-Col. Stevenson and Mr. L. J. Boivin.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

A Newly Ordained Priest Celebrates His First High Mass.

The newly ordained priest, Rev. Father Luke Callaghan, on Sunday, in St. Patrick's church, sang High Mass for the first time the church being crowded. His voice was clear, strong and musical, and he seemed to be perfectly familiar with the Roman ceremonies according to which the mass must be celebrated.

The reverend gentleman said no bazaar had been held in St. Patrick's parish for three years, and consequently, he had no doubt that the bazaar would realize what otherwise would have been regarded as a three times result.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. Monthly Meeting of the Society.

Monthly Meeting of the above society was held Sunday afternoon in the new hall of the St. Patrick's presbytery.

On opening the meeting the Chairman made a brief address congratulating the society on being the first to meet in the new hall, and referring to the apparent progress of the society.

TO EVICT A NATION.

English Aristocrats Form a Corporation to Abolish Irishmen.

The list of the Land Corporation Company of Ireland, formed for the purpose of planting all the Irish farms with English or Orange tenants, has been discovered by the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

THE HOHELAGA SHOW.

So far as the committee and secretary have it in their power, there is every reason to believe that the exhibition of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural society which is fixed to be held on the Exhibition grounds on the 19th, 20th and 21st insts., will be a decided success.

be accompanied on his sojourn by Mrs. Salagnard. The horse races and foot races will take place on the last two days of the show.

THE CRONIN SUSPECTS.

Growing Dependence Over Lack of Funds—Kenna and Beggs' Necks Safe—Some Inside History Regarding the Assassination.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Things are in a bad way for the defendants in the Cronin case, for the lawyers are quarrelling among themselves as to the matter of precedence, and the funds are giving out.

The Boston Pilot is now maintaining an attitude of hostility toward the anti-Croninites, while the Irish World has not seen fit to make reply to the strong sentiments expressed by the friends of Cronin at the late Cheltenham Beach demonstration.

CHICAGO, September 9.—"Dr. Cronin and the informer Carey are not the only men who were condemned to death and executed because they were suspected of loyalty to the Irish cause," said a former Clan-na-Gael man to a reporter yesterday.

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CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

It is rumored that Mgr. Percebo will be created a Cardinal at the next Consistory.

Monsieur Brinart is the first native of Algeria raised to the episcopate; he is assistant to His Eminence, Cardinal Lavigne.

The clergy and laity of Victoria, Valparaiso and Graciosa, Spain, have offered to give their hospitality in the event of his leaving Rome.

Mgr. Conroy, an Hungarian prelate lately deceased, has left the greater part of his large fortune for the foundation of a Catholic University at Buda-Pesth.

Cardinal Gibbons has started a movement for the erection of a memorial to Cecilus Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, the pioneer of civil and religious liberty in America.

Rev. Father Bloomer, O.P., has recently been elected prior of Holy Rosary Convent, Minneapolis, Minn., in place of Father Turner, O.P., who resigned on account of ill health.

The Queen of Italy, who is now on her way home from Genoa, is very pious, and the position of the Pope's cause has great grief, the more so as she is personally attached to the Holy Father.

Several miracles are reported from Lourdes. A veritable procession took place in celebration of these cures, led by the Bishops of Tarbes and Nancy. The latter had brought with him 1,700 pilgrims from Dorrains.

The Italian Government has sent to Sister Mary Joseph Boquin, of the Sisters of Charity, a silver medal in recognition of her heroic services to the sick and dying during the last outbreak of cholera at Naples.

The second pastoral retreat preached by Rev. Father Strubbe closed on Saturday last. It was attended by ninety-two priests. The first retreat preached by the same Redemptorist Father was attended by 211 priests.

Four Jesuits from the college at Jersey were drowned on Saturday by the capsizing of a sailing-boat. Two of them, who were good swimmers, lost their lives in an heroic effort to save the boatman, an old man, who could not swim.

A former well-known business man of Memphis, Tennessee, U. S. A., converted to Catholicity, presents a case of the "Heavenly Bread" Brotherhood, in doing noble service in the leper settlements at Kalawae, Molokai, Sandwich Islands.

The Catholic Truth Society has published an excellent life of Father Damien, based on abundant materials supplied by the brother of the heroic priest. It is unquestionably the best book about the Apostle of the Lepers that has yet appeared.

Amongst the matters discussed by the German Bishops at Fulda is the question of the use to be made of the \$100 in His Grace's personal subscription, from the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, as a first instalment towards the Church of St. Patrick, Rome.

The Pope on August 21, received Abbe von Schroder, hitherto professor of theology in the Cologne Seminary, who has been transferred to the Washington University. His Holiness expressed himself as gratified that Abbe von Schroder had accepted the post in America.

The Holy Father has erected a new Vicariate Apostolic in mid-Africa, and has entrusted its direction to the Fathers of Cardinal Lavigne. The territory of which the Vicariate is composed lies near the Great Lakes, and opens up an immense field of action to the untiring missionaries.

The French Government has conferred the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on Pere Quignard, curé of St. Eustache, Paris, in recognition of his great services and courageous attendance on the wounded during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. Pere Quignard has been thirty-four years a priest.

The Marquis de Urquijo, the popular Cross of Spain, worth twenty-five millions, started in life as a Baugre boy, after fifty years ended not only wealthy, but also a Senator, a grandee, and ex-mayor of Madrid. He left nearly a million for charitable purposes, of which \$100,000 were for Masses for his soul.

A. J. Drexel has abandoned the idea of establishing an industrial college for girls at Wayne, Pa., and will establish and endow an industrial institute in Philadelphia which will accommodate for instruction and training, 1,000 girls in the daytime and 1,000 boys at night. Mr. Drexel expects to devote \$1,500,000 to the project.

Mgr. Farnet, attached to Munster (Westphalia) Cathedral, was on Saturday last, when the German Emperor visited that city, decorated with the Red Eagle Order and scarf (schleife) third class. Dr. Cramer, Bishop-Auxiliary of Munster, together with Dr. Giese, Cathedral-Canon, sat at the Emperor's table at the banquet.

The Rev. J. P. Dumontier, aged 63, senior rector of St. Mary's Church, at Marlborough, Mass., and one of the best known French Catholic priests in New England, has received a paralytic shock and cannot live. He held pastorates at St. Hyacinthe and St. Anne's, Canada, and was connected with the French parish at Salem.

Rev. Dr. Chapelle, of Washington, D.C., who returned home on the 10th inst. from his second trip to the Indians of the West in behalf of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, travelled during his absence about 7,500 miles. When visiting the tribes in New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California, he travelled 500 miles in a wagon.

Sunday, August 13, was "cholera day" in St. Michael's Church, Pittsburgh. During the day special services were held in honor of St. Roque. When the cholera struck that city in 1834, it made great ravages in St. Michael's congregation, and the priests of that parish implored the special intercession of St. Roque. This is the origin of the observance.

The great Basilica of the Sacred Heart, on the highest point of Montmartre, Paris, is nearly finished, and will certainly, when completed, take its place among the cathedrals of Europe. The Catholics of Savoy, have subscribed to present the church with a bell, which will measure the historical bond of Notre Dame. It will be christened "La Savoyarde," and will cost 60,000 francs.

Dr. Morgan Grace, of New Zealand, brother of ex-Mayor Grace, of New York city, has been raised to the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Count Grace is now travelling in Europe, and will visit Ireland, where he was born. He is a man of splendid attainments as a scholar, an original and practical thinker, and a distinguished member of the New Zealand Government.

Father Conrady writes from Molokai: "Every morning after Mass I give a short instruction for about twenty-five minutes, and the same in the evening after the Rosary, to my plague-stricken flock, in the Hawaiian language, which poor Father Damien tried to teach me after his day's work—standing up, as he was not able to sit down without falling fast asleep, although he spent many sleepless hours during the night."

having obtained a house and ten acres of land in Nisnam, where this church is situated, has asked six Sisters of Charity, from Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson, to go there and teach. In October they will open a school, and they will, if possible, take care of the destitute sick. May their labors in their bleak far-off mission prove of benefit to the poor Catholics there!"

The Pope at the request of their respective Bishops, has designated to promote Right Rev. Mgr. Deano to the dignity of Prothonotary Apostolic of the Lateran, and to the rank of a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, and to the dignity of domestic prelate, Very Rev. James T. Mulvaney, Vicar General of the Diocese of Rochester; and Rev. Thomas Griffin, Chancellor of the Diocese of Springfield.

During his recent sojourn in France, Archbishop Gross ordained to the priesthood a young student in deacon's orders, and a member of the Conventual Community at the house of the Conventuals in Lyons. It was far from being able to offer the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, at least once before his death. The Bishop of the diocese could not come to confer the sacred order. The pious young invalid, hearing of the arrival of Archbishop Gross in France, sent his request to the American prelate. Gladly consenting to the request, the Archbishop went to Lyons and ordained him.

Irish Notes.

Mr. John Ruckin, the great art critic, has presented to the Cork high schools for girls a case of rare minerals, including five uncut Brazilian diamonds.

Monsieur William Gleeson, of Buffalo (who was born in Nenagh, County Tipperary), has arrived in Ireland on a visit to his friends, after an absence of forty years.

Mr. James Alberry, an Irish dramatist, author of several successful comedies, died on August 12, in London. The deceased was the husband of Miss Mary Moore, the well-known actress.

Mr. Badenock, D.G.C. of Oranmore of England, has issued a manifesto, inviting Oranmore throughout the kingdom to unite in opposing Balfour's scheme for establishing a Catholic university in Ireland.

Fifty eight tenants of Mr. Michael O'Rourke, in Leitrim, have become proprietors of their land (which £100 is His Grace's personal subscription) from the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, as a first instalment towards the Church of St. Patrick, Rome.

Edmund O'Neill, an old Irish Nationalist and a member of a patriotic family, died at his home in Caher, County Tipperary, on August 7. Father Peter O'Neill Crowley, of '98 memory, and Peter O'Neill Crowley, shot at Killooney in '67, were of the same family as deceased.

The Commissioners of National Education have notified to the rev. manager of St. Peter's School, Whitefriars-street, Dublin, that at the recent annual examination of teachers and monitors Mr. Patrick Anderson obtained the certificate of first class, and Miss Kate Smyth that of third.

The Limerick Leader is the latest Nationalist newspaper just started in Ireland. It is a tri-weekly paper, presenting a splendid appearance and is well edited. The new corner, from all appearances, will fully fill the requirement of presenting a strong national sentiment of patriotic Limerick.

The Earl of Granard, who died at his Irish seat, Castle Forbes, County Longford, recently, is succeeded by his son, Viscount Forbes, who was born in 1874. The late earl, who was a convert, succeeded to the title in 1887, and was a Knight of Malta and Knight Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great. His second wife and the mother of the present earl was the Hon. Frances Mary Petre, daughter of the twelfth Baron Petre.

Mr. John P. Leonard, who died in Paris, on August 6, was a very conspicuous figure in France. Born in Cork, he resided in Paris for over forty years, and moved in the best society in the great capital. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honor for a signal service performed during the siege of Paris from Marshal MacMahon, of whom he was an intimate friend. Mr. Leonard was a staunch Irish Nationalist, and as a proof of his patriotism he was the chief mover in the yearly banquet which is held regularly on St. Patrick's Day, in Paris, in honor of Irish ancestry of the participants. Mr. Leonard acted as Paris correspondent for several leading Irish papers, and was considered an able journalist, although he never considered it his profession. He leaves a daughter.

Sunset Cox Dying.

New York, September 9.—Congressman Cox is dying at his home in this city.

Mr. Cox's physicians say he is in a very critical condition. Three doctors are attending him. He has recovered from the effects of a malarial poisoning. A relapse occurred in Sunday from which he has recovered. He is perfectly conscious. The doctors do not allow him to talk. It is believed he will at least live through the night.

[Samuel Sullivan] Cox, familiarly known as "Sunset," is one of the best known Democratic members of Congress in the States. He has been a representative ever since 1859, and was noted for his brilliant wit and ready speech. He was minister to Turkey during the first part of Cleveland's administration, but resigned the post to return to New York and successfully contest the ninth New York district for the Forty-ninth Congress. The early part of his political career was spent in the State of New York, whence he came to New York after the rebellion. He wrote many books, was a prolific writer to the newspapers, was a very able lawyer and became remarkable in Congress for his wonderful memory of figures and statistics. He frequently quoted pages of statistics offhand for the benefit of some opponent who doubted the accuracy of Mr. Cox's statements. While in Turkey he learned Arabic and convulsed and astonished the house on his return by prefacing his first speech with a Turkish poem in that language. He is 65 years old.]

A Wild Improbable Tale.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—The Inquirer publishes the following special despatch from San Francisco:—In a few weeks possibly the country may hear accounts of terrible privation and perhaps death in the service of four hundred miners. They are packed up in the black wilderness of Alaska and believed to be without food. Yesterday a woman received from her son a letter, written nearly a year ago. It was brief and ran: "I'm alive, dead mother, but a buried under snow and ice far up on the Yukon river." The party originally left Juneau with the purpose of going beyond that post. The highest point of navigation is Juneau, which is a trading point at which regular San Francisco packets touch. After crossing ranges of mountains and many rapids, the valley of the Yukon is reached. Within this valley there is a village composed of 800 men who have already passed one winter in the service of the gold. They have sent word that unless they could realize the hope of seeing during the approaching month all would be lost. They have already spent one winter in the cheerless holes dug in the ground. They were provisioned for a year. Some of the men may have started for Point Barrow, others may have floated down the Yukon and on the way taken to the service of the gold. They have taken the route over the back route by way of Juneau. All who have gone north to the Arctic will surely be lost, while those who float down the Yukon may be saved by the steamer St. Paul, which has gone to their rescue.

HAPHAZARDS.

My last paragraph, the historic spots it mentions, Sillery, Ste. Foye and the Plains of Abraham, bring me in spirit to thy gates, Quebec!

Upstarts may affect to sneer, but the sneer is a failure, and quickly passing gives place to reverence for the demure old town contentedly seated on its rocky promontory out of reach of railery, complacently, while the world fuses, living its own old-fashioned, almost cloistered life within loop-holed gates and massive walls of stone.

This a wonder that a whole year should have passed without one visit to Quebec, for the distance is nothing now. On board the steamer, and supper taken, you look about you and go to bed, and, as though the bell on board the boat at Montreal was heard within them, the gates of Quebec are open before you when you rise in the morning.

Their difficulty or comparative ease is the measure of voyages, and not the distance. Before Carthage was destroyed, there was an old Senator of Rome who had made himself famous and sireome on account of periodical orations in which he called upon his countrymen to guard and be prepared against their African enemy.

The Monastery of the Ursulines, founded by the Venerable Marie de l'Incarnation in 1639, is identified with Quebec. It is my privilege to number among my relatives two Ursuline nuns, and whenever good fortune brings me to Quebec I go, not to see them, but to have a peep and a chat with them through the broad double bars of their cloister.

There is an advantage in writing incoy, which you might not at first suspect; for instance you may chance to hear your writing discussed with perfect freedom, as I did mine the other evening. My unwitting critics showed themselves to be genuinely charitable, for though they did not know that he was there, they still were kind to Paul. The severest of my critics concluded that as any rhapsodist would always be worth while looking through in search for poetry by "Barry Dane."

"Barry Dane" will pardon the term the more readily because, in his rollicky note he applies it to himself. I would almost hesitate to call him a heretic, but rather a Protestant by birth and a Catholic without suspecting it.

about beauty? Well, just now I was not thinking of that physical beauty, which may be either good or evil. Moore, who was a connoisseur, tells us

Some eyes there are so holy They seem but given An splendid because only To lead to Heaven— While some, oh I ne'er believe them, With tempting ray, Would lead us, God forgive them, The other way—

I referred to that other beauty which has the power of making even the plainest most beautiful indeed—

And now I fear this tantalizing may result in scandalizing some devout ascetic who worships only that highest beauty which is truth. I humbly beg him to forgive the flippancy of this writing if it have offended, and, having charitably pardoned, to pray for me; for I place more confidence in the prayers of the saints and the saintly than I do in my own unworthy supplications, and I can imagine no charity so unstained with selfishness as that which would induce you to pray for the unknown

The Irish Nationalists of Boston, in their picnic pamphlet, published the following striking incident from the War of the Revolution—

When Great Britain in her deadly enmity to the Republic precipitated war in 1813, among the first to respond to President Madison's call for troops were escaped Irish fugitives, who had fought the British at Gorey and Vinegar Hill. They crossed into Canada under Col. Winfield Scott, afterwards major-general in the army of Queenstown Heights, October 13, 1812, Scott and his regiment were forced to surrender. And here was furnished a vivid illustration of that diabolical British spirit of savagery, which has crystallized Irish hatred of Britain into an heirloom.

The Gospel in Ireland. "It is necessary to send the pure Gospel to Irish Roman Catholics? The English Churchmen reply in their own common tongue, 'Unquestionably it is most necessary. They are our fellow-subjects and our fellow-countrymen.'"

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., will return to Ireland by way of the United States, where he will deliver lectures on Home Rule.

THE I.C.B.U. CONVENTION.

Kingston in Holiday Attire.

Archbishop Cleary's Patriotic Address—An Irishman First, Last, and all the Time.

KINGSTON Ont., September 4.—The Young Irishmen captured the city to-day. Green was the color of the day. Right royally did the young men of the Catholic societies welcome the coming of the delegates to the twenty-first convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of America.

- GRAND MARSHAL Union Jack and Stars and Stripes. BAND O'Connell Banner. Members of Kingston C.M.B.A. and Visitors. BAND Saburist Banner. St. Patrick's Society of Kingston. Banner of St. Patrick. St. Patrick's Society of Portsmouth. FLAG. Members of the Toronto Branch of I.C.B.U. FLAG. Father Burke Banner. Delegates to I.C.B.U. Convention. BAND Banners of the Cross. Members of the I.C.B.U. of Kingston.

The company proceeded to St. Mary's cathedral, and took seats to the stirring strains of "St. Patrick's Day." It was expected that Archbishop Cleary would welcome the visitors, but he was detained at the seaside. Rev. Father Kelly was deputed to receive them and read the following letter from the Archbishop:

THE ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER. St. Teresa's Church, New York, 1st September, 1889. MY DEAR FATHER KELLY— I regret that it will be impossible for me to return to Kingston on Wednesday as I should be very busy to meet the delegates of the I.C.B.U. and address them in the Church during the religious celebration that will precede their convention.

I leave therefore to you to make arrangements for giving as much solemnity as you can to the sacred function in the Cathedral. Some of the most ardent and energetic among us are glad to take part in it on being invited by you in my name.

Rev. Father Kelly was the preacher of the day. After mass which was celebrated by Rev. Father Quinn, assisted by Rev. Fathers Spratt and Carey, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, the procession re-formed and was dispersed at the City Hall. The delegates were taken down the river this afternoon, and to-night W.P. Kilcauley, president of the local I.C.B.U. Union, read an address of welcome.

Archbishop Cleary's Speech. KINGSTON, Ont., September 6.—At midnight the I.C.B.U. convention concluded, and St. Louis, Mo., was named as the meeting place in August, 1890.

but no matter what part of the States one went to be sure to meet some Irishmen that would take him by the hand. He warned the delegates to beware of the "catchword" benevolence, and said that if there was ever a nation that lived by "catchwords," it was the United States.

TO PULL DOWN THE AUTHORITY OF JESUS CHRIST. The speaker said he was a wall against the oppressors of Irish rights, and was prepared to defend them even at the cost of his life.

no QUEEN'S, NO ENGLISH RULE, no Balfour (misses), no Governor-General of Canada, and no power on the face of God's world can stamp out the Irish sentiments of the Irish heart.

The Irish Party. It was said when the Irish bill was passed that the people would be "no more in Ireland for anybody but lawyers."

A LEAP TO DEATH. ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 3.—A fire started at 1.45 p.m. to-day in the paper stock warehouse of P. J. McAdams, corner of Arch and Church streets.

as a woman was seen in one of the fourth story windows surrounded by flames. She looked below for a moment, then jumped. Her ribs were fractured and she sustained internal injuries that will prove very serious.

THE LATTER TWO WERE TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL. The fire originated in the second story over the boiler, but from what cause is unknown.

It is now said that a dozen had met a horrible death within the building. Two women are known to have perished in the flames.

Irish Banks and Railways. Dr. Grimshaw's return for the half year ending June last, of Irish banking and railway statistics has been issued. The returns show that the deposits and cash balances in joint stock banks for the half year ending June last, amounted to £23,550,000, being an increase of £8,600,000 in 1888.

Dr. John Dillon, M.P., will return to Ireland by way of the United States, where he will deliver lectures on Home Rule.

Savings Banks still continue to show a steady and permanent increase. At the end of June this year the estimated amount stood at £3,372,000 as compared with £3,128,000 for the corresponding period of 1888.

A review of the weekly traffic of the Irish railways shows that during the first half of this year the receipts exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1888.

The Irish Party. It was said when the Irish bill was passed that the people would be "no more in Ireland for anybody but lawyers."

Wall Street Mysteries Explained. Every man who has been in Wall street, and tens of thousands who never joined the flocks of lambs who have been fleeced there, has heard of Puts, Calls, Spreads, and Straddles.

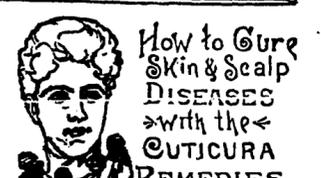
A "put" is a privilege bought by the maker at a certain price, and the owner of it is privileged to call for a certain amount of stock at a given price within thirty, sixty, or ninety days, or four or six months.

As we have said, the chief offenders are a small number. Men who owe all they have and are to the Irish cause, should not readily shrink their duty.

As a whole, though, our Irish party has done well, and we may be rightly proud of it. It is taken from the ranks of the people, and for ability, honesty, loyal adhesion to purpose, and general capacity of character, it is unmatched.

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THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN AND scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by CUTICURA.

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Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine in use.

URIEL:

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angela.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

Geoffrey gladly assented to be generous a proposal, and having been speedily trans-ferred from his hotel to the residence of his illustrious friend, the latter set about in good earnest to secure the legal acknowledgment of Uriel's innocence.

"Now, that is good as far as it goes," said Paxton, as they sat together, after the labors of the day were over; but one half of the business remains yet to be done.

"And what is that?" said Geoffrey; "it seems to me things are in a fair way of being settled, and that far quicker than I had hoped."

"Well, now," said Paxton, "if we let the matter rest here, what, think you, would come of it? You'd get your papers and your legal documents, reversal of sentence and what not, and appear a paragraph in the corner of a paper certifying as much. But, the public would never hear of it, and out of twenty men who have known of the disgrace of the Pandragons, not nineteen would learn of the restoration of their good name. No, my dear sir, this is a matter which has to do with the world and its ways, and we must take it after a worldly fashion. We must advertise you a little."

"Advertise me?" said Geoffrey; "why, God bless my soul, what have I to do with the matter?—and how will you set about it?"

"You will see," replied Paxton. "In the first place, the singular narrative, put in a telling sort of way, in one or two of the most popular papers, including the discovery of the real criminal, and wonderful sagacity and presence of mind displayed throughout the difficult business by Geoffrey Houghton, Esq., of Laventor, a country gentleman of the good old English stamp. Then, a leader or two, with a good shake of pepper and spice; and, perhaps, an article in the forthcoming number of The Free Press, on 'Our Modern Causes Celebres' in which the fortunes of the Pandragons shall be handled pictorially, and the blood of King Arthur made the most of. Stop a bit, I haven't finished. We've continued, seeing an insurrectionary movement threatening in Geoffrey's countenance and gestures; 'we must run you through a drawing-room or two. Let me see, there's Lady Annabel Abbott's reception to-morrow evening; you're a friend of the family, I know; we'll begin with her.'"

"Thank heaven," cried Geoffrey, "that is impossible; I didn't bring a fit out of that sort with me; and, I presume, you wouldn't have me attend her ladyship's reception precisely in the costume in which I walk over my fields at Laventor?"

heard, his simplicity and shrewdness, and above all, the clear ringing note of truth, which ran through all he said and did, were to his companion sources of genuine delight. When the fortnight was happily over, Geoffrey found himself provided with all he wanted, and rejoiced with exceeding great joy that his London season had come to an end, and the day of deliverance had dawned.

"Yes," said Paxton, "I believe I must let you go now; and I think I may say we've done your business pretty fairly. Perhaps I may find my way down to Swinburne again in the course of the winter, and if so prepare for an invasion. I should like to see the heir of the Pandragons, and inspect that wonderful cartoon of which you speak. And your sisters, too, and Julian, I should like hugely to see them all again. But what is it I hear about Julian? Is there any truth in the report of his approaching marriage with the young French countess?"

"None that I know of," said Geoffrey; "Lady Annabel quoted you as her authority."

"Pshaw, man," said Paxton, "he only dropped a sentimental word or two about looking forward to the fulfilment of his fondest hopes; but that you know, is a cap that might fit any head. I confess I thought his fancy had elsewhere alighted."

"I believe you are right," said Geoffrey; "but man puzzle one, and women, too, for the matter of that. I suppose, however, time will show."

Meanwhile, he had waited day by day, with no small impatience, for a reply from Julian. It came at last, having been delayed by its transmission through Laventor. But it contained, together with Julian's expressions of congratulation and delight, one drop of disappointment. As soon as he had received the letter which announced the tidings that the truth was known at last, and that Uriel's fair fame was entirely vindicated, he had rushed off to St. Florian, to communicate the glad intelligence, and insist on the young man's instant preparation to return with him to his family.

"Alas!" wrote Julian, "I found him stretched on a bed of sickness, nursed by a poor nurse, and suffering much. There had been a storm and many wrecks off the coast, and one fearful night the life-boat was ordered out to rescue the crew of a foundering vessel. They succeeded in doing so, but with great difficulty; and some of the brave fellows were sadly knocked about. Among the rest, Uriel, who, as usual, distinguished himself by his daring courage, received a blow on the head from a falling spar, which they fear has done more of the injury. It would be a serious matter to some men; but he has the strength of a giant, and, in a week or so, would battle through it, and be on his feet again. Meantime, I stay here, till he is fit to move, and then we steer straight for Falmouth."

WHAT HE DONE FOR HIS WIFE.

He had her Portrait Painted and Monument Erected to her Memory.

A famous missionary priest now dead, once related the following anecdote:—"During the course of my ministrations," said he, "I once visited the city of B., and was invited to dine on Sunday at the house of a wealthy Catholic, whose wife had recently died. From what I had previously learned, the family were not distinguished for piety, though they might be called practical Catholics. After dinner the host introduced me into his library, where hung a beautiful, full-length oil painting of a woman, magnificently dressed, in the prime of life, with a countenance of great sweetness and beauty."

"No, not that either," said Geoffrey; "he is like a man who does not belong to this world, who does not care for it, and has nothing more to do with it; dead and buried and come to life again: that sort of thing, you see."

"A curious description," said Gertrude; "but we must judge for ourselves by-and-by. And the child!"

"Ah, little Uriel, as they call him; a real picture, no, with his glittering hair and his French togethery. Imagine, it seems, has taken upon her to get up his wardrobe, and had tricked him out like a fairy."

"And imagine," said Gertrude, "have you heard, can you make out, if there was anything in that report?"

"No, nothing," said Geoffrey, with a strange expression for a moment passing over his features. "I asked Julian point blank, and he looked gravely at me, and only said: 'I don't change with the wind, Geoffrey; I thought you would have known me better.'"

"He stays at the castle, as a matter of course," said Gertrude. "I suppose the next thing we hear will be that the cartoons are finished."

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region of Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, con-tingent society. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

A Useful Art.

Politeness is an accomplishment which everybody should possess. It is the very essence of sociability, for without it society would be nothing but a commingling of barbarians. One of refined taste always welcomes a polite man, but turns in disgust from a boor. In commercial affairs politeness is invaluable, for every one knows the persuasive power of politeness allied to common sense. Accordingly all business letters are written as politely as possible. In other business transactions, the man of politeness is universally esteemed whilst his ill-mannered rival is religiously avoided. Politeness is no expense to its possessor, but, on the contrary, proves a valuable acquisition. The polite boy will gain new friends and retain the old. He will succeed better in his undertakings than his rude companion, and yet not put himself to as much trouble. He is always a favorite, and knows how to maintain his position, assuming the air of the streets, and knowing that he is doing something clever. The boy-to-day, to-morrow the man, if a youth is ill-mannered, he must receive careful training and correction, otherwise the traits of a rude character will appear in him when he has reached the years of maturity.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAISING.

Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty of government land, cheap railroad land. Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and churches. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

THE IRISH CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

St. Bonaventure's College, St. John's, N. F. (under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Power) is conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, who aim at giving the pupils a complete and thorough education, Elementary, Commercial and Classical. At this College boys may advance from the Elementary stage to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation and the Arts and Science Examinations of the London University.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTREAL.

The reopening of Classes in this special institution for boys, of the age of five to twelve years, will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next.

RIGAUD CONVENT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. ANN.

For the purpose of the instruction of this new institution is the teaching of the French language. The most thorough in the English language. Special attention is given to French, vocal music, plain needle-work, changes of hand and drawing are optional. Board and Tuition, \$50 per year. Studies will be resumed on September 4th. Circulars issued on applying to the Rev. Sister Superior.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

(Near the Ottawa River) CLASSICAL and ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Department. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and optional. Plans and Drawing are optional. Board and Tuition, \$50 per year. Studies will be resumed on September 4th, 1889. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

The College of Ottawa re-opens on Wednesday, 4th September.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, N.Y.

[Enjoys the Privileges of a University.]

WANTED.

For the Municipality of St. Anicet, No. 1, a Female Teacher, with Elementary Diploma, to teach French and English. For terms and conditions apply to I. I. CREVIER, Sec. - Treas.

FOR SALE—THE MANOR HOUSE, BELLAIR, P.Q.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

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TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. OODER'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

IT SHOULD BE IN EVERY IRISH HOME.

Messrs. CALLAHAN & CO., Gentlemen—The Obituary of Mr. Farnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitual expression of the Irish Leader.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

CRIME MUST BE STOPPED.

"There are a great many suicides now," remarked Mr. Faugle. "Yes replied his wife, "an example ought to be made of some of them."

THE BLACK ROBE'S INFLUENCE.

[Washington Cor. of the N.Y. Sun.] Two examples have just been furnished of the practical influence exerted over the red men of the West by the Roman Catholic missionaries wherever they have established schools or churches upon Government reservations.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Bells, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS.

EVERYBODY should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Best and Purest Ingredients, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled, and are the most reliable medicine for Biliousness.

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SALESMEN WANTED.

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Ont.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A Woman Discovers the Missing Wife—How the Education of Young Women is Regarded—Hall of the Earth—Daughters of Eve.

Don't Nag. BY KATE THORN.

Whatever else you do, young wife, don't nag the man you have married. Burn his bread, give him pie and cake that you learned to make at the cooking school, allow his heels and toes the inestimable privilege of free ventilation, spend his money, if you can get it to spend; but, for sweet charity's sake, don't nag.

A husband is a fellow-creature. He has rights which ought to be respected. And a fault-finding woman is worse than a smoking chimney in a perpetual northeast rain-storm.

The nagging woman will meet her husband in the hall and open fire on him before he gets off his overcoat.

"James, did you get that braid I sent for? No! Well, I hardly expected you would. This is the third time you have forgotten it. Why didn't I write it down? Write it down! Dear me! If I was a man, and managed a business like yours, I'd see if I could remember such a little thing as ten cent's worth of braid without having it down in black and white.

"Now, James, I must speak to you about that sink pipe before I forget it. It leaks into the cellar. We shall all die of diphtheria and typhoid fever if that pipe is not attended to. I had the headache all night and it must have been the gas from that pipe. No, James, it was not the cold cabbage I ate just before going to bed. Indeed it was not. How absurd you are!

And there is Mary Ann so put out with the coal at the bottom of the bin that she declares she will give notice to-morrow. And dear mother just coming to make her annual visit, too!

"And the man that painted the front door was here yesterday with his bill. Such a bill! Ten dollars for painting a door! Why, I could have painted it myself for half that money."

"And oh, James, I do wish we could have stained glass in our hall, as the Joneses have got in theirs! I'm sure Jones doesn't make any more money than you do, and stained glass has such an aristocratic look. It impresses one, when one goes into a house, to meet it. Can't afford it? Well, I am not at all disappointed. I expected that was what you would say. That's what you always say when I have particularly set my heart on anything. It does seem, James, as if you sat up nights to study out how to vex and thwart me! Oh, dear! how much better off a woman is not to marry! If I had only known—"

"But there it's no use to wish! James, if we can't have anything else like other folks, I should like for you to wipe your boots before you step into the parlor. Of course, I don't expect that you will do so, now that you know that I want you to; but I thought I would speak of it. Some men are so careless! But, then, others are not. Now, there is Mr. Roberts. He never carries in a grain of dirt. I've heard his wife say, time and again, and he puts on his slippers in the hall.

"James, the close-wringer handle is broken. Mary Ann devalued yesterday that she'd never try to wring another rag of clothes with it. And I declare, James, you must speak to the milkman. The milk this morning was blue as the sky. Oh, dear, I wish you would put down that newspaper long enough for me to tell you about it. Reading about Harrison's new appointments, are you? Well, do let them go. There's been too much talk about them already. I hate politics! A man is always reading politics when his wife wants to talk to him about household matters."

"And then she goes out of the room in a pet, and slams the door behind her. Don't be like her.

Marketing.

"The education of the young women of today," said a matronly boarding-house keeper of this city, whose table is celebrated for its superiority, "is sadly neglected in many respects, but in one especially. How many young married ladies know how to do their marketing successfully and judiciously? I venture to say not four out of ten. Just think how many little quarrels between man and wife avoided, if mothers would only train their daughters in the science of domestic economy. Now, I was a country girl, and I have kept house for a good many years, and if you like I will tell you some things which may help the younger generation of married ladies of Brooklyn. First, in selecting meat there are some rules which if followed, will almost invariably give good results. Suppose we start with beef for instance. Generally speaking the young housekeeper will do well to remember that young beef should have a fine, smooth, open grain, feel tender to the touch, while the fat should be white rather than yellow, and firm. If beef is over fresh, and there is nothing tougher than very fresh beef, there is a peculiar smell suggestive of blood and the abductor which betrays it. Of all steaks, the superior for economy, juiciness, flavour, and nutriment is that out from the flank. In some cities this steak commands the highest price, even being more expensive than porterhouse or tenderloin, but here it is comparatively unknown, and moderate in price. In selecting veal the whitest is generally the best. The best meat should be judged from its rich colour, fine grain, and white fat. For stew the best part of mutton is the breast. It is cheap and nutritious. Young pork can be told by the thin, springy rind. Many people are deceived by the rind which is no sure sign of the age of the animal. When pork is fresh the meat should be smooth and cool; if clammy, let it alone, it isn't fit to eat. In choosing ham, if you are particular, stick a sharp knife into it, and if it comes out smelling fresh and sweet, buy the ham. If not, don't. Poultry is what deceives most people. Take a turkey for instance. The old bird is the fattest and most attractive looking, but he's tougher than lather. The young long-legged sorcery birds are ones to choose every time. An old bird, too, will have sunken eyes and dry feet, while the young bird's eyes will be lively and its feet smooth and shiny. Chickens should be selected by the softness of their bones and the small size of their combs. In general old hens may be told by their hard, horny feet. The skin of the best geese is as white as milk. Hares and rabbits, if young, will be white and stiff, and the ears will hear easily. In selecting fish, most people have an idea that the gilt must be red if the fish is fresh. This is so, to a great extent, but I have known perfectly fresh fish to have one red gilt and one white. The general appearance must guide you. If the fish is firm and has a bright, shiny appearance, it can't be stale. A good, fresh cod, for instance, will have generally speaking, red gills, white, firm flesh, and the eyes will not be noticeably sunken. The refrigerator care have revolutionized the fish

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Paper Pulp in the Manufacture of Lead Pencils—Chemical Sugar—The Output of Soapstone.

FUEL GAS IN LIEU OF COAL.

Few persons are aware of the enormous waste of heat incurred in burning coal. By the very best method known to science it is estimated that only 8 to 10 per cent is utilized. The remainder is wasted by imperfect combustion, as well as carried off through the chimney. When it is turned into gas, and that burned in a properly constructed stove nearly 50 per cent, can be utilized. Nothing can give better results than the use of gas fuel. Not only has the price been reduced of making hydrogen gas, but in the last two or three years the method of producing what is called gas has been far in advance of all preceding inventions.

A GREAT ELEVATOR.

The great elevator built on the quay at Lulea, by the Swedish Norwegian Railway company, for loading iron ore direct into ships, has now been finished, and its operation is reported to be a success, the elevator raising three trucks simultaneously in two minutes, the same being then moved along the rails to the loading into the hold of the ships and emptied. The whole arrangement is said to be so perfect that a ship of some 2,500 tons may be loaded in a day. In the engine room are two engines of 60 horse power each, steam being supplied by three boilers. The engines pump water into two accumulators, whence it flows through underground pipes to the elevator, which will raise with a load of 120 tons on it—the hydraulic pressure being equal to 20 atmospheres, or at the rate of 300 pounds per square inch.

PAPER PENCILS.

One of the difficulties which have stood in the way of the substitution of paper pulp for wood in the manufacture of pencils has been the toughness of the paper covering, and its consequent resistance to the action of a knife. By a new process, which has recently been patented, the molecular cohesion of the paper is modified in such a manner that it can be cut as easily as cedar wood. The paper is first of all made into tubes, and a quantity of them placed in a frame at the lower end of a cylinder. The substance which is to be used as a marking material is placed in the cylinder while in a plastic condition, and sufficient pressure is then applied to force it into the hollow centre of the paper tubes. After the completion of the process the pencils are gradually dried at increasing temperatures during a period of six days, and they are plunged then into a vessel of molten paraffine wax, which has the effect of modifying the texture of paper pulp as described.

A VALUABLE MINERAL.

One of the valuable minerals of this country of which the outfit is largely increasing is talc, or soapstone. It is used for dressing skins, leather, gloves and similar purposes, but its greatest use is as an adulterant. For this it is peculiarly fitted on account of its lightness, being employed as a filler chiefly in the manufacture of soap paper, and rubber, and to a certain extent as a lubricant with other substances. It is also used for making slate-pencils, crayons, stove-covers, lining kilns and hearths, and also, being acid proof, for sizing rollers in cotton factories. In Alabama it is used for headstones. The American aborigines used it for culinary articles, and the Chinese for the carving of idols. Its lightness and its fibrous character admit of its almost entire incorporation (90 per cent.) with paper stock, while lays and other materials which it replaces are only available to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. It is known to commerce by such names as pulp, mineral pulp, agalite, asbestos pulp, and others of the same character.

CHEMICAL SUGAR.

It is generally known that chemists can produce in their laboratory from rage a substance very similar to sugar and having the same sweetening property. The Germans, are, however, hard at work trying to produce artificial sugar on a large scale, and although its production for practical purposes has not yet been realized considerable advance has been made, and a step has been made toward successful results. Herr Emil Fischer has succeeded in obtaining a true sugar, which is capable of undergoing alcoholic fermentation by means of yeast, just like ordinary sugar. There is only one thing wanting in this new chemical sugar which causes it to differ from natural sugar, and that is that it is optically inactive, it will not rotate a beam of polarized light either to the right or left. They call this new sugar "arosee." Glycerine, that sheet anchor of so many recent investigations, is the starting point in the preparation of arosee which must not be confounded with "saccharine" which is not a sugar and can never take its place as an article of diet. The discoverers of arosee are sanguine of making a perfect sugar at no distant day, and their work is watched with interest by the scientific as well as the industrial and commercial world.

Customs Decisions.

OTTAWA, September 4.—The following decisions were arrived at by the Board of customs during June, July and August:— Paper stucco, for decorated ceilings, 25 per cent. Paper flour sacks, illustrated and printed, 15 cents per lb. and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Barrel head linings, 25 per cent. Sweet spirits of nitre, \$2 per gallon and 30 per cent. Hay racks made of wood, 35 per cent. "Ridges food," 30 per cent. Broken rice, 14 cents per lb. Silk closures, lined with fur, 30 per cent., with fur 10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent. Fur jackets, etc., lined with satin, 35 per cent. Felt slippers 10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent.

A HOME IN THE WEST.

Join the great army of homesteaders and secure 480 acres of government land in the Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain or Mouse River districts of Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Solution for a Broken Heart.

HALIFAX, September 4.—A few days ago a young man formerly resident in this city, returned from the United States to marry a young woman. After his arrival he changed his matrimonial intention, and on informing the girl she promptly locked the door of the room in which they were and demanded \$50 as a bail to her wounded feelings. The young man at first declined to pay any money, but the girl persisted, and finally forced \$50 out of him before she allowed him to depart.

Eoulangier Wants a Court Martial.

PARIS, September 5.—General Boulanger has written to the Prime Minister, Tirard, claiming the right to be tried by court martial, and pledging himself to appear before such a tribunal. The refusal of a trial by court martial, the General says, will be an equivalent to an admission on the part of the Government that it fears the impartiality of a military court. In the event of a refusal the General says he will submit himself to the judgment of the people at the polls. General Boulanger also expresses his willingness to be tried by the first chamber of the Court of Appeal. The four says that, in the event of the return of General Boulanger to France, the Government will order the arrest of M. Laguerre, Lohman and Doreval as accomplices of Boulanger and include them in a new trial.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

London Strikers and Wharfingers Come to an Understanding—Fired on by the Police.

THE CATHOLICISM IN BAVARIA.

The Catholics of Bavaria are still suffering under serious grievances, thanks to the Kaiser's camp pertinaciously conducted by Herr Lutz. They complain chiefly of the Government's leaning on the Royal police in connection with the promulgation of the Religious Orders Act; of the exclusion of the religious Orders, especially the Jesuits and Redemptorists, from the kingdom; of the military service imposed on ecclesiastics; and of the favor shown to the Old Catholics, who are allowed to hold services in the Catholic churches. Against these unjust regulations of the State remonstrances have been addressed to the Government again and again by the Holy Father and the Bishop, but so far without desired result. The latter are now taking up the quarrel. A few days ago they assembled to the number of 5,000 at Neustadt and resolved to continue the struggle with this device: "With the Pope and the Bishops for the rights of the Church and the welfare of the State."

Southern Negro Superstitions.

Women in the North have trouble enough over the servant girl question, but their ways are paths of picayunes compared with those of Southern women—except that the Southern woman is less disturbed over the more serious situation. When a Virginia woman wants to charge girls she is compelled to go at least three days without any girl at all. The kitchen help is black, of course, and superstitious. No colored girl will go into a house until three days after the retiring help has vanished, for fear of being "tricked" in other words, hoodooed, placed under a spell—by the diabolical help. Whatever the colored person doesn't understand he fears. He is full of superstitions, believes in good luck from the rabbit foot when in his possession, and in bad luck when it is put on him. Not long ago a large number of negroes were on a Virginia railroad platform, waiting for a train to take them to a picnic ground. A Boston drummer, with a face serious as a parson's, took a piece of chalk and a rabbit foot, and in the most business like way, began to make crosses on the backs of the negroes and touch them with the rabbit foot. The crowd broke for the woods in a panic, and there was no picnic that day.

The Blessing of the "Hail Mary" Brought.

We have taken pains to transfer to our columns the following incident, related in the "Life of Monseigneur Daplanou," a deeply interesting and edifying book, by the way, which we would earnestly recommend to all our readers. The incident is given in the words of the saintly prelate himself. It was published in the "Ave Maria" during his lifetime, and the story is well worth repeating. "There are moments in a priest's life when a certain grace lights up the soul, and leaves an indelible sweetness which one can never forget. One day I had one of these revelations; it was at the death-bed of a child who was very dear to me—a young girl to whom I had given her First Communion. I had the habit of always recommending to my children fidelity in one powerful prayer—the Ave Maria; and this child, who was then only twenty, and whose marriage I had blessed the year before, had been faithful to this practice and said her beads daily. The daughter of one of the most eminent marshalls of the Empire, adored by her father, mother, and husband; rich, young, beautiful, enchanted at having just given birth to a son—well, in the midst of all this happiness she was to die, and it was I who was to break her the terrible news. "I went in. Her mother was weeping, her husband in despair, her father broken-hearted—even more than the mother broken-hearted—over the loss of a child, for I have often remarked in great sorrow that a really Christian woman bears her anguish better than the bravest warriors. I scarcely knew how to begin to speak to the poor little dying wife and mother. To my utter surprise she met me with a bright smile on her lips! Death was hastening on. She knew and felt it. And yet she smiled, though with a certain sadness after a moment, although joy floated above it. I could not help exclaiming, 'O my child, what a terrible blow!' But she, with an accent which moves me even now when I think of it, replied: 'Do you not believe that I shall go to heaven?' 'Yes,' I replied, 'I have the firmest hope that you will.' 'And I,' she answered quickly, 'am quite sure of it.' 'What gives you this certainty?' I exclaimed. 'The advice you gave me formerly. When I made my First Communion you advised us to say the Ave Maria every day, and to say it well. I have obeyed you; and for the last four years I have said the Rosary every day of my life, and that makes me sure of going to heaven.' 'Why? I could not help adding, 'Because I can not believe,' she said gravely, 'to me ever since I knew I was to die—that I have for four years said fifty times each day, 'Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now, and at the hour of our death,' and that she will abandon me at the last. I feel sure that she will pray for me and conduct me to heaven!'" "These were her words; and then I saw what I can never describe—a really heavenly death. I saw this frail and tender creature suddenly carried off in the flower of her youth from all that makes life dear to one—leaving father, mother, husband, whom she adored and who equally adored her, her poor little baby boy, so dear and so earnestly wished for—all this, I say, she left, not without tears, but with a kind of serenity; consulting her parents, encouraging her poor husband, blessing her little child, and in the midst of embraces which vainly strove to keep her on earth, seeing nothing, but heaven, speaking only of heaven, while her last sigh was a smile, as if she already beheld the eternal beatitude."

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavalier County, Dakota, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario, Quebec and the United States. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

DONN-CELLINS—August 13, at Greyhound, Edmund, a son of James Joyce, New-Brown-Forest, Wexford, and Mary, only daughter of Morris C. Kelly, Main Street, New York.

HART-HART—August 12, at Dublin, Vincent Nicholas, son of Mr. James Hart, 27 Cabarrus Street, Dublin, to Sara, daughter of Mr. John Kelly, Hallow, county Wickford.

JOHN-GORDON—August 14, at Lisahally, Edward Major Francis Jones, late of the Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, to Margaret, third daughter of John Gordon, Esq., Sligo.

KELLY-FITZPATRICK—August 7, at Beldoye, Patrick Kelly, county Dublin, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. John Fitzsimons, Stapleton, Beldoye, county Dublin.

KELLY-FITZPATRICK—August 4, at Roscommon, William Kelly, Mary B., daughter of William Kennedy, Carrara, Kesh, Athlone.

MCGRATH-WALSH—August 13, at Waterford, John McGrath, Clonmel, son of Michael McGrath, Parkmore, to Ellen, daughter of Edward Walsh, Cahir.

MCLACHLAN-MCLACHLAN—August 7, at Kington, Patrick McLachlan, youngest son of Mr. James McLachlan, Castlereagh, to Julia, third daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Dillon, of Crevin, Roscommon.

MOON-FAVAN—August 3, at Dublin, Stephen Patrick Moon, 65 South Circular road, fourth son of the late Mr. William Moore, to Mary, eldest daughter of Matthew Fagan, 29 Upper Church Street, Dublin.

NEVIN-DAILY—August 13, at Dublin, Thomas Nevin, eldest son of Jeremiah Nevin, of Somerset, Wexford, to Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Daly, Clarenbridge, county Galway.

O'REILLY-O'REILLY—August 12, at Street, Wexford, Patrick O'Reilly, son of the late Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, of Tullyallen, county Carlow, to Mary, second daughter.

DIED.

BRENNAN—August 10, at his father's residence 11 Howe Street, Dublin, Bernard, second eldest son of Owen Brennan.

BOURNE—August 11, at his residence, Four Tree Lodge, Newbridge, county Kildare, William Hawker, Bourne, in his 83rd year.

BRINE—August 11, at his residence, Ballinacree, county Wicklow, Joseph Byrne.

BYRNE—August 27, at Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, New South Wales, John Byrne, late of Athgarrett, Naas, county Kildare, aged 70 years.

BYRNE—August 16, at the Hospice for the Dying, Haroldcross, Dublin, Mary, widow of the late Lawrence Byrne, of 22 and 23 Lower Kevin Street.

COONEY—August 12, at his residence, 51 Stoneybatter, Mrs. Bridget Cooney, an advanced age.

CASHELY—August 13, at Jervis Street, Hospital, Dublin, Michael Casheley, for many years an employe of M. Murphy, V.S., Parkgate Street.

CLELLAN—August 14, at Lisacross Castle, Navan, Kildare, the late James Clellan, Esq., 71.

COONEY—August 5, at her residence, Sixmile-Bridge, County Clare, Margaret, aged 70 years, wife of James Cooney, Clulane, county Clare.

DONN—August 11, at his residence, 18 York Street, Dublin, Matthew Donn, formerly of the County of Wick, aged 71.

DONN—August 15, at No. 2 Rockgrove Terrace, Cork, Helena, wife of Charles Daly.

DOOLIN—August 16, at his residence, 38 Upper Dorset Street, Dublin, Edward Doolin, aged 72 years.

DOUGLASS—August 15, at Jocelyn Street, Dundalk, suddenly, of heart disease, Henry Douglas, aged 71.

DAY—August 13, at his residence, 3 Peter's Row, Dublin, Patrick Day, eldest son of the late Patrick and Celia Davis.

FORSTER—August 9, at his residence, 63 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, Charlotte, Lady Forster, relict of the late Sir George Forster, Bart., of Colindale, county Monaghan, and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Hoare Hunt, of Humeston, co. Wicklow.

GIBBONS—August 6, at her residence, Derza Clough, Lezane, Bridget, relict of the late Austin Gibbons, aged 65 years.

HOOAN—August 10, at his father's residence, St. Michael Street, Tipperary, Denis Joseph, second son of Michael Hogan.

HART—August 16, at the residence of her son, 25 Elizabeth Street, Drumcondra, Mrs. Agnes Ann Hart, formerly of Kington.

HAUGHTON—August 16, at Maynooth, Elizabeth Haughton, aged 78 years.

HAYDEN—August 15, at 19 Ranelagh Road, Dublin, Mary, wife of Michael Hayden.

HORT—August 16, at 9 Lower Gloucester Street, Dublin, Julia, widow of the late Peter Huey, of Gregg's Lane.

JOHNSTON—August 13, at his mother's residence, 4 Cullinstown Place, Dublin, Patrick Johnston, aged 36 years.

KROGH—At his residence, Downdown, Ballymore-Eustace, John, only son of the late James Krogh.

KELLY—August 11, at St. Peter's Hospital, Dublin, Thomas Kelly, 4 Bow Bridge, car owner, son of the late John Kelly, Red Bog.

KANE—August 16, at 3 Dalymount Terrace, Pimbarrow Road, Dublin, Mary, relict of the late Michael Kane.

LYNCH—August 16, at the Mater Misericordie Hospital, Dublin, Kathleen, E. Lynch, aged 24 years, daughter of the late Patrick Lynch.

MCKENRO—August 16, at Market Street, Kells, James McKenro, eldest son of Philip McKenro, aged 33 years.

MCGUIGAN—August 13, at her residence, No. 49 Leighton Road, Kenilworth Town, London, to the great grief of her family and friends, Emily, wife of Patrick McGuigan, late of Dublin, aged 25 years.

MAHER—August 16, at No. 52 Dublin Street, Carlisle, Mary Maher, sixth daughter of the late Thomas Maher, of Carlisle.

MARTIN—August 15, at his residence, 3 Avondale Ave., Dublin, Mr. Joseph Martin, member of the Dublin Typographical Society, aged 69 years.

MCHENRY—August 15, at the residence of her grandmother, Ballybrusa, Youghal, Helena, youngest child of the late Michael Morriery, ironmonger, Youghal, aged 11 years.

ROGAN—August 16, at Lower Douglas, Cork, Michael Rogan.

MCDONNELL—August 9, at Belfast, Edward, son of Mr. Edward McDonnell, late of Monkstown and Bray, aged 26 years.

MCGRATH—August 9, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Quirk, Ballybranta, Ballylanders, county Limerick, Madge, daughter of Thomas McGrath, merchant, Tipperary, aged 14 years.

MURPHY—At her residence, 87 Lower Clanbrassil Street, Dublin, Mary Murray, daughter of Patrick Murray.

MURPHY—August 12, at his residence, 88 Upper Dorset Street, Dublin, Thomas Murphy, aged 76 years.

O'NEILL—August 14, at 18 Saint Andrew Street, Dublin, Mary, sister of Joseph Owen.

O'NEILL—August 16, at his residence, Randalstown, Stratford-on-Slaney, county Wicklow, Francis O'Neill, aged 68 years.

PHILLIPS—August 16, at his residence, Derrymount, Mountbarr, Queen's County, Mr. Michael Phelan, aged 88 years.

POWER—August 11, at his residence, Patrick Street, Tralee, Mrs. Ellen Power, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Walsh, Macoury, county Kilkenny.

SEAN—August 14, at his residence, Union Street, Sligo, Stephen Sean, aged 68 years.

THOMAS—August 10, Catherine Tighe, the eldest daughter of Patrick and Mary Green of Eastdown, Naas, county Kildare, and wife of Nicholas Tighe, Gas Works, Wicklow.

WALSH—August 16, at the residence of his son-in-law, 5 George's Quay, Dublin, William Walsh, formerly of Freshford, county Kilkenny.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 28, 1889.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably. Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLMES, Jhn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. (Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs—The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours,

G. H. GRANIN, Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

Sworn to Oppose Catholic Politicians.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The work of securing a jury in the Cronin case was resumed this morning. The only matter of interest developed thus far was a ruling by Judge McConnell excluding salesman W. P. Turner for instance. Mr. Turner testified that he was a member of the American League, or Independent Order of Deputies, whose object is to prevent members of the Roman Catholic Church from holding or controlling political offices in this country. The salesman thought this would not influence his action and that he could give the defendants a fair trial, even if it were shown that they were members of the Clan-na-Gael. The defence challenged him.

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. & Q. R. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. O. Box 207, St. Louis, Mo.

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N. Y.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

Prince Bismark is suffering from inflammation of the veins. Turkish troops have occupied Selinus, in Crete, without resistance. The famous Vienna firm of upholsterers, Dabell & Sons, have failed. Crete is becoming quiet. There are now only 300 insurgents under arms. The Germans have blockaded Saadam, in East Africa, and fighting is expected. A rumor is current that an alliance between Russia and France will be formally announced next spring. The coming German budget will propose the creation of a colonial department attached to the Foreign Office. Right Hon. Henry Chaplin has been appointed secretary for agriculture, with a seat in the British Cabinet. The Bulgarian Government has placed at Liege orders for 33,000 Berdan rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges. The Temps says the French Government will not reply to General Boulanger's demand for a trial by court-martial. Yellow fever is raging at Vigo, a seaport town on the Atlantic coast in the province of Pontevedra, Spain. Mrs. Maybrick has been removed from the infirmary in the Woking prison and now occupies a solitary cell. Er. Peters has been recalled from West Africa. The expedition for the relief of Emin Bey has been abandoned. An inspired article in Vaterland announces that Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany has joined the Catholic Church. The Derivishes defeated a force of "Friendlies" near Sukin on Thursday last. The losses on both sides were very heavy. The Turkish Ministry of War has ordered 100,000 Mauser repeating rifles, to be ready in a month for distribution among the troops. The New York Tribune says that should the Czar visit Paris the whole world would believe Europe was on the eve of a general war. The regents have warned ex-Queen Nathalie not to attempt to carry out her scheme of establishing a residence in Belgrade as a private person. The editor of the Courrier, of Paris, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and fined 500 francs for publishing court documents. Three French citizens have been expelled from Alsace-Lorraine. They were accused of crossing the frontier to foment an anti-German agitation. The rumor that the Irish Conservatives have laid their views before Lord Salisbury on the question of Irish local government is denied by the members concerned. Preparations have been nearly completed for the construction of a telegraph line from Peking to Moscow, through Shanghai to connect with the Russian telegraph system. The Daily News correspondent telegraphs from Odessa that it is reported there that a Russo-French alliance really exists and that it will be made public in the coming spring. The director of the Danube Shipping Company asserts that Austrian arms are being largely imported into Bulgaria, and that the Austrian army instructors are also arriving. The attempt to oust Smith Barry from the management of the P. & N. by the Dublin, by a refusal to pay rent, has failed, and the tenants paying upon threats being made to sell their holdings at auction. It is reported there is a hitch in the negotiations for the proposed loan to the Bulgarian Government by an American syndicate, and that the Government is receiving offers from German and Austrian financiers. A despatch from Rome says: "The Pope has abandoned the idea of leaving Rome, the German Government having indicated in his behalf and assured him that in the event of war Italy would strictly respect his position." Messrs. Kier, Hardy and Cunningham Graham, M. P., are at the head of the movement to elect Mr. Burns, a Parliamentary candidate for Dundee. The Liberal Association want Mr. Plimsoll, and may make a strong fight for his nomination. At the army veterans' fete at Wehringen, Germany, the Grand Duke of Baden exhorted the military to be vigilant against Socialists and Anarchists. The National Liberal organ comments on the speech as important, coming as it does, from the uncle of the Emperor. An explosion occurred on Thursday last in the iron stone pit of the Maurice Wood colliery, Midlothian, Scotland, which threatens disastrous consequences. Four dead bodies have already been recovered. Sixty-two miners are entombed. It is believed they are all dead. The Bishop of Marseilles has issued a formal protest against the circular in which the Minister of Justice reminded the clergy that they are prohibited by law from taking part in elections. The Bishop affirms the right of priests to intervene in elections and other political affairs. The news from Zanzibar that the Sultan has given an important concession to the British East African Company has raised a howl among the newspapers of Berlin, who complain that Bismarck is sacrificing the most important colonial interests of Germany. One paper says Germany may as well quit Africa if this policy is continued. While Her Majesty's turret ship Ajax was below the Mull of Galloway on Monday and her crew were at practice a thirty-eight ton gun exploded. The crew had run out the gun to fire it when a shell exploded inside the gun, shattering it a few feet from the muzzle. Parts of the gun flew outwards to sea, only a small portion going inside the turret. One blue jacket was slightly wounded on the forehead. The Ajax is at a guardship on the Clyde. General Boulanger is making desperate efforts to secure some sort of English countenance for his electoral struggle in France. The most recent offer to John Bull to nibble at it, is a promise that in the event of his success he will level the tariff wall with which France has hemmed herself about, and substitute a system of practical free trade. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone returned to England on Monday from Paris. The Sultan has ordered a special meeting of the Cabinet to devise measures to suppress the disorders in Armenia. Semi-official newspapers in Athens assert that the mediation of the powers has resulted in the Porte granting the demands of the Cretans. Capt. Wisemann, with 400 men, has started for Upwapa to punish Bushiri for killing Officer Nelson, of the East Africa company. The Marquis de Molins, leader of the Conservatives in the Spanish Senate and a well known litterateur, died suddenly on Monday last. While a christening party were enjoying a sail on Lake Killarney Sunday evening their boat was capsized, and before assistance could reach them five of the party were drowned. The famine-stricken peasantry of Albania are raiding villages in search of food. Thus far they have refrained from any further violence than has been necessary to render their victims as themselves. Similar conditions of affairs exist in some parts of Montenegro and a fund is being raised in Russia for their relief. A bomb was exploded on Smith Barry's estates in Dublin Monday last, demolishing the offices and destroying all the private papers and important documents. Four of Barry's tenants, who have been boycotted for paying rent contrary to compact, expressed contrition at a public meeting and offered large compensation, but the meeting refused to move the boycott.

AMERICAN.

The week closed without a single juror being selected in the Cronin trial at Chicago. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been discovered in dairy stables just outside Newark, N. J. in Clinton township. The widow of ex President James K. Polk, of the United States celebrated her 86th birthday on Thursday last. The mammoth sugar plant of Dick, Meyer & Co., at Williamsburg, N. Y., was burned on Saturday; loss, over \$2,000,000. A number of men were injured. John L. Sullivan publishes a letter announcing that he will be a candidate for nomination to Congress at an upcoming election in Boston, at the next election. Mrs. Kate Foster, of New York city, committed suicide Thursday evening. She drank a pint of oil, then saturated her clothing with the fluid and set herself on fire. Mrs. George Oona, of Little Sandusky, died on Tuesday of what the doctors pronounce genuine Asiatic cholera. The people there are excited and many are leaving. A general strike of all the miners in the district about Brockwayville, Dubois, Reynoldsville and Putnam, Pa., is threatened and liable to take place this week. It is expected at the Navy Department that Secretary Tracy will recommend in his report to Congress an appropriation of \$300,000 for putting shipbuilding plants into the navy yards. C. Staley, president of the Staley Woolen Mills Company, of South Bend, Ind., was poisoned Tuesday night by morphine given him by a druggist for quinine. He will probably die. Wrightsville, a small town on the Susquehanna river, opposite Columbia, P., was a scene of terror on Friday night, the police station and five bars being destroyed by incendiary fires. One man has been arrested on suspicion. Mr. Faithorn surprised the Western Freight Association on Wednesday by announcing that the trunk lines would consider the proposition to pro-rate with Chicago-St. Paul lines on Northwestern business. A decided refusal to pro-rate had been expected. A Chicago despatch says: Michael McNulty, who gave important information regarding "Conroy the Fox" and other matters of importance in the Cronin case, has been threatened with murder. He is guarded by the police as are also State Attorney Longacker and others. Lord Harrington, speaking at Bradford on Saturday night, said that while he did not favor a fusion of Unionists and Conservatives, he thought such a coalition might be desirable at some future time. He referred to American safeguards against a change of constitution as an example for England in dealing with Ireland and urged the Government to adopt an active constructive policy. Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech at Machellyth, Wales, expressed himself as strongly opposed to Welsh home rule and to the disestablishment of the church in Wales. He was confident there was no universal demand for either the one or the other. He believed the Conservative and church party could easily regain the ascendancy in Wales by re-asserting and administering to the Welsh national feeling. Ernest Legitime, ex-President of Hayti, arrived in New York Thursday with his suite. He is en route to Paris. In an interview he said: "My people called me and I came. They deposed me and I left, not because I was compelled to, but to avoid further bloodshed. On Saturday I shall go to France, where I will remain a short time. I may return to Hayti as a private citizen or I may go to Genieveque and establish myself in business." A species of typhoid-malaria epidemic has broken out among the employees of the New York Central Railroad at their car shops at West Albany. Over 150 men have been obliged to quit, virtually closing the shops, and many of the men are in a dangerous condition. The disease developed into typhoid fever in ten or eleven places by an unknown Hungarian. Kavanagh will recover. The rioting was the outcome of bad feeling that had existed between the different nationalities ever since the entrance of Poles and Slavs into the mills nearly two years ago. President Adams, of the Union Pacific, and other officials arrived at Fort Worth on Saturday evening. As a banquet given by the Board of Trade, Mr. Adams, in response to a toast, said that the Union Pacific wanted to send the products of the North-West to the markets of Europe. The operation of the Interstate Commerce law so hampers all the rail lines to and from the great markets of the country that he had come to see it the business of the Union Pacific could not be done more satisfactorily by a line through Texas to the Gulf than by Chicago and Duluth. It was more than probable that the old route of traffic would give way to a new.

CANADIAN.

Sir John Ross, accompanied by a large party will leave Halifax soon for Vancouver. Legislation will be initiated in Manitoba next year to compel the education of deaf mutes. Mrs. Mason, of Winnipeg, while en route to Oromelton, Ontario, Thursday morning, died in the car. James White, formerly a steamboat engineer of Saskatchewan, was entombed with 2500 by

his electoral struggle in France. The most recent offer to John Bull to nibble at it, is a promise that in the event of his success he will level the tariff wall with which France has hemmed herself about, and substitute a system of practical free trade. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone returned to England on Monday from Paris. The Sultan has ordered a special meeting of the Cabinet to devise measures to suppress the disorders in Armenia. Semi-official newspapers in Athens assert that the mediation of the powers has resulted in the Porte granting the demands of the Cretans. Capt. Wisemann, with 400 men, has started for Upwapa to punish Bushiri for killing Officer Nelson, of the East Africa company. The Marquis de Molins, leader of the Conservatives in the Spanish Senate and a well known litterateur, died suddenly on Monday last. While a christening party were enjoying a sail on Lake Killarney Sunday evening their boat was capsized, and before assistance could reach them five of the party were drowned. The famine-stricken peasantry of Albania are raiding villages in search of food. Thus far they have refrained from any further violence than has been necessary to render their victims as themselves. Similar conditions of affairs exist in some parts of Montenegro and a fund is being raised in Russia for their relief. A bomb was exploded on Smith Barry's estates in Dublin Monday last, demolishing the offices and destroying all the private papers and important documents. Four of Barry's tenants, who have been boycotted for paying rent contrary to compact, expressed contrition at a public meeting and offered large compensation, but the meeting refused to move the boycott.

The body of O. Claremont, of Montreal, drowned near the Chaudiere Falls, Ottawa, has been found in the river near Hull. The building used as a stable for the Mounted Police at Edmonton, was burned Thursday night with fourteen horses. Loss, \$4,000. Shipments of cattle from the North-West for Esplanade will actively commence in a couple of weeks. One team has already been started. The shingle mills of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., Trenton, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, of which \$13,000 is covered by insurance. The Governor-General's private secretary has telegraphed to Mayor Grant, of Victoria, B.C., that His Excellency and party will be unable to arrive at Victoria before October 12, or thereabout. The Danish Government has replied to Mr. C. Meyer, president of the Danish club, Ottawa, stating that it cannot see its way at present to granting a concession to the city, the Danish population being too small. A despatch from Calgary says that a Story Indian was fired upon by Blood Indians who, it was supposed, were stealing horses and fired the place to cover their tracks. The Mounted Police, with a number of Indians, are in pursuit. A number of Nova Scotia schooners are engaged in the Pacific seal fisheries. The schooner "Annie C. Moore" has done a fine business seal hunting in Behring sea. She has netted over \$16,000 since February last. She is owned at North Sydney. The Dominion Government has refunded the duty, amounting to about \$4000, to Barnum and Bailey which was paid on the horses killed three weeks ago at Potsdam. The duty was paid in advance for the greater facility of the entrance of the large amount of stock into this country. The 15-year old daughter of Mr. Justice Ferguson, of Toronto, has disappeared and the police are looking for her. Miss Ferguson was washed ashore on the ice of the Arctic sea by a very clever girl. She lately has become stage-struck, so it is thought that she has run away to become an actress. It was reported that a girl answering to her description had purchased a ticket for Buffalo. Mr. Justice Ferguson has gone to that city hoping to find his daughter. A telegram from West Selkirk, Man., says: "An Indian arrived from Lake Winnipeg reports that he found two bodies that had been washed ashore. One of the bodies he recognized as James Burket, who had been working at Cowes mill, on the Fisher river. About two weeks ago several of the mill hands started for here in sail boats, accompanied by Rev. Mr. McHalle, but up to the present have not arrived, and it is feared they were caught in the storm on Sunday night. While the Thousand Island Steamboat Company's finest steamer, the St. Lawrence, was approaching the dock at Kingston, Ont., on Saturday evening with about 600 excursionists on board, her working beam broke and one of the driving rods was forced through the cylinder and steam chest, the complete ruin resulting to all this portion of the motive power. Another bolt towed the St. Lawrence to shore and the passengers were landed, no person being injured. The damage is great and the boat cannot be used again this season.

Mr. Gladstone on America. PARIS, September 8.—In his speech at the banquet yesterday Mr. Gladstone, referring to the rapid increase of population in America, said: "I wish to recognize America's right to be considered, prospectively at least, and even now to some extent, the great organ of the powerful English tongue. I wish also to indulge in feelings of satisfaction on reflecting that no cause on earth unless our own fully now or hereafter ought to divide us from one another or revive those causes of honorable or less honorable contention that have therefore prevailed among us." The French newspapers express themselves as delighted with Mr. Gladstone's speech. Mr. Gladstone said to-day: "I have come over to Paris for a special purpose. I am too old to travel merely for the sake of the pleasure, travel affords. I have come in order to show good will and respect to France."

The Pope and Bismarck. LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Pope has sent a telegram to Herr Windthorst, the leader of the clerical party in the German Reichstag, thanking him for conveying the Catholic Congress at Barmen, and another to Bismarck, conveying his thanks for permitting the congress to assemble. Bismarck replied that notwithstanding he had sanctioned the convening of the congress, he was not at all in accord with the work it had done.

GREENWOOD, Miss., September 6.—Twenty-two negroes and possibly more, who were working on a Cotton plantation on Monday morning, were hanged by bullets. The names of those "killed" so far as ascertained, are John Boyker, Del Wharton, Monroe Jones, Scott Marsh, Warren Snell, Thorton Lott, Ben Lock and Warren Backworth. They were killed for resisting arrest. One was killed on Monday or Tuesday and the others Wednesday and yesterday.

BLACKS SLAIN BY WHITES. A Band of Mississippi "Regulators" Shoot Down 49 Negroes. GREENWOOD, Miss., September 6.—Twenty-two negroes and possibly more, who were working on a Cotton plantation on Monday morning, were hanged by bullets. The names of those "killed" so far as ascertained, are John Boyker, Del Wharton, Monroe Jones, Scott Marsh, Warren Snell, Thorton Lott, Ben Lock and Warren Backworth. They were killed for resisting arrest. One was killed on Monday or Tuesday and the others Wednesday and yesterday.

THE LEADERS ESCAPE. The leaders of the insurrection, Jos. Allen and Oliver Cromwell, have both escaped, though it is thought that Allen was captured last evening. Cromwell was caught in Jackson Wednesday, but for some reason was turned loose. He is an ex-convict, having served ten years in the penitentiary for burglary. He was a leader in the Clinton (Miss.) riot in 1875, in which a number of white people were massacred. The trouble did not originate from any political difference, but it is the out-come of labor troubles. Cromwell was the organizer of the negro alliance lodges in this country. He behaved badly on Shell Mountain on the 50th

of August and was ordered to leave. His alliance friends replied that they were a thousand strong and were ready for fight. THE WAR COMMENCES. The happy message alarmed the whites, and their families were sent to this place for protection. Then the war commenced. The militia came on Sunday, but were sent back. Hundreds of white citizens began to arrive on Sunday, armed with Winchester rifles. The negroes were routed and fled to the woods. They were surrounded. Several were killed and others were wounded. This was on Tuesday. On Wednesday a black skin could scarcely be found in the northern part of L'Anse-au-Loup. M. J. General Ledell, who led in the killing of the thirteen blacks in Carrollton in 1858, has command of the white regulars. He is cool and brave. State Senator Southworth is lieutenant. Both are young men and are at Minter City in command of a squad. They captured fifty guns to-day. The possessor, A. D. Bird, was spared because he had just lost his wife and had seven little children. A REIGN OF TERROR. The negroes are in a frightful state of fear, and two have gone crazy over the excitement. The negroes have threatened to burn every house in Leflore county, and every house is being closely guarded. D. D. James' store and house were burned, and he was killed Tuesday night because he refused to sell the negroes cartridges. His loss was \$10,000. More than two thousand laborers have quit the fields and the cotton and corn needs gathering badly.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 13,758 bbls, against 16,417 bbls for the week previous. There has been some demand during the week for the lower provisions, but demand is impossible to fill orders, as Western millers are filling orders direct at much lower figures than they can be filled at from this point. Further enquiries have been received from Liverpool and Glasgow and it is believed that further business has been put through within the past day or two. St. Louis millers appear to be doing all the Newfoundland trade at present, while Minnesota millers are doing a fair share of the local trade in bakers. Here there have been sales of strong bakers at \$5.10 to \$5.15, city strong selling at \$5.20 to \$5.25, and choice at higher figures. Advices from Winnipeg report a decline of 10c per 100 lbs on high grade, and 15c to 20c on low grades. A report of the Halifax market received to-day says: "Flour market firm. Choice pastry, \$5 to \$5.50; family patent, \$5.50 to \$7.50; strong bakers \$5.10; \$7.75 to \$8.85; superior extra, \$5 to \$5.20; extra spring, \$4.00; superfine, \$4.25." In this market we reduce prices all round as follows:— Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.35 to \$5.75; Superior roller, \$4.65 to \$4.90; Extra, \$4.25 to \$4.45; Superfine, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Out down Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.40; City Strong Bakers, \$5.20 to \$5.40; Strong Bakers, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.10 to \$2.35; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00. OATMEAL, &c.—We quote standard in bbls \$3.35 to \$3.50 and granulated \$4.05 to \$4.25. In bags, granulated \$2 and standard \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled oats \$4.25 to \$4.50; moultrie \$2 to \$2.3. BRAN.—This market is quiet at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton on track for car loads. Shorts \$14 to \$16 as to quality. WHEAT.—Receipts during the week 103,430 bushels. Spot business almost nil, and prices are more or less nominal at \$90 to \$1 for No. 1 Manitoba hard and \$90 to \$90 for No. 2. New Manitoba hard wheat is quoted at 60c to 65c f.o.b. at points along the C. P. R. CORN.—Receipts for the week were 49,960 bushels. Prices in bond 43c to 43c. PEAS.—Receipts during the week 15,000 bushels, against 6,744 bushels the week pre-



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; it is especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic. The AUDETTE'S HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals. Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1532 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

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viens. The market is easy at 75c to 75c in store. In barrels \$2.75 to \$2.80, half barrels \$1.60 to \$1.70. OATS.—Receipts during the week, were 18,777 bushels against 18,574 bushels the week previous. There is some enquiry, with sales at \$16 to \$16 per 100 lbs. and paper Canada are quoted at \$20 to \$25 per 100 lbs. BARLEY.—The market is quoted steady at 45c to 50c. BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet and prices nominal, at 50c per 48 lbs. MAIZE.—65c to \$1 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCTS. BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 3,155 pigs, against 3,657 pigs for the week previous. There is a decidedly easier feeling in creamery, sales being reported as 15c to 19c at the factories for August make, although about three weeks since it is said the same creameries were held at 20c to 30c. In dairy butter the only feature of any importance is the firmer feeling in Western owing to continued drought in the west, but as there is no demand of any consequence for either the lower parts of New Canada, business is very limited. The sale is reported of a lot of selected at 15c. Creamery, 17c to 20c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 19c; Maritime, 17c to 19c; Brookville, 15c to 16c; Western, 15c to 16c; Rolls, 15c to 16c. For selections of single packages 1c additional is obtained. RECEIPTS.—Receipts during the week were 15,408 boxes, against 20,905 boxes for week previous. The exports for this week are 18,354 boxes against 31,373 boxes for the same week last year, making the total exports to date 713,234 boxes. The market is purely a waiting one, as holders are not offering and buyers are wanting goods, so that affairs are at a stand still, so far as work trading is concerned. The nominal prices to day for finest colored August are 9c and for finest white 9c, notwithstanding that much higher figures were paid in Peterboro on Wednesday for finest August. The Brockville market went higher than was expected to-day, 4,300 boxes being sold at 9c to 9c. Finest colored.....9c to 9c 1/2 "white".....9c " " "Medium to fine.....8c " " "Low grade.....7c " " "

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 1,830 bbls, against 1,560 bbls for the week previous. A very fair trade has been done in pork during the week, sales of Western short cut clear having been reported at \$13.25 to \$13.75, and of western at \$13.00 to \$13.75, although pork could not be laid down at these prices from Chicago to-day. Higher prices will have to be met if the market in the west is sustained. Canada short cut is scarce and quoted firm at \$16.00. Lard is about steady with sales at \$17.50 to \$17.75 per 20 lb. pack, about 2,000 packs changing hands to-day at these prices. Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.50 to \$14.00; West pork, Western, per lb, \$13.00 to \$13.25; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 10c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 7c.

COUNTRY PRODUCTS. EGGS.—The market during the past week has been quiet but steady up to yesterday, when more liberal receipts caused a somewhat easier feeling, combined with continued high temperature. Sales have been made at 13c to 13c for candled stock, with a few single cases at 14c, but it is said to be difficult to get the outside figure to-day. Receipts during the week were 753 packages. HONEY.—The market is quiet with sales of new extracted at 10c to 11c per lb, and sales of prize comb honey have taken place at 16c, with sales down to 13c for fairly good quality. BEES.—The representative of a German house was in the city to-day offering prime new Bavarian bees made in the city of Munich. Sales have been made of new Cavallini hives at 25c to 25c in small lots during the week. Last year's crop is difficult to sell, and is quoted at 10c to 10c as to quality. BEANS.—Market dull, prices range from \$1.80 to \$2. HAY.—Good enquiry for old pressed hay; \$10 to \$11 for No. 2, and \$12 to \$14 for No. 1, as to quantity. New \$10 to \$11. ASHES.—The market quiet at \$3.70 for first pots and \$3.40 for seconds.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—Receipts are fair, but with a good demand all stock is pretty readily disposed of at \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl for fair to choice qualities. A few inferior lots have sold as low as \$1.50 to \$1.75, but the best fruit goes off at \$2.50 to \$3.00 without any difficulty. Contracts of winter fruit in the West have been made at \$2.25 to \$2.50 f.o.b. LEMONS.—The recent hot spell has brought on a better consumption and sales have been larger at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per box for choice quality. ORANGES.—There has been a little more doing with Rodi selling at \$5.00 to \$5.50 per box, and Jamaica at \$8.00 per bbl. CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—Bartlett pears have been in better supply and prices have dropped \$1 per box. The arrivals of grapes have been free, and under a good demand Tokays have sold well at \$7 per case and Muscats at \$8 do. Elms have sold at \$2.50 per half case. PLUMS.—Canadian plums are more plentiful and selling at \$1.00 per large basket, and at 40c to 70c for small do as to quality. PEARS.—Hudson River pears are in good supply and too much on the ripe side. Sales are reported of kegs all the way from \$1.50 to \$3, and bbls at from \$3 to \$7, as to condition. GRAPES.—Almond grapes are slightly easier with sales at \$4.75 to \$5. Concord grapes have sold at 75c per basket of 10 lbs. BANANAS.—This fruit was scarce at the beginning of the week, but it is now more plentiful with sales at \$1 to \$1.50 for yellows, and 60c, 50c and \$1 for red.

FRUITS, &c. PEACHES.—New York peaches in crates \$3.50 and Canadian in bbls \$1.25 to \$1.50. COCONUTS.—Market steady at \$5 per 100. ONIONS.—Spanish onions are selling at \$1.25 per crate and \$4 per case. POTATOES.—Sales of new potatoes in lots of from 50 to 75 bags have been made at 70c to 85c per bag. They were shipped from back of Prescott, and the quality was good.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR, &c.—There has been a little more doing in granulated sugar at a decline of 1/2 to 1c, sales being made at 8c to 8c although refiners' still quote 8c. Yellows 6c to 7c, molasses quiet at 42c to 45c. PICKLED FISH.—Labrador herring of splendid quality are offered at \$6.25 per bbl. Cape Breton herring are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6. Dry cod is scarce and prices are steady at \$4 to \$5. FISH OILS.—The market for cod oil is steady with last week's round lots reported at 38c and we quote 38c to 40c as to quality. Halibut is steady at 36c to 37c. In steam refined seal oil there is a very firm feeling with prices quoted at 47c to 50c. Cod liver oil is quite at 65c to 70c for Newfoundland and 55c to 55c for Norway.

REDMOND. Information wanted of next of kin of ELLEN SMITH, maiden name REDMOND, who was born somewhere in County Wexford, February 24th, 1836, her parents being Patrick and Anne Redmond. She is supposed to have had another brother, Thomas, a cooper, last heard of in Buffalo, twelve years ago, but whose home was in Canada. R. J. MORRISON, 42 New Street, New York.

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EVER READY DRESS STAY. Dressmakers who wish to make money give satisfaction to their customers and are pleased with their work, and will use no other. They are strong, soft and pliable, and made of the best materials. EVER READY DRESS STAY. S. CARSLY.

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NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL. CARSLY'S COLUMN.

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For the best value and best choice in men's Sewed Suits, Trousings and full over-coating no doubt S. Carsley's takes the lead. S for \$5c, 3 for 45c, 3 for 75c, are the prices asked for the best and Handsome Silk Ties both for Men's and Boys' wear, at S. Carsley's. Sewing Silk as S. Carsley's, ladies' sets collars and cuffs at 12c the set. A New Lot of Men's Kid Gloves can be seen at S. Carsley's. All the newest fall shades are represented.

BARGAINS. Lot No. 1, \$1.90. \$4.00 BLACK Stockinette JACKETS for \$1.50 4.00 BLACK Stockinette JACKETS for 1.50 4.00 BLACK Stockinette JACKETS for 1.50 4.00 BLACK Stockinette JACKETS for 1.50 Lot No. 2, \$2.10. \$4.50 FANCY CLOTH SACQUES for \$2.10 4.50 FANCY CLOTH SACQUES for 2.10 4.50 FANCY CLOTH SACQUES for 2.10 4.50 FANCY CLOTH SACQUES for 2.10 Lot No. 3, \$2.25. \$5.00 SHORT BEADED WRAPS for \$2.25 5.00 SHORT BEADED WRAPS for 2.25 5.00 SHORT BEADED WRAPS for 2.25 5.00 SHORT BEADED WRAPS for 2.25 S. CARSLY.

NEW ENGLISH CLOAKING. Below Wholesale Price. Lot No. 4, \$2.75. \$6.00 ALL WOOL Paletots offered at \$2.75 \$6.00 ALL WOOL Paletots offered at \$2.75 \$6.00 ALL WOOL Paletots offered at \$2.75 \$6.00 ALL WOOL Paletots offered at \$2.75 Lot No. 5, \$3.50. \$7.00 ULSTERS, With Capes offered at \$3.50 \$7.00 ULSTERS, With Capes offered at \$3.50 \$7.00 ULSTERS, With Capes offered at \$3.50 \$7.00 ULSTERS, With Capes offered at \$3.50 Lot No. 6, \$4.50. \$9.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS offered at \$4.50 \$9.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS offered at \$4.50 \$9.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS offered at \$4.50 \$9.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS offered at \$4.50 S. CARSLY.

NEW MOHAIR SEALTTES. Lot No. 7, \$4.75. \$9.50 Fancy CLOTH SACQUES for \$4.75 \$9.50 Fancy CLOTH SACQUES for \$4.75 \$9.50 Fancy CLOTH SACQUES for \$4.75 \$9.50 Fancy CLOTH SACQUES for \$4.75 Lot No. 8, \$6.00. \$11.00 Ulsters Trimmed Moire Silk for \$6.00 \$11.00 Ulsters Trimmed Moire Silk for 6.00 \$11.00 Ulsters Trimmed Moire Silk for 6.00 \$11.00 Ulsters Trimmed Moire Silk for 6.00 Lot No. 9, \$8.00. \$13.00 BLACK SILK WRAPS for \$8.00 \$13.00 BLACK SILK WRAPS for 8.00 \$13.00 BLACK SILK WRAPS for 8.00 \$13.00 BLACK SILK WRAPS for 8.00 S. CARSLY.

NEW GERMAN CLOAKING. Lot No. 10, \$8.20. \$15.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS for \$8.20 \$15.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS for 8.20 \$15.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS for 8.20 \$15.00 RUSSIAN CLOAKS for 8.20 Lot No. 11, \$12.00. \$22.00 ELEGANT SILK WRAPS for \$12.00 \$22.00 ELEGANT SILK WRAPS for 12.00 \$22.00 ELEGANT SILK WRAPS for 12.00 \$22.00 ELEGANT SILK WRAPS for 12.00 Lot No. 12, \$15.00. \$25.00 FANCY SILK MANTLES for \$15.00 \$25.00 FANCY SILK MANTLES for 15.00 \$25.00 FANCY SILK MANTLES for 15.00 \$25.00 FANCY SILK MANTLES for 15.00 Call early Monday. Sale commences at 8.50 a.m. S. CARSLY.

CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS. Now showing the largest and handsomest assortment of Carpets at the lowest prices. Wide Reversible Carpets from 10c per yard, a beautiful line of 4 1/2 Broche Carpets reduced to 25c per yard, Tapestry Carpets at extra low prices, Brussels Carpets from 50c. Lines of best quality 5-frame goods at 97c. Royal Wiltons reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.50. A. S. CARSLY'S.

CANNOT BE EQUALLED CANNOT BE EQUALLED CANNOT BE EQUALLED. Just opened a new line of Hearthrugs, 35 in wide and 72 in long, with beautiful fringed ends, to sell at the very low price of 53c EACH 53c EACH 53c EACH These rugs are of heavy make, and the design and colors are of the latest taste and cannot be equalled anywhere at twice the money. S. CARSLY.

CLAPPERTON'S SEWING COTTON. In ahead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished and the thread all in one length on each spool. None can equal it for hand or machine sewing. S. CARSLY.

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