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VOL. XL., NO. 52.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1890.

VICTORIOUS.

Parnell's Magnificent Speech, which led to the Adoption of his Opponent's Views.

The Irish News gives a full report, as fellows, of Mr. Parnell's new historic speech in the House of Commons, on the salary of the Chief Secretary. Mr. Parnell said : Never was a time when the Irish votes presented so much fer discussion, and never were so many matters of policy relevant to the vote for the chief secretary's salary. the voic ier the onier secretary's salary. The discentent at Irish administration had been exhibited in various ways. In grave and in witty manners indictments been brought against that administeration, bat to demeasterate the fall inighty of the administerative system there must be knowledge of the every day life of the Irish peeple and to know the full effect it would be necessary that the people should stand at the bar eary that the people should stand at the bar of the House, and impeach the Administration in all its many details. The Ohiof Score tary himself probably did not fathom the farnimsell predadly did not isthem the isf-reaching consequences of his ewn policy or spprediate the full extent of his responsibility. If it were possible to have that knewledge, if he could himself investigate the matter, in ne could menter investigate the intropy, he would not defend his agents or accept their statements. But, parily from necessity and partly from choice, the hen, gentleman

HAD LITTLE KNOWLEGE OF IRELAND

end spent lit le time there. Their position as Irish representatives was that they were in the unsatisfactory position that they could not, for want of confirmation or aufficient opnet, for want (f confirmation or sufficient op-pertunity, sufficiently put beliere the House the real nature of the position of the peeple of Ireland who had to suffer all that was done by the agents of the Government. The right hon, gentleman had relied with implicit con-fidence on the representations made and the advice given to him by the effete and rotten permaner t efficiels at Dublin Castle. The Gev-ernment made their initial mistake in declining ernment made their initial mistake in declining in 1886 to undertake remedial legislation to prot-ot Irish tenants in the agrarian orisis. In 1887 the right hop. gentleman further post-poned it, and forced on the coercion legislation, which had led to turmell, which would prevent him getting that measure of aucoess which chief secretary might hope for. The tian of campaign was then started for the protection of the tenants. He had

NEVER CONCEALED HIS VIEW OF THE PLAN. He told the hon, member for North-east Cork that it should be very much limited, but it was pointed out that if success would depend upon its extension. He still pressed his view. and his hon. friends confined it to a few estates on which it had been started. His predictions were true, and while they had limited part in the

enermously reduced, and from the information so gathered be able to introduce alterations into the bill which would enable their money to go much further than it would do the Surrender of the Irish Secretary and under the present bill. In Connaught it was probable that not more than one-sixth of the land need be purchased right out and in Munster not more than ens-half. In Ulster, in consequence of the operation of the Tenant Right, the case was different and the farms were larger than in other previnces. He would entreat the Geverament to consider whether in view of the fact that they prepesed to hypetheoate the local revenue to guarantee the money advanced some regard should be paid to the local authorities. (Parnellit: cheers.) It seemed a bitter mockery to say that future local autherities should not have the control of their revenues.

HE COULD NOT AGBEE

with that hypothecation without the sanction of the local authorities. There would be ro risk of quibbling or obstructing the Act on the part of the local authorities. He would may trust the authorities they were going to set up er de net set them up at all. (Hear, hear.) He heped the right hen, gentieman would be able to give immediate attention to the suggestion as to the relief of the small estates, and during the autmn to the other matters he had mentioned, which would tend to enermously facilitate the solution of the land question, and reduce the sum to be advanced by the Treasury to a manageable amount, and one which would not terrify the people of this country.

Mr. A. J. Balfour expressed his sense of the moderation of the speech of the hon, member, and assured the committee that any practical suggestion from that quarter would of course receive the respectful censideration of the Gevernment.

The vete was then put and agreed to without a division.

A PEOULIAR QUESTION.

To Whom Does a Dead Body Belong. Two years ago Madama Lamothe, a native of

St. Savenr, In Terrebonne, was married, her husband being a resident of Montreai. Not long ago she died at her mother's residence and despite the protestations of the husband, who wanted to have his wife burled in his lot at Cote des Neiges Cemetery, her body was in-terred in the local burying ground. Lamothe tried to prevent this, but was unsuccessful, and has put his case into the hands of Mr. L P. has put his case into the hands of Mr. L F. Brodeur, advocate, who will ask the court to permit the exhumation of the body and allow it to be buried in the Montreal cametery. Ar-ticle S485 of the Revised Statutes, which governs a case of this kind, reads thus: "Bs-fore proceeding to an exhumation in a Roman Catholic shuch there is a comparent in view Oatholio church, chapel or comstery, in virtue of the present section, permission must be or tained from the superior ecolesisatical authority of the diocese in which the demand for ex-

preblem he had undertaken to selve would be | to go to the south bank of the St. Lawrence, where a village of converts had been planted by the minimonaries. She died April 7, 1696, at the age of forty. She was buried where ahe speat the last years of her life. The grave has been a place of devotion ever since among the French and Indians, and she has had the reputation of a saint. About a year ago a heavy grantee monument was placed over her grave by her devout admirers in Albany. The last plenary council of Baltimore solicited the Pope to permit the cause of the Indian girl's colonizatio mit the cause of the infine gri's colonization to be introduced, but, according to the rules of the congregation of Peter, as she died in Canada the matter must be taken up there. The present movement is a step in that direction. The Rev. Clarence A. Walworth, of St. Mary's church, Albany, N.Y.. is especially interested in the colonization of Kaperic, and a members of his facily here with the bits of the member of his family has written a life of the Indian girl,

BUNCOMBE.

A flustering Game that will have a very poor Effect.

NEW YORK, July 26 .- A Washington journal states that an attempt may be made to force a settlement of the Bshring Sea difficulty by a policy of reprisal and that the U.S. Government has been considering whether terms could be ar rived at with Great Britain by prohibiting the transportation of merchandise through the United States from Canada in bond, and thus stopping a very large and profitable trade and incommoding commerce. During the excite-ment attending the seizure of American fishing vessels on the Atlantic coast by the Dominion's vessels in 1888. President Oleveland sent a mesasge to Congress calling its attention to the sage to Congress calling its attention to the bonding privilege, and asking authority to be allowed to suspend these privileges if, in his judgment, such a thing should be deemed ad-visable. A very heated debate followed, but the President was given the authority, which, was never put in force. The Cabinet has con-sidered the matter, but, arrived at no decision. The abrogation of the bonding privilege would affant the neone of the entire A merican North affact the people of the entire American North west as well as those of the New England. Another matter is now under consideration. By the treaty of Ghent neither the United States nor the British are allowed to maintain more than four small armed vessels on the great lakes and no other vessels of war are to be built or armed there. This last-named treaty prevented the contract for the practice vessel for the naval cadets being awarded to Representative Wheeler, to be built at his ship yards, Bay City, Mich. The treaty can be abrogated at any time by giving six months' notice on either sides. It has been suggested to the President that would be a good time to give this notive, so that the United States could be in a pos-tion to maintain a more formidable naval foroon the lakes. This matter, like the other one is now being considered and the two proposi tions show how serious the administration regards the entire question.

The Irich Catholic Pilgrimage to

Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

IRISH NOTES.

Items of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isle.

drivers, all of whem were armed. One Emergency man raised his rifle and fired at Lady Wilde (Speranza), the widew of Sir William Wilde, and the mether of Oscar, has received a Civil List pension in recegnition of the people, who, however, persisted in their attempt, and finally regained possession of the cattle. her literary services.

Seven temants on the estate of Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, in Carlew, have, under the Land Purchase Act, beught their beldings frem their landlord fer £7,462.

The house of James Soddick, at Surrock, was visited on July 7 by two Mconlighters. numbered about fifteen, and with the excep-Their faces were blackened, and they careled tion of one, whe were a cleth mask over his revelvers. It is stated they warned Mrs. face, were not disguised. Most of them car-Soddick against werking for a farmer in the ried arms. Seven houses were visited with neighborhood, and that they fired shets at the house.

Mr. Joseph J. Biggar, son of the lat: Mr. Jesoph G Biggar, M.P., was sworn in a soll-oiter of the High Cent of Judicature in Ice-land, on June 28, before the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Biggar becomes, in consequence, entitled te some £30,000 under the provisions of his fateer's will.

The National School teachers of the Counties of Cavan, Fermanagh and Monahan held in Long Island, between Schull and Cape a meeting at Conce on June 29. Resolutions were passed urging on the Government the made prisoners on the island. Mr. Thomas necessity for increasing salaries, and for H. Marmion recently carried out evictions modifying the pension scheme and altering on this and other islands of Plan of Campaign tha classifications,

A family named Sullivan, living at Firles, has fallen heir to an immense fortune. Two sons and four daughters will receive £30,000 each. An uncl., nemed Connor, whe emi-grated to San Francisco many years ago, died there and bequeathed his property to his wife, having no issue. Some time ago Mrs. Connor received injuries on a railway, from which she died. She willed the above portion of her large fortune to the nephews and nieces of her late husband.

The weaving industry at the Convent, Skibbereen, where young girls are taught the manufacture of linen previeus to its introduotion into the or thages of the peasants, is occupying considerable attention at present, and is likely to become the pioneer of an ex-tensive work for the South. The Superiorem has lately received from the Counters of Aberdeen, who is a warm friend of Irish manufactures, an order for a quantity of the finest cambric dresses,

An interesting discovery of Irish ant'qui The current number of the Lyceum con-tains au instructive article on "The Taxation ties was made lately at the historic bridge of Ballintra. During the progress of the work in connection with the widening of the Kiver of Ireland." Opening with the remarkable statement of Mr. Robert Goffso, the secretary Shennon, near Lough Allen, the workmen uneasthed, at a depth of twelve feet, a bost made of Irish cak and of peculiar design, The boat was evidently sceoped out of a mas-

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

A SWEEPING T

a New England Carries Death and Destruction Before it.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 26.—A cycione, the first of any considerable importance within memory in New England, and one equalling in destructive power those so frequently reported from Western communities, visited the suburb of South Lawrence this forenoon at about 9.15 o'clock, and in fifteen minutes had killed eight persons, seriously injured from fifteen to sweety slightly injure at least twenty more out a swath through a thickly populated section

Lits on the night of June 28 a raid for arms was made by a party of Moonlighters at Ahawilk, near Fohonagh, and was made slightly injured at least twenty more out a swath through a thickly populated section twenty-six feet wide and a mile long, rendered five hundred people homeless, destroyed or greatly damaged from seventy-five to one hundred buildings, most dwelling houses, levelled a beautiful square of over five hundred trees, and entailed a property loss now estimat-ed at \$100,000, all of which was uninsured against damage by wind and storm. South Lawrence is that section of the city lying south of the Merrimac River. At this main pointo: the Boston & Marine railroad takes a sharp turn to the eastward, and following the Merrimac across the river at Bradford. A railroad bridge connects the suburb with the city proper and with the railroad lines north. The point is a busy railroad junction, and in the viscinity were many wooden houses occupied by well-tomemorable by the stubbern resistance offered by a family named Breen, whose house was the last one visited. The Mognighters the result that five guns were taken. David Dore gave up his gun on it being demanded, as did Michael Cagney, Jeremiah Scanlan, William Enright and Mrs. Hough. It was enly when the party went to Breen's that they met resistance. These within the house, having a gun primed and ready, kept the Meenlighters at bay. Seeing it was hopeless were many wooden houses occupied by well-tw-do mechanics, and amongst these the fire fau spent its fury. The northern boundry of the belt of the destruction is but three streets south to force an entrance, they decamped after For the second time, the Emergency men of the lotty mills with their busy throngs of thousands of worker, showing how narrow was the escape from more appalling loss of life and property. It was a veritable dog day. The sir was hot and humid. Dark clouds sourced west-Clear, with their police guard, have been erly through the beavens with intermittent rain. is in operation. Emergency caretakers, guarded by pelice, were put in charge. The peeple of Schull se baycetted the evictors Brly burough the nearens with intermittent rain. Suddenly the wind veered to the west, an inky black, cone-like cloud seemed to drop from the cumulous mass hanging to the southwest and move rapidly with awful aspect toward the move rapidly with awith aspect coward the city. It was accompanied by torrents of rain, In an instant the crash came. Buildings were crushed like egg-shells. The tempst then swept accross the Shasween river into the town of Andaccross the Shasween river into the town of And-over there it carried everything before it des-troying both life and property. Churches and houses were carried off their foundations and many heart-reading, accness were witnessed. The following is the list of the dead, seven of whom were killed instantly and one died : Later-Michael Hig-gins, aged 35; Mrs. Mary O'Connell, aged 34. Miss Mary O'Connell, aged 17; Miss Elizabeth Oollins, Annie Collins, aged 5; Haonah Beatty, aged 9; Mrs. Mary Lyons, Helen Custer, blown from the railroad bridge, died in the afternoon, A Hart is at the hospital and it is thought he will die. Three injured være were carried to the hospital while the othere were cared for by friends, their injuries being of distress that the evictors were taken eff were cared for by friends, their injuries being slight.

Rowdy Cattlemen.

NEW YORK, July 28.—American cattlemen returning from Europe are making things lively of the statistical department of the Beard of for the captains of the ships by which they take Trade, in the Nineteenth Century of March, 1889: "I desire to call apeule 1 attention to passage For the second time in as many weeks an English steamer came into port to day with her Union Jack on the ensign revealed as a the fast which has come out incidentally, ponded, and found the steamer to be the Chi-orgo, which left London July 10th, Captain Morgan made a formal charge against three of e police boat patrol rea Morgan made a formal charge against three of the 27 cattlemen who were passengers by the Ohicago, and turned them over to the police, They were John McNamara, James Tynan, and Henry Hallison, of this city. These men, aided by the others, Captain Morgan says, intimidated his crew, insulted him, and stole a portion of the ship's cargo. The crew of the steamer numbered only 12. The castle of the steamer numbered only 12, The cattlemen began on the second day out to break down the cattle pens on deck, and when remonstrated the cattle pens on deck, and when remonstrated with threatened to "take possession" of the ship. They got into the hold on the 18th inst., made a raid on the ale stored there, became drunk. They then lought among the meetices, and in-risied on occupying the forecastle instead of their own quarkers in the stars of the ship. their own quarters in the stern of the ship, Two of the men took up their quarters in the captain's cabin. They were finally driven out, but for the remainder of the trip they made themselves very offensive.

ita opera movement had been shut out of the benefits of subsequent legislation, and were being pursued by a combination of the Government and the landlords with relentless vindictiveness. He still believed the position he took up was the right one, for it was better that a few tmants should be sacrificed than that the evils which would have followed the exasperation of an agrarian struggle should have ocourred. He could not, however, too strongly condemn the famous conduct of the Govern ment in not following the advice given them -that the small number of estitis affected should have been allowed to come into the benefits of the Aot of 1887. The result was that the tenants were oracily persecuted, and the chief secretary would himself be unable to claim.

THAT MODICOM OF SUCCESS

which he might otherwise have had. He would invits the right hon. gentleman even at the eleventh heur to change his policy, and devote the remaining wacks of the session to forming a tlan by which the tenants on those few estates might be able to take a share in the beneficial legislation to which helbad rsferred, It would be easy to establish an arbitration beard to enquire into the relations quickly through the floure. It, however, the right bon. gentleman was still desireus of fellowing to the bitter end the personation of these poor tenants, and to satisfy the hatred of the officials of Ireland, he would till him Maxico, whether favorable or not to Guate-that the tenants would still be efficiently pro-maian interests. The Maxicon minister in tested. His suggestion was not a sign of weakness, and money would be ferthcoming to protect them, if need be, for fifty years. He spoke in the interest: of peace, humanity and justice, and not of the pockets of the Plap. Ne doubt his hen. friends

WOULD PREFER TO FIGHT IT OUT

with the right hon. gentleman, and think his suggestion would be equally foolish and useless, but the responsibility of continuing the present pesition would rest on the right hon. gentleman. The Government had given no-tice that they would re-introduce the land purchase bill next November, and he would endeavor to put some of his objections to the bill before the House when he spoke on the second reading. His tone showed that he was not sotusted by a blind or unreasonable hostility to the bill, but he desired to make it fulfil the object with which it was introduced. His desire was that the thirty-three millions should be used to the best advantage for the purpose of settling the land question. He did suggest fining down the rents, but he preferred the solution of eccupying ewner-ship. He suggested the former on the ground of economy to enable a small sum to do the greatest amount of good. The present bill 7 would not carry on that object. The money would be to a large extent used for purposes which it was not the intention of Parliament or the country it should be used for, It

umation is made. is not without parallel, the Archbishop gave permission for the necessary legal steps to be taken.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Further Fighting and Victor for Salvador lans.

NEW YORK, July 28 -The Herald's special from La Libertad, San Salvador, dated July 27, says : Two victories for the San Salvadorians have been fully confirmed, one at Chingo, in the Guatemalan department of Santa Ross, and the other at Atesoatempo, in the department of Jutiapa. Great consternation prevails in Guatemala over the news of these two disas bers to her army. A french revolutionary out-break has been initiated in San Marcas, on the Mexican frontier, led by General Daniel Mar-roquin, who had been declared a traitor by President Barrillas two years ago, and who is said to be working in the interests of the exiled general, Martin Berundia, and the latter him-self is quite close to the Mexico Guatemala boundary with arms and troops. Another special from La Libertad, San Sal-

vador, says : It is reported here from unofficial sources that the Salvadorian troops had made an advance from Atescatempo on to Juliapa of the landlord and tenset, and against a just an advance from Atescatempo on to Juliapa and fair settlement. Such a bill would pass and again met the Gustemalan army with the and again mes the trademark and with the usual disattrons results to the latter, which had been again badly defeated and was in full retreat, followed by the victorious Salvadorians. The Guatemakan authorities have interdicted all war news passing over their land wires via Guatemala has protested against the interruption of international telegrams as a violation of Mexico Guatemala telegraph convention of 1888.

The Herald's special from Oity of Mexico, via El Paso, July 27, says: Confirmation despatches have been received here, via Vera Cruz and La Libertad, Salvador, of the revolu-Oruz and La Libertat, Salvalor, of the revolu-tion in Guatemala. An uprising took place in the Department of Chiquimula on Friday last. The military were called out and ordered to fire on the mob. The soldiers, who numbered four hundred, refused to kill their friends and relatives, and threw down their arms. Many of the soldiers have joined the revolutionist, and a the soldiers nave joned the revolutionist, and a general uprising against President Barrillas' Government seems imminent. The western part of the Republic, in the vicinity of Quezal-tenargo, appears to be loyal to Barrillas, as he is trom that part of the country. Private despatches received here to day from Guatemala fully conform the victories of Gen Erate over fully confirm the victories of Gen, Ezeta over the Guatemalans.

To day a very imposing ceremony will take place at Laprarie, the occasion being the care-mony of blessing a granite monument, which has been placed over the grave of Katerie

nas been placen over one grave of Katerie Tegakwicha, a saintly Indian girl of the Mo-hawk nation. Bishop McMelvey, of the diocese of Albany, N.Y., will officiate, and Archbishop Rohe and more formation of the bishop Fabre and many Canadian church dignitaries will attend. There will be three sermons, one in French, one in English and one in Iroquois, the laster to be presched by Father Burton, an come owners of their heldings. HE WOULD SUGGEST to the right hen, gestisman that he should impley some of the Royal Irish Constabu-lary to obtain returns of the condition of the small estates in Munster and Connaught. He weuld then find that the magnitude of the - cutions, after her conversion, compelled her to the right hen find that the magnitude of the - cutions, after her conversion, compelled her the latter to be preached by Father Burton, an Oblats. Katerie Tegakwitha was born in Os-oblats. Katerie Tegakwitha was born in Os-to the right hen, gestisman that he should in 1876, she having been converted to Ohris-tianity by the Jecult missionaries, who then had statuons along the line of New York State from the Hudson to Lake Eric. Perse-weuld then find that the magnitude of the - cutions, after her conversion, compelled her the states in Munster and State from the Hudson to Lake Eric. Perse-weuld then find that the magnitude of the - cutions, after her conversion, compelled her the states in Munster al \$59,000.

The Redemptorist Fathers are pleased to be able to announce that the above Pilgrimage will take place on Saturday, 23d August, as the repairs to the steamer "Quebec" will, it is believed, be completed by that date, thus leav-

"Three Rivers" free for the Pilgriming the

Lord Boyle Found.

The missing Lord Boyle, now Earl of Shan non, has turned up and left for Castle Martyr. Cork, Ireland. His lordahip landed in Canada about seven years ago, with unbounded ambi-tion, a pocketful of money and a general desire to have a good time so far as circumstances would permit. His lordship went to a ranch in Manitobs and engaged in "punching" cattle and waging a sportsmanlike warfare upon the wild den zens of the great North Western forests and streams. Nor was the pursuit of politics forgotten in the land of his adoption. A real live Irish lord who could put an artistic brand on the wild catt'e of the great western footbills, and beard the savage grizz y without flinching was a person to command respect, and Lord Boyle was therefore elected a member of the Macleod Legislature. He served a term with great credit to himself and to the unbounded satisfaction of his constituents. His lordship next embarked in the banking business at Winnipeg, becoming one of the firm of MoArthur, Boyle & Oampbell. The junior partner of the firm is the youngest son of the Duke of Argyli and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, late Governor General of Canada. With the collapse of the Winnipeg boom, however, came the dis-solution of the firm, and again his lordship struck out for the frontier. Lord Boyle was next heard of in Victoris, B.C. There, accord-ing to accounts published in the papers at the time, he appears to have led a rather fast life. Then his lordship suddenly disappeared, and from that time, over two years ago, natil within the past week, his whereabouts has ever been veiled in misty uncertainty. The enquiries made, however, brought the information that he was in Idaho.

The Late A'locution ..

The text of the Pope's allocution in the priv the best of the Pope a mount of the bar of the state on the providence of the last, July 12th. He began by speaking generally of the blows simed at the Church by her enemies, and continued : "In particular, we give the law upon Pious Works occurrent presented and we cannot fail

Works recently presented ; and we cannot fail to denounce and reprove, according to Our Apostolic duty, this law so contrary in all its features to right and to justice. But as they, nevertheless enforce this law with the extreme ardor of hatted, we cannot be restrained from raising Our voice anew, and We cry out, with reason, in all freedom of soul, as the hostility of our enemies fastens itself upon the last rempanty of ecclesiastical property. In that war which last so long sgainst the Church, she is which has no tong some the chatch, the is each day the object of new outrages and attacks Nevertheless we do not despair, because we place Nevertheless we do not despair, occause we place the greatest and the firmest hope in Divine aid. God Himself will defend His rights, and He will give to Us--to Us who battle for His glory and the salvation of men--the strength to strug-gle and the power to conquer."

Te merenier eidi about thirty inches wide. Helss are bored in it apparently for masts.

About seven e'clock on the night of June places on which they shone as plainly visible as if the rays of the noon day sun were shinzon a brilliant meteor which they state appeared "larger than the suo," but the light them for a considera' lo time the strange lilu. minations suddenly disappeared.

The death is appounded of Sir Croker Bar rington, Bart., which eccurred on July 4, at Glenstal Osstle, Marroe. He was the second sen of Sir Matthew Barrington, and was born July 9, 1817. Sir Creker was highly esteem ed by the people of the neighborhood. A lover of fine arts, he collected valuable types try, paintings of the eld Masters, antique furniture, etc. He held first place as a solicitor of the high courts, and his firm have long been connected with the Great Southern and Western Railway as legal advisers of that railroad. The remains were interred in the family vault at St. Mary's Cathedral.

Several meetings were held in Killanin reently to protest against a recert conviction -that of Mr. David Walsh. The residence of Father Coyno, the parish priet, was un-der close watch by the police from early morning, and he was served with a copy of a preclamation forbidding the meeting. When Father Coyne left his house to try to reach the proclaimed meeting, he was clearly deg-ged by the polico. But after trying 'er about three hours, he eluded them. Father Coyne returned to his house, and managed to oscape through the back door, where he mounted his horse and rode off unseen. He soon met some people coming from a meeting which had last dispersed, and was received with cheers. After Father Coyne had addressed the gathering, the people formed in procession and marched to his house.

had been prepared for them. A serious enceunter took place recently between a party of tenants and some Emergbetween a party of tenants and some Liners. beyong of Coelco. The Emergency men had seized some cattle found troppasing on evict-t of farms, and while driving them past Barket-t of the places of the strikers to d Trouble is expected. The crewded with Americana after to a large number of them re-to a large number of the same re-to a large number of

that Ireland is overtaxed in comparison with Great Britain. It contributes twice its share.

town Cross, were stopped by a party of ten-

ants, who attompted to seize their stock.

This they believe they were entitled to do, as

they consider that the treapass was owing to

the state of the fences of the evicted lands.

The people drove the animals back on their

partially breaking the windows and door.

that they (the people) were threatened with prosecutions if they did not supply food, and,

acting on advice, they did supply the neces-sary provisions. Shertly after, the boat be-lenging to the Emergency men disappeard, and sl hough deligent search was made, no

trace of it could be found. As no ctoor craft

could be had on the leland, the party was in

a bad plight. The islanders refused to supply any foed. It was only in response to a flig

the island. The coast guards soom tired of their eccupation, and rebeiled against acting

the part of Emergency men, with the result that Mr. Marmien supplied a fine new beat.

But the second orait also disappeared after a

short service. Not a soul would again valun-teer to come to ther rescue, but through

simple charity, the coast guards took the pel ce back and forth, but the Emergency

men they would not allow into the boat

if not more, to the Imperial Exchequer," the article deals with the question mainly from 29 the inhabitants of Crookhavens were awe-stricken by the appearance of brilliant flashes the date of the passing of "the beneficent" of light which were seen to play around Union Ireland's National Dobt was in round Crookhaven Harbor, making the different numbers only twenty-eight millions. England's debt at the same date was four hundred and fifty millions. Even the audaolty of ing on them. These who happened to be in Pitt and Oastlereagh combined was not equal the light saw in the distant heri- to the suggestion that two countries so unequally burdened with debt should at once share the same fitcal liabilities. Fraud was was a pure white. After remaining with resorted to to conceal, and, at the same time, accomplish this chieft. The financial cana city of Ireland was fixed at the extravagant prepertion of 1 to 71 of Great Britian ; but it was arranged that when by this means the artificial bankruptoy of the country was accomplianed, and the debt of Ireland had ewelled to the same proportion, by way of relieving her the exchequers and the debts of the two countries sheuld be consolidated, and thenceforward the poor nation should be subsot to the same taxes as the rich.

THE QUEBEO HORROR.

The Prisonerss Committed for Trial.

QUEBRC, July 24.-The frquest on the five bodies barned in the St. Jeseph street fire was resumed to-day at the morgue. Three witnesses were examined. Mrs: Barthianma told of a conversation she had had with one of the priseners, who spoke about firing the premises. The other witnesser, Fontaine and Gobell, olerks in dry goods stores, testified that they entered the promises on the night of the fire and asked for beer. There was no stock whatever on hand except a spoonful of white whiskey. This was about ten o'clock. After medical testimony had been taken the jury retired and alter some consideration returned a verdict of wilful murder against sl three prisoners.

An inquest had been opened the previous day on the body of Marie Bianche Gazalie Delamare, the nine-weeks-eld child of the Delamare's, now committed for trial, who died a few days prior to the fire. The faneral James O'Cenner, and her four children, at of the deceased child was advertised to be Dublin, was a touching exhibition of how in the St. Charles cemetery, but from inquiries aincore and widespread was the sympathy for at that place of burial is was learned that Mr. O'Connor. In numbers there has seldom ne such interment toek place. The police been seen the equal of the sad precession. All discoverred that the body of the child was classes of citizens were represented among interred in the St. Sauveur cometery, under strange and hurried circumstances, The Ceroner then ordered the body to be exhumed, which was deno on Tuesday evening, and a medical examination made. The examiners, Drs. Abearn and Lavele, will give their evidence at the inquest, which was adjourned until the afterneon of te-day, Wednesday.

The Channel Stokers' Strike.

LONDON, July 27.-The passengers between Dover and Calais had a lively time yesterday and to-day, in consequence of the strike among the firemen on the steamers. The piers are growded with strikers. The boats were delayed. The sirikars assumed a threatening attitude. Firemen have been secured temporarily to fill

the places of the strikers to day. Trouble is expected. The Dover hotels are crewded with Americans alraid to cross, while a large number of them remained in London

Bishop O'Dwyer and Dillon.

DUBLIN, July 27.-Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, in to morrow's Freeman's Journal, will return the attack respecting Dillon. The latter repudiated that part of his speech in Parliament which reflected on the Pope. The Bishop shows, by Hansard's official report, that Bisnop snows, by risosard soundair report, that Dillon did say what he was reported in the papers to have said; that he did say the Pope was bribed by the British Government. The Bishop adds that no amount of dirt throwing will extricate Dillon from the predicament in which he finds himfelf, and demands that he face the music and not try to avoid the issue by repudiating the insulting words which he n stered.

The Quebec Rockslide.

The dreadful catastrophe at Quebec, in which so many lost their lives by the fall of rock from the slif into Champlain street, is yet fresh in the memory of all our readers. It is said that the demand for compensation on the part of the tenants is to be heard before the courts. The Quebeo Telegraph is authority for the announce-ment that " the Petitions of Right, one on behalf of the proprietors and the other on behalf of the tenants, have at last been granted. We are informed to day that Mr. Robertson, acting for the claimants, has received the petitions with the fat of His Excellency the Governer-General "Let right be done" endorsed thereon. Tae suits will now be continued before the Exchequer Court and as soon as possible brought to a termination."

A few days ago Mrs. Thomas B. Lett, jr., who lives near Egansville, having occasion to go to work in a potato patch, left her baby about a year old sitting on the door step. After being away some time she heard the child make a sway some since the flower and the only make a estrange noise, not paying any attention to the ory until she heard a second sound, when she at once set out to see what might be the matter. On arriving there she was horror stricken to see a large snake coiled around the child. The see a large snake coiled around the child. The listle fellow with one hand had hold of the enake, while in the other was a piece of bread which he was holding out to his snakeship, who seemed hungry, as he was eating it with great relish. So terrified was the mother upon be-holding the sight, she was unable to go to its assistance. Calling her oldest girl she bade her take away the baby. Meantime she procured a hoe, and, as the listle girl lifted the baby, Mrs Lett dealt the make a blow which settled him. It was with hard coaxing the child could be pacified aftr being taken away from his danger. ous playmate.

The funeral of Mrs. O'Conner, wife of Mr.

the meanners. From far and near came mesrages of sympathy, many of them from people whem Mr. O'Cennor had never heard of. The funeral left the family residence at Seapoint shertly before ten o'clock, headed by three hearses, in which were the five coffins. At Blackrock every shep in the town wes closed, and along the sides of the street the peeple steed in large crowds, showing their serrow. It was noon when Glasnovin Oem-

stery was reached. The last prayers were resolted by Father Osffey, after which the coffins were carried to the two graves which

A Saintly Indian.

· · · · S. T. S. W. S. M. M. S. S. C. S. S. M. S.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

· . _

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE BATTES OF BONES.

How many bones in the human face ? Fourteen when they're all in place.

2

How many bones in the human head ? Bight, my child, as I've often said.

How many bones in the human ear ? Three in each and they help to hear.

How many bones in the human spine? Twenty-six, like a climbing vine.

How many bones in the human chest? Twenty-four ribs, and two of the rest.

How many benes the shoulders bind ? Two in each—one before, one behind.

How many bones in the human arm? In each arm one-two in each forearm.

How many bones in the human wrist ? Eight in each if none are missed.

How many bones in the paim of the hand ? Five in each with many a band.

How many bones in the human hip ? One in each, like a dish they dip.

How many bones in the human thigh ? One in each, and deep they lie.

How many bones in the human knees ? One in each the knes-pan, please.

How many bones in the leg from the knee? Two in each we can plainly see.

How many bones in the ankle strong ? Seven in each, but none are long.

How many boues in the ball of the foot? Five in each as the palms were put.

How many bones in the toe-balf a score? Twenty-eight, and there are no more.

And now, sitogether, these many bones fix, And they count in the body two hundred and Bix.

Bad then we have the human mouth, Of upper and under, thirty.two.

And now and then have a bone, I should think.

That jorms on a joint or to fill up a chink.

A Sesamoid bone, or a Wormian we call, And now we may rest, for we've told them all.

HOW A SPIDER CATCHES FISH.

The physical powers of the lycosicie, the popular cunning, ground, er welf apider, are weil illustrated by an instance recorded in the preceedings of the Academy of Natural Solences of Philadelphia. The result, as repert ed, was achieved by pure strength and acti-vity, without any ei the mechanical advanfages of snare. Mr. Spring, while walking with a friend in the swampy wood, which was pierced by a dike three fort wide, was attracted by the extraordinary movements of a large black spider in the middle of the ditch. Closer examination showed that the oreature had caught a fish. She had fastened upon it with a deadly grip just on the forward side of the dereal fiv, and the poor fish was swimming round and round slowly, or twisting its body as if in pain. The head of it black enemy was semetimes almost pulled ander water, but the strength of the fish would not permit an entire submersion. It moved its fine as if exhausted, and often rested. Finally it swam under a firsting leaf near the shore, and made a vain effort to dislodge the spider by scraping against the under side of the leaf. The two had now closely appreached the bank. Suddenly the long black legs of the spider emerged from the water, and the hinder ones reached out and fastened upon the irregularities of the sides of the ditch. The spider commenced tugging at his prize in order to land it. The observer ran to the nearest house for a wide-mouthed bottle, leaving his

again be sleep when I felt a hand grip my throat. Opening my eyes, I saw kneeling be-side me, one hand helding me down and the other with a long bewie knife in it above me, an Indian. As the Indian saw me, locking at me he hissed : "White spy no catch Red Knife. If he de, he kill Red Knife. But Red Knile oatch white apy and kill him." There was no mistaking the look in the eyes of that savage, whe, as he mentioned his name, I knew to be a much-wanted murderer who had killed several farmers in Humbolds county. The look meant death, and as he moved his hand to strike me more squarely in the heart I shuddered and closed my eyer. At the same time the weight on my bedy sprang off, the Indian gave a yell of rage, and I epsned my eyes just in time to see him make a sweep over the ground with his knile and disappear in the bushes' I sprang to my feet and, grabbing my guo, followed to get a shot at him, But though the irequent breaking et a twig betrayed his general where-about, I cenidn't see him, so I fired both barrels in his direction with only the result of making him increase his pace, returned to. the fire, and found that within two feet of where I had been shocting lay a beheaded ratilesnake. It was the snake which, colled on my breast, had first awakened me. Had I then moved it would have bitten me. It was probably asleep when the Indian took hold of my throat, and, awakened as he spoke, had bitten the hand of the Indian as he moved it to get a belter position. But that bits stayed the knife ; for, well aware of the danger of the bite, the murderer instinctively swept his armed hand toward the anske, luckily killing the reptile, and then ran for an antidete. Well, I didn't (leep any more that night. But I killed time by skining the snake, and when I reached home next day I stretched it, and when it dried I made this tie of it, and for a pin used one of the

rattles." "What became of the murderer ?"

"A posse set out for him at once, and abent two miles from where I spent the night they came across a cave in which they found bim dead. The snake bite had killed bim before the whickey from a jug, which lay over-turned baside him, could counteract the effects of the pelson.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Think before you speak, in order that your words may not wound the feelings of any one

-Ven. L. de Bleie, O.S.B. It ordinary happens that God permits these who judge others to fall into the same, or even greater faults .- St. Vincent Ferrer.

Where is the faith ? Stand firmly and with preseverance ; take courage and be patient ; comfort will come to thee in due time,-Thamas a Kempis.

All the honey that can be gathered from the flowers of this world has less sweetness than the vinigar and gall of Jesus Christonr Lord.-St. Ignatius.

Let us not fail to succor those who have departed this life before us, and te offer our prayers for them at the altar, for Jesus Christ is there present in order to be the Vict m for the sins of the whole world.

The Cathelic Church preserved the literatures of Greece and Rome, and by the genius which burns there the modern mind has been set aglew, and the classics are still the best school of the most perfect intellectual culture.

The athelat and agnostic advance with confidence to prove that there is no God, or that man cannot know there is, but the human soul, in the mides of the shadowy and tran-eltory world cleaves to the Eternal, the source to de a certain thing, and to read, study and right of the United States to exclusive posses. of life, and love, and hope,

Sephists may hold that the inquisition and

HOW TO SUCCEED.

, *

To succeed as an inventor a young man must have a natural taste for mechanical parsuits, though not necessarily so much of a taste as to amount to a genius. It has been my experience that men who have been anocessful in that line preferred, in their early beyhoed, to work in a listle shop, slways planning and contriving en some mechanical device, and to de this to such an extent as to keep them away from their playtellows much of the time. The inventor must have a good constitution, for, if he is successful, he will often have to work long hours at a stretch without rest. I work with my assistants during the night, commencing at 7 c'olock at night, and working till 8 or 9 next morning. I do not find this wearing on my health; in faot, do not believe that anything is wearing that you like. There must be continuity of work. When you set out to do a certain thing never l.t anything disturb yeu from deing that. This power of putting the thought on one particular thing, and keeping it there for hours at a time, comes from prac-tice, and it takes a long while to get into the habit. I remember a long while ago, I could only think ten minutes on a given subject before something else would come to my mind. But, after long practice, I can now keep my mind for hours on one top's without being distracted with thoughts of other matters. When I was at Monie Park I was once working with my assistants a long time trying to connect a piece of carbon to a wire; every time it would break. Then we would spend several heurs in making another, and that would break. After working a day and two nights in this way we finally accomplished eur purpose. One of my assistants wearly get up and said, "Well, I think Job got

TOO MUCH REPUTATION

on a small capitel." The fact is, the inventor must have a tremendous amount of patience. There are probably one hundred disappointments to one success; and the things that are valuable seem to be very hard to do, Then, too, he must have the quality of imagination largely developed, or he will get into a rut, and that is the one thing above all others he must not do. In addition to these qualities the inventor should have an analytical mind. A man to be an inventor need not be a great mathematician. I have had collige bred assistants who were "way up," as the saying is, in arithmetic and algebra, but who sometimes made the most outrageous mlitskes in their calculations. With a thorough acquaintance with the ordinary branches of arithmetic a man can make cal culations near enough for all practical purposer. Faraday, the greatest of all experimentalists, has nothing about mathematics in his books. Such a knowledge is necessary in pure science, but not in applied science. It is not necessary that a young man in order to succeed should have a collegiate education. If he has a natural taste for mechanics he will educate himself while carrying out his plane; that is to say, educate himself in all that is necessary to insure him success in his Behring sea at the time of our origusl reprofession. In fact, such practical education is the only education that is good for anything, Learning science and mathematics in college is one thing; learning them practically and experimentally a very different thing. But I cannot speak too highly of the technical schoels.

Whether the would be invertor goes to college or gets his education practically in the shop,

THE PROPER WAY

experiment on that one subject. In these sion as claimed by Russia before the obsilon, conversation here to day. Many believe t at days the domain of science is so broad that house for a wide-mouthed bottle, leaving nis beburning of Servetus and Bruno are proofs it is simply impessible for one man to acquire wrote Mr. Bisine that in view of the diverg-terval of six or eight minutes' absence the solid constant of the harmfulcess of religion, but the wise is universal knowledge of it. Therefore, let ent views held, no solution would satisfy C-ntral American compact was signed the take one subdivision of it, and paying no public opinion in Canada or Great Britain U-lited States will ack Guatemala for

bence the sewing machine we have new will be laughed at. The mind of man is se lafinite priorite to de scons, and the remaining collasi-that the field is unlimited. But the only setional Orders, namely, subdencer, and these whe is tend to By Thomas A. Edison, the Great prepar way is to take up one branch ; make Inventor. yourself a specialist. take vows of celibracy, shall not enter taverne.

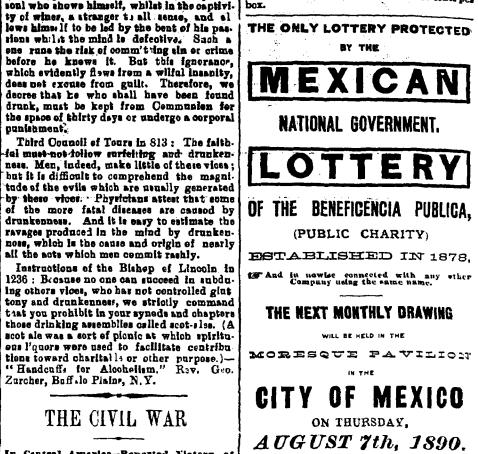
BEHRING SEA.

WASHINGTON, July 23 .- The President to before he knews it. But this ignorance, day sent to the House of Representatives, in which evidently flows from a wilful insanity, answer to the resolution introduced by Re-presentative Hitt, the efficient correspondence between the Gevernment of the United States and the Government of Great Britain touching the seal fisheries of Behring sea. In his accompanying letter, transmitted to the Third Council of Tours in 813: The faith-President, Secretary Blains, under dats of fai must not follow surfeiting and drunken-Bar Harber, July 19, regrets the delay in ness. Men, indeed, make little of there vices; transminien, which the President directed but it is difficult to comprehend the magnion the 11th instant, and says the correspondence is still in progress. The correspondence tary of legation and charge d'affaires after Minister West's recall, dated August 24, 1889, and clearing with one from Sacretary Blaine te Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minis-tar, dated July 19, 1890 The first letter, dated August 24 of la t year, contains a vigorens protest from the British charge d'affaires, Mr. Edwards, on account of rumors to the effect that United States cruisers had stopped, searched and even seized British vessels in Behring sea outside the three mile lim't from the nearest land,

After some fu ther negotiations in O tober last Mr. Edwards protests against the selzures of certain scalers as being out ide

EVERYBODY

Should keep a hox of MoGALE'S PILLS in the Butternest, and contain nothing injurious, As an Anti-Billous Fill, they Gannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per



THE CAPITAL PRIZE BEING

60,000,<u>...</u>

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the scheme before selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit. CERTWICATE-I bereby certify that the Hank of Lon-don and Mexico has on deposit the necessary fundate guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Fublica.

APOLISAN CASTILLO, Intervenor. Further, the company is required to distribute first-six per cont. of the value of all the tickets in $PII_{CS} = \frac{1}{12}$ larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

80,000 TIOKETS at \$4, \$320,000

PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money ; Wholes, \$4; Halves, \$2; Quarters, \$3 LIST OF IBIZES: 1 Capital Prize of \$69,000.....is \$69,000

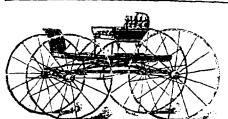
	I Prize or	20,000	2 000
	Prize of	10,000	10.001
1 Grand	Prize of	2.000	21.0
3 Pr'zes	of #1000	······································	5.000
6 Prizes	of 500	**********************	3.(1-10
20 Prizes	of 200.	are	\$ (16.)
100 Prizes	of 100	**************************************	10,000
340 Prizes	of 50		17.000
554 Prizes	of 20		11.0×0
		XIMATION PRIZES.	

APPROXIMATION FILLEN. 150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$00,000 prize, \$9,000 150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$7,000 150 Prizes of \$60, approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$0,000 decided by \$60 000 prize, \$15,500 approximating to \$20, to prize \$15,500 approximating to \$20, approximating

All Prizes sold in the United States fully Taid in U.S. Currency. Agents wanted everywhere.

Bemit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY OHUERS issued by all Express Companies, or New Yer.

Exchange. 27 Currency must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. BASSETTI. City of Mexico, Moxico



tude of the evils which are neually generated by these vices. Physicians attest that some Includes thirty separate papers, beginning of the more fatal discases are caused by with a letter from Mr. Edwards, first secred drunkenness. And it is easy to estimate the drunkenness. And it is easy to estimate the ravages produced in the mind by drunkennose, which is the cause and origin of nearly all the acts which men commit rashly. Instructions of the Bishep of Lincoln in 1236 : Becsuse no one can succeed in subduing others vices, who has not controlled gint tony and drunkenness, we strictly command

tist you prohibit in your syneds and chapters those drinking assemblies called acot-alas. (A scot ale was a sort of pionic at which spirituous l'quors wore used to facilitate centributiens toward charitall; or other purpose.)-"Handcuffs for Alcohelism." Ray, Geo. Zurcher, Buff.lo Plains, N.Y.

THE CIVIL WAR In Central America-Reported Victory of the San Salvador Forces.

> LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, July 24 Naws has been received confirming the re-ports of the success of the Salvador forces beyond the frentler in Guatemalan territory. Los Salvador army has now gained six batties, cattaring a large quantity of arms and ammunicion. Many were killed and wound-ed on both sides.

> The Salvador forces are now pushing their way into the interior of Gustemais and are meeting with success at every stop. Great enthusism prevails and the intention is to overthrow the Government of President Barrilas.

Before coming to any agreement Salvade is determined to free itself from the yoke of Guatemals and te assure its liberty and independence.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 24 -- Guatemala adulces say Ezeta's army attacked the Guatemalans near the frontier of Guatemala yestorday and the Salvador forces were reuted. leaving many dead and wounded, and three cannons in General Sanchez' hands.

San Salvador advices are exactly to the conttary, claiming five victories and the capture of a large amount of booty.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 24.-The contradiotory : t tements from Gustemals and Salvador indicate that some tall prevaricating is being done by one of the two countries. The opinion here is that the alleged alliance of U.S. jurisdiction and particularly as Mr. all the countries of Central America against Bayard had unefficially promised that no Salvader is for the purpose of ornshing out further seizures of this chasacter should take (of existence that small republic, under the place pending the discussion of the questions ples that anarohy prevails and that General involved between the two governments. Ezsta's Government is not desired by the on April 30 h last Sir Julian Pauncelote owing to the fact that the seizure was made

Council of Vannes in 461 : No. one can be a competent master over his bedy and sonl who shows himself, whilst in the captivity of wines, a stranger to all sense, and al lews hims if to be led by the bent of his pas-tions whilt the mind is defective. Such a The Diplomatic Correspondence on the Scal Catching Difficulty.

dees not excuse from guilt. Therefore, we

punisament.

To this Mr. Blain replied that he had no official communication of the seizures and that the U.S. was aux'ors for an amicable arrangement. Oa September 12:h last year Mr. Edwardes asked when he might expect an answer to the request of his Government, made August 24th, that instructions might be sent to Alaska to prevent the probability of the seizure of British ships in Behring sea. He says :- "Her Mejesty's Government are earneatly awaiting the reply of the United States Government on the subject, as the recent reports of seizares having taken place are causing much excitement in England and Canade, Mr. Blain, September 14, replied that he had supposed Her Msjesty's Govern-ment was satisfied of the President's earnest desire to come to a friendly agreement touching Babring ses, and that the official instructions to Sir Julian Pannesiste (the new minister at Washington) to preceed immediat ly after his arrival in Outober to a full discussion of the question removed all necessity for preliminary correspondence teaching its merits. Referring to Mr. Edwards' questien, he says : "A categorical

resugnee would have been and still is impracticable and at just to this Government and misleading to the Government of Her Majasty. It was, therefore, the judgement of the President that the whole subject would more wisely be ramanded to the formal discussion so near at hand which Her M. j :: ty's Government has proposed and to which the Government of the United States has cordially asserted. It is proper, how-ever, to add that any instructions sent to

quest upon the 24th of August would have failed to reach those waters before the departure of the vessels of the United States.

water ; then both creatures had fellen in leave the infinite good of faith, in a divine again, the bank being nearly perpendicular. There followed a great struggle, and on Mr. Spring's return the fish was slready helated head first more than half its length upon the land. It was very much exhausted, hardly making any movement, and was being slowly and steadily drawn up by the spider, who had evidently gained the victory.-Popular Science Monthly.

THE CAVE FAIRIES -TUATH BE-DANANN.

de Danapns who once ruled Ireland, but were cerquered by the Milesians. These Tuatha were great necromancers, sk lied in all magic and excellent in all the attas builders, posts and musicians. At first the Milesians were going to destroy them atterly, but gradually were so fascinated and captivated by the glits and power of the Tustha that they allowed them to remain and build forts, where they held high festival with music and singing and the chant of the bards. And the breed of horses they reared could not be surpassed in the world-fiset as the wind, with the arched neck and the broad obest and the quivering nostril, and the large eye that showed they were made of fire and finme, and net of dull, heavy earth. And the Tuatha made stat les for them in the great caves of the hills, and they were shod with silver, and had gelden bridles, and never a slave was | be heard proclaiming that the right has prealoud to ride them. A sylandid sight was the cavalcade of the Tuatba-de Danann knights. Seven-score steeds, each with a jawel on his forehead like a star, and seven-

score hersemen, all the sons of kinge, in their green mantles, fringed with gold, golden hel mets on their head, and a gelden greaves on their limbr, and each knight having in his hand a gelden spear.

And so they lived for a hundred years and more, for by their enchantments they could resist the power of death.-Lady Wilde.

A FUNNY NECKTIE.

A man not long ago entered a Oblicago hotel and the peculiarity of his necktle attracted general attention, Brown in colour was this tie, about an inch and half wide, and at a casual glance looks like a strip from an all!gater hide ; but it was net. When a group had examined the tie to their satisfaction and guessed its nature until their judgments and imaginations were exhausted, the wearer informed them that the tie was the dried akla of a rattle snake and the ornament one of its ratiles. "Yeu are, I see, surprised that I should wear such a thing at my neck," he continued. "But when yeu knew that to the make that inhabited the skin I owe my life you will agree that my notion is not so incomprehensible after all. It was five years ago this summer that the event eccurred. I was hunting in the mountains at home, and, after tramping about frem daylight till late in the alterneen, I found that I was lest and completely tired out. However, there was ne hepe of getting back alone that night, so I built a fire, ate my supper, and knewing that, fatigned as I was, it would be impersible te keep awake long, I wasted no time in trying, but cellected a let ef fire wood, lav dewn and went to alsep. How long I alept I down and went to sleep. How long I alept I den't know, but I remember I. aweke slewly with a heavy feeling on my breast. Teo tired to turn over, and thinking the feeling due to my heavy blanket, I was about to drop off Arch St., Fhila. Fa.

order of things, antouched.

Nearly all intelligent men, in every age, including our ewn, have held that they had rational grounds for such faith. Has any the way. Te illustrate. In my carben lamps argument for God's existence, however it I found I had to use bamboo. I set to work may have been modified, been invelidated and read everything I could find in the works or weakened even by the revelations of science ?

Req ive gracionaly all who come to us, and never let them go away without conselation and peace. . . . The person whe comes It is believed by many people that the cave i to me to be comforted or strengthened is fairles are the remnant of the ancien fratha. I frequently set t directly by God, who inspired her to come to me rather than another.-A Priest.

> Having faith, we shall work faithfully, and leave the results with God ; having hope, we shall work cheesfully, whatsoever our posi-tion may be; having both, we shall work lovingly, and as more and more we feel and share the D.vine love, so more and more we shill seek to lead there to Obrist that they may feel and share it tco.

If our faith is strong and our star of hope shines brightly, we shall be found always at the post of duty, contending for the right and though, to human view, the results of our labor seem small, still let us work, and till let us hope ; for we know that above all the the confusion and strife and misjudgment of the world, the veice of God will one day valled.

Ohoke that devilleh envy which knaws at your heart because you are not in the same lot with others; bring down your soul, or rather bring it up, to receive God's will, and de His work, in your lot, in your sphere, under your cloud of obscurity against your temptations, and then yen shall find that your condition is never obposed to your own good, but really consistent with it.

If misfertune have befallen you by your own miscenduor, live and be wiser for the future. If they have befallen you by the fault of others, live ; you have not wherewith to repreach yeurself. It your character be unjustly attacked, live ; time will remove the aspersion. If you have spiteful enemies, live, and disappoint their malevclence. If you have kind and faithful friends, live, to bless and protect them.

There is this difference between these two temporal blessings, health and money; money is the most envied, but the least enjoyed health is most erjoyed, but the least envied and this superiority of the latter is still more chylons when we reflect that the peerest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with all his meney for health.

Our Lady of the gracious brow and tender eyes Madona of our hearts, what'er thy guise, Thy power has never faded. Mother mild, The world is on thy breast, a little child, Vally it marquerades with purpose bold. Feigning to be embittered, hard and cold. Let but thy vail fall, Star and Christmas Night And thred feet climb the old ways into light And comfort, and a bleased, peaceful rest— The world is yet a libble child upon thy breast.

time to that. If he succeeds in mattering of experts. He was prepared to recommend that subdivision he can go it to something else. The studert will learn a great deal by on betany in regard to bamboo and the family

of gig ntic grasses; experimented with the microscope. Now, I am no botanist, but I know evengh about the science to answer my purpose. And I never read anything about the steam engine until a year ago. The rule should be never to read any thing you are not interested in. But the stadent will find that experience is the best teacher. The reason why I get along with comparative ease now is because I know from experience the enermous number of things that won't work. For instance, I start on a new invention to-morrow. From the great number of experiments I have made and the vast amount of information I have stored up. I am saved a great deal of time and trouble in not having to travel over barren ground. There are obarlatans among scientific man, as there are in all professions. You will find in beeks, for instance, experiments described that could, in the nature of things, have been made but once, They are accepted as facts by some. Finally, with the increases of knowledge, it is proved that the experiment could not have been made, and the writer hessimply been imposing on the public. The reason why so many so-called "invertors" fail is because they have not

the power of analysis, and they are not practical. For instance, a man will devise a machine fer a certain ebject. He makes an enormously

COMPLICATED AFFAIR,

and gets ent his patent. After he has ob tained his patent he finds there is no demand for such a thing ; that is enough to kill him. And if there is a demand for it, his want of practicability has made the machine so complicated that it cannot be made a commercial success. The only test he can apply to himself when he is working, in order to see that he is on the right track, is common sense. Therefore it would be well for him if he was not born with a sliver spoon in his month. It will be a help instead of a hindrance, if he has to knock around the world and earn his own living, for he will have a better knowledge of what peeple need and will know that the world does not pay for anything unless it absolutely wants it. Another reason for failure is that inventors work well enough while everything g es amouthly, but give up when they get "stuck." That is just the time when one should not be discentraged ; at such a time the inventor sheuld bring all his powers of patience and perseverance to bear on the matter in hand. For the young man who has, as I said in the beginning, a natural taste for mechanics, such a tasts as amounts to an enthusiasm, the prospect for success as an inventor is good. He can take held of almost anything. Take the steam engine, for instance. Probably a millen of mon have worked at it. That would not some me a bit ; because that which is known, to what is pessible to be known, stands, we will say, as one to ten millens. The best method of delng almost anything yes can mention in mechanics has not yet been found out. We have not got the most perfect sewing machine. Fifty years

ttention to the rest, let him devete his whole without a full enquiry by a m'x d commission to his gevernment previsional measures to remeve apprehension of depletion of the fur! seal species pending the commission's report. the destruction caused by pulsgle sealing is

INSIGNIFICANT COMPARED.

with that caused by the seals' natural enesion on this score, proposes the following provisional regulations :

1. That pelagic sealing should be prehibited in the Behring sea, the Sea of Okcotak and the adjoining waters during May and June and during October, November and December, the "migration periods " of the seal.

2 That all scaling vessels should be prohibited from approaching within tan miles of the breeding islands.

Elaberate contraversial writing at great length, revering the historical claims and the ment could be made without the concurience of Cunada and that it was beyond the power of his Government to exclude British or Canadian ships from any portion of the high seas without legislative enactment. On June 14, Sir Julian Paunosfote presented bla Government's formal protest against the Instructions leaned to United States revenue orgisers to intarfere with the vessels of British subjects engaged in the seal fisheries on the high seas. The protester, says the minister, is instructed to "declare that Her Britannio Majaty's Gov. ernment must hold the Government of the United States responsible for the censequences that may ensue frem acts which are contrary to the established principles of in-ternational law," Lord Salisbury emphati-o lly on June 27, says that his Government cannot ask British vessels to keep out of Bebring see, unless the United States will consent to a plan which he outlines for the arbitration of the controversy. Lord Salis-bury, in another letter, denies that he committed himself positively, as alleged by Mr.

Blaine, to an arrangement with the rapresent. ative of the United States ... The correspondence cencludes by the restoration of the U.S. pretentions and the assestion that the suspension of negotiations owing to Canadian preume was unfair to the United States,

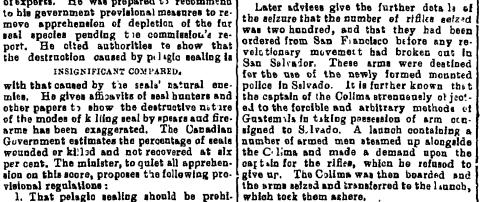
Church Decrees on Temperance.

Apostolical Canens; if any cleric shall have been eating or drinking in a tavern, let him be deprived of Communion, ulses the necessarities of travel may have compelled him to enter an inn.

Decrees of Pope Eutychianus in the Third Century : We command the Obristians to guard themselve, by all means, against the great evil of drunkenness from which all vices emanate. He who shall refute to aveid this evil, must be excommulcated until sotisfac tory amendment shall have been made.

Cenncil of Laedicea in 364 ; These who paid.

AN ENPLANATION OF HER CONDUCT.



LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, July 24,-The present Government has established a rigid censorship of news. No information in re-gard to the resent orbits or the scould between this courtry and Guatemala is al-lowed to be published unless it has been previously examined and approved by the ADROP.

WASHINGTON, July 24.-The appeurcement of the fact that the Guatemalan authorities autual international practice followed and bearded the Pacific mail steamer at a Guate Lord Salisbury peinted out that no arrange- main seavort and seized many cases of rifer. malan seaport and selzed many cases of rifles shipped from San Francisco for Salvader causes much surprise here and the question is asked whether this arbitrary not upon the part of Guatemala will not tend to further complicate matters. The Paoific mail steam-ers fly the United States flag, and it is peaell le that the boarding of the steamer and the seizure of a portion of her cargo may prove to be a serious breach of international law, which would justify our Government in treating it as a casus belli. To say the least 1- was a most ill-advised proceeding on the part of Gustemals, for the United States is the only Gevernment to whem she can look for protection in the event that Mexico should show a disposition to interfete in the Central American difficulty,



We are mailing this week our subscription accounts, and we would request prompt remittances of the amounts due. We would again remind our subscribers of the subscription rate, which is \$1 Country, \$1.50 City, in advance. Otherwise, \$1.50 Country and \$2 City will be charged. Attention is directed to label attached to paper, bearing date to which subscription is If you want one of the finest American "Concord" Buggies, Phaeton, open or covered Buggy of any kind, Road Carb, Pony Cart, Track Sulkies, or anything to run on wheels call or write for prices and catalogue, and savmoney by so doing.

R. J. LATIMFR, 92 McGill Street, Montreal. 47 13

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Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively triffing cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges pro-paid. Send for circular.

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ST. ANN'S CONVENT, RIGAUD, P.Q.-This Institution is situated in a very healthy and beautiful locality at the foot of the Rigaud mountains, and is conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. A THOROUGH COM-PLETE ENGLISH COURSE is IMPARTED The usual branches of a refined and useful eduation are taught with thoronghness. Special attention is given to moral and tel'gious train-ing and polite deportment. Piano is optional. Board and tuition, \$60.00 per annum. For pros-pectus and particulars apply to the Superiorets. 46 11

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1668. CORDELIA MOREAU, of the No. 1668. CORDELIA MOREAU, or the Oity and District of Montreal, duly anthorized to estir en justice, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property sgainst her husband EDOUARD LESOARBEAU, here-tofore hotal keerer, of the same place, Montreal, 22nd July, 1890. A. ARCHAMBAULT, So 5 Attornay for Plaintiff. 52 5

Attorney for Plaintiff,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE ANGELUS BELL.

BT MART D. BRINE.

Over the fields its silvery tones Oome flisting sofs and clear ; And the soliers pause in their weary work, And how their heads to hear The call to prayer. And they seem to feel The touch of the "Hand of Love," Aud labor lightens with every thought That soars to the throne above.

Oh, bell which calleth the mind away Ob, bell which calles the mind away From the things of care below, How sweet to lay our burdens down In the shine of the sunset's glow. And rest in the lessons of facth and trust Which thy chear soft schoes trach We are never too far for the hand of God And the love of His Heart to reach. -Compolitan

THE GYPSIES,

A Remarkable Race with a Singular History.

You who have seen these people, in the country, tenting by the readside or camping in the weeds, or, mayhap, on the suburbs of a city, have had these questions arise in your minds. Who are these people ? Where did they come from ? What is their erigin ?

The gypsies fill no place and take no part are a despised race of vagabonds ; and yet they must have a history. To write the history of a people, though it

be ever se concise, we must live in spirit, as it were, among a peerle of a by-gene age, to note their appearance, their manners and their general condition, that we may form a just estimate of their merits and their short. cominge ; we must form a picture made by the impression of our researches in the high ways and the byways of the history those before us have written, for what over we can find upon the subject, that we may trace It as clearly as possible on the blank page for others to see.

The gypsies, all things considered, must the regarded as the mest singular and most remarkable people on the globe. They are without a history or tradition or religion; without iterature or written language, and, as has been observed, "with nothing to bind them together but the indelible, un changeable strain of their savage blood, and displaying a pertinacity of race surpassing that of the Jews."

Everywhere present, from Persia to Ireland, from Siberia to Central Africe, and from Australia to America, and everywhere dis-pleed and eppressed outcasts, they have always kept their race separate and distinct, with a rigid exclusiveness which is unparalleled.

From one end of the earth to the other. with few exceptions in language, in physical peculiarities, in their social and meral charaster, in their pursuits and their habits of alte, they re everywhere essentially the hundred years have been an important ele-azme. D figrence in climat, appears to work ment of the population. same. D fierence in olimate appears to work but little change in their color er complexion. Cranges in feed and in eutward circumstinces work but little variation in their physical type. They are not influenced by the civilization or the barbarism of any people among whom they may chance to seisurn.

The word "gypey" is a corruption of "Egyptian," with the prevalent belief, teunied on their own assertion, that they came from Egypt, though recent evidence shows to the contrary.

Same have supposed them to be the descendants of lehmael, sen of Hagar. Ethno-legists, by a careful investigation of their

ed wealth, but meet of them are worthless, poverty-stricken vagabends. The old wemen tell fortunes and the young sing leve-songs.

They have no religion, and most writers place them below the beathen, ascribing to them no principles, and charging them with serving no ged but the god of gain and fraud. They have no werd in their isognage for God er for immertality. But eutwardly, and for their own advantage, they are ready to adopt any religion as circumstances may require.

Their music is wild and weird and in some countries it is proficient with power and beauty. Some of the greatest masters of the violin known are found among the gypsics of Hungary and Bohemi,

The gypsy language is termed Romani, has ne alphabet and no literature, except a few miserable songs and some folk-lore, which are passed from mouth to mouth. Al:ogether, the entire stock of Romani words does not exceed five thopsand, though the number known to any individual is small.

The Romani tribes consider it a purse if one of their raca marries any one not of their own people. A common feature in the form of marriage is the breaking of a flower-cover-el pitcher by the chief, who from the frag-ment, be they many or few, argues the future of the bridal pair.

There are many curious gypsy practices, especially those relating to death and burial, and many others. A most interesting form is Theore, U-les, the cuthin complied with when a gypsy of God, Savio wife or child forever denounces the favorite terly Roview. in the great movements of the world; they deliancy of the dead husband or father. Like motives prempt the drepping of the dead e se's name entirely out of use, and the survivors who happened to bear the name change it to another. Another practice is the leaving at a cross-road of a handful of grass or leaves or heap of stones, a stick or

some such mark to guide the stragglars of the band. Many attempts have been made to educate them, but they appear to have failed. They are content to live in tents or in heles in the ground, and wander in companies from place to place as fagitives or vagabonds, yet in Transylvania they have a form

life. Scott, in his intreduction to "Gay Man-

nering," describes the habits and life of the from this superiority a great future before it ; Soottish gypsies, and his famous character that it will endure while all the Protestant of Meg Merriifes is founded upon no less a personage than the noted gypsy named Essays of Matthew Arnold., Jean Gorden, whese granddaughter, Madge Garden, became the queen of the gypsy ings of agood Cathelic have. clans.

In 1850 there were supposed to be about five million gyptics in the world, though of 1stor years they have greatly diminished. Of the seven or eight hundred thousand now believed to be sost ared over Enrope, more than greatness of his religion may be see if he his half are found in the valleys of the Danube, eyen ? I will tell him of one of them. Let and here they are most civilized, and for four

They have been condemned, and in some countries the laws were so stringent that, if they remained one month, they were excouted without even a form of trial. In the reigns of |Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, the gypay tribes were marked out for general prozecu ion in England.

In 1629, four gypsles confossed, under torture, to having eaten a friar, a pilgrim, and a woman of their tribe ; and in 1782, ferty-five Hangarian gypsies were beheaded, quartered or hanged on a like monstrove obarge. First racked till they confeased the orime of murder, they were then brought to the spet where their victime language, have discovered it to be the old were said to be buried; but when no bedies solences, bibliography, gosip. The work timents of the heart and fermed a part of solences, added er discorded, according to the them," was the despairing ory. But in very like one of the great middle age cathedrals, given by the Roman soldier to the mail or the them appeared they were racked again. "We ate They are | rare instances has it been known that they The destinies of this wonderful people we know not, but can we not say with Dean

fore the tribunal ; the daughter gave evidence against her mether. Under such circum-stances the stmeet precaution was necessary. sell. In some countries they have accumulat. Hence, while Obrist ans refrained from pagan practices, they studiously osucesisd the svidences of their being followers of the Nazarene. Their very speech was clethed in am-biguity, and the "discipline of the secret" was in ferce.

Of necessity, the effects of this restraint are visible in the Ohristian wership of that peried, and even more so in the works of art, As examples of the former, we have the offices of Tenabræ, or Darkness and the Mass of Hely Starday, which were went to be celebrated at the midnight hour.

The paintings of the Oatscombs consist ohiefly of symbels and scenes from Soripture history, so painted as to refer to the state of aff otion in which the Ohurch then was. The symbolic paintings are many. The lours, the clive and the palm signify, respectively, victory, peace, and final trimmph; the Bely Spirit is represented by the dove, while hope for the heavenly port finds its expression in and anchor; the stag is the symbol of the coul's thirst after the living fountains of para-

dise, and the peaceok of the Christian's belief in immortality; the vine and its branches typify Christ and His disciples ; the cross is the emblem of redemption, and the ship an image of the Ohurch. The Savior Himself is variously represented as the Good Shepherd, the Lamb, and as a Fish. The reason of the latter representation is well known; the especially those relating to death and burial, Obristians used each letter of the Greek word such as waking the corpse, burning the ichthus as an initial of a name or appellation decedent's effects, the fasting of the kinsfelk, of Josus Chrit, viz., I essue Obrists. Th-sou, U-les, S-star, (i.e., Jesus Christ, Som of God, Saviour.) -- American Oatholic Quar-

Matthew Arnold on Oatholicity.

"This is why the man of imagination ; nay, and the philosopher, teo, will always have a weakness for the Cathelic Church ; because of the rich treasures of human life which have been stored within her pals. Whe has seen the poor in other churches as they are seen in Catholic churches ? Catholicism, basides, enveloped human life; and Catholics in general feel themselves to have drawn net only their religion from the Church ; they feel themselves to have drawn bonds, yet in Transylvania they have a form Church ; they feel themselves to have drawn of constitution, being governed by chiefs. To this dignity every one is eligible who is of a family descended from a former chief; but the preference is usually given to those who have the meat wealth, or who are of a large stature and not past the meridian of and hence the great oharm and power for men's minds of that unity when once a tained. "I persist in thinking that Oathol elem has from this superiority a great future before it ; sects dissolve ond perish."-From Various

"In spite of all the shocks which the feelings of a good Cathelio have, in this Protesttant country, inevitably to undergo, in spite of the contemptuous insensibility to the grandeur of Rome, which he finds so general and se hard to bear, how much has he to consele him, how many acts of humage to the him go in London to that delightful spot, that Happy I.I. and in Bleemabary, the read-ing-reem of the British Museum. I am al-ment airaid to say what he will find there, for fear Mr. Spurgeon, like a second Gallph Omar, should give the library to the flames. He will find an immense Ostholic work, the collection of the Abbs Migae, lording it over that whele region, reducing to insignificance the feeble Protestant forces which hang upon Ite skirts. "Majestic in its blue and gold unity, this fills shelf after shelf, and compartment after compartment, its right mountlog up int) heaven among the white fellos of the Acta Sanctorum, its left plunging down into hell, among the yollow octaves of the 'Law D gest,' Everything is there, re-ligion, philosophy, history, blography, arts, sciences, bibliography, gossip. The work embraces the whole range of human interests;

FINGER RINGS.

Their Mistory Traced Through All **Ages**.

Perhaps no one thing that is worn by the world at large has played such an imperiant part in both ancient and medern history as the finger ring. It is not recorded that the first man encircled the finger of the mether of all living with this, emblem for eternity, but it is said that the old Bible men weed their wives very much in the same fashien as the men of to-day, and gave unto them "rings and things" in glistening gold, sparkling with precious stones, in token that they endowed them with their finks and herds, t The women of Egypt and Assyria, not con-

tent with rings upon fingers, used to wear them upon their arms and in the cars, and this custom of big golden heeps in the earlobes is carit'd out to-day by the Moorish women and men.

BIBLICAL MENTION OF BINGS.

The ring was a sign of authority from the time of Pharaoh, the Egyptian, and maybe long before. The king, when he teek off his ring from his hand and placed it on Joseph's hand, entrusted to him the government of Egypt ; and Abasenerus gave his ring to Haman as his warrant for the extermination of the Jews. All classes of Egyptians wore signet rings as well as rings of gold, silver and brooz', for ornament. In the old tymbs many curious rings of gold and silver have been found, that show that they must have been used to seal decrees, or as signet rings, by reyal personages. The rings of the rich were plain gold circles with a stone bearing either the name of some deity or king, or sac.ed emblem or legend. Others had a scaratwas, a style much in favor with the Egyptians. The signet ring among the Hebrews was an indispensable article of dress and was perhaps handed down from father to son. The Hebrew ladies wore rings ornamented with precious stones, valuing most those set with emeralds, rubies and chrysolites. It is emeralds, rubles and chrysolites. It is some the crew of the Egypt ashere in boats. thought that rings were carried to Greece The landing of the shipwrecked sallors was frem Asia. In the days of Selon every free man were a ring of geld, silver or brenze. The women also were rings of ivery and am-ber. The Lacedamenians, hewever, tried to restrict by law the laxury of wearing gold and silver rings, and every Spartan took pride in wearing a

pl in fron ring. Pliny says the Romans took to wearing rings from seeing them aderning the hands of the slender, supple Greeks, but Livy ascribes their introduction to the Sabines. With this increase of loxury, the Romans, like the Egyptians and Greeks, covered their fingers with rings, even wearing them upon their thumbs. The Empress

Faustina, it is said, possessed one worth \$200,000, and Domitia one valued at \$800, 000. RCCLESIASTICAL BINGS.

The early Obristians wore rings also, and at first they were simple circles of ivery, iron, bronze, or some other cheap material. A ring was worn by the early Ubristian bishops, and the custom still prevails in the Roman Church. At the consecration of a bishop this ring, called the episcopal or pastoral ring, is blessed and put upon the fourth finger of his right hand as a sign of his allianco with the Church. This ring is always of gold, set with an un-engraved precious stone, usually an amethyst, but sometimos a sapphire, ruby, emerald er orystal. The ring of a cardinal is set with a sapphire. The scal ring of the Pope is of steel, and since the fifthenth century it has been used to seal the spontolic briefs. On the death of a Pope this ring is broken, and a new one is made for his successor. The history of the ring is one of poetry and passion, as well as of pomp and powder. From the time of ancient Rome, when it was used at weddings, until ta sign of b

Day by casting a golden ring into its blue waters to show that he had perpetual domin-ied over the sea, and over since the ring in Italy has been an important factor in the ares of state, as well as in the joys of leve and of wedded life. The presence or absence of the little gold circlet that is placed on the hand of a bride, in all Obristian nations, either wrecks or secures the happiness of many women, and all knew the significance

that is attached to it, and how carefully all women cherish it. There is no other thing worn by a weman that at once expresses her deuble er single state

BURNT AT SEA.

Tue National Lines "Egypt" Destroyt With all its Cargo,

LONDON, July 24.-The steamer Manhattan sighted the Egypt in full biszs in latitude 40 28 merth, lengtitude 38 west, but being laden with oil dared not go near the burning vessel. She lowered her beats, however, and saved all on board the Egypt. Captain Rob-inson, of the Manhattan, whe fermerly sailed on the National 1 ne, informed the resourd officers he had enly enough previsions for forty persons, and a discussion was had as t whether or not to make the Azores, 250 miles distant. It was finally decided to proceed to Dover and every one was placed on short rations. There were 610 head of cattle on the Egypt and all were burned to death, or breaking lase and plunging overboard were drowned. For a time there was much confusion on the Egypt, but no panic. The National company chartered a tug at Dover to meet the Manhattan and supply her with provisions She started at 6 c'oleck this evening with a fuil supply of provisions and other necessaries for the rescued people. Captain James Sammer, of the Egypt, is the commodere of the National line. The company do not insure their vessels, but put the amount which they would have to pay as premiums into a special fund on account of their vessels.

Upon arriving at Dover the Manhattan wat hed by a great crowd. It transpires that as the Manhatian approached the Egypt the German ship Gustave and Osear, which was lying near by sent up signals of distross. The decks of the German vessel were found orewded with the 95 men comprising the crew of the Egypt. There was no room for them on the German vessel.

According to an official statement the fire ocourred eleven hundred miles from Land's End. The flames first appeared among bales of ootton stowed over the bollers. The fire dried up the pumps until they refused to work.





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PILGRIMAGE

-TO-

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

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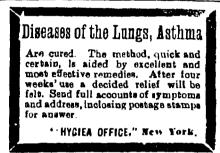
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JOSEPH HICKSON. General Manager. Montreal, July 14th, 1890. 51-3



THE ANGELUS

This celebrated picture was painted by the noted French artist, Jean Francois Millett, and the American Art Society paid \$115,000.00 for it, making it the highest priced picture ever sold. For a limited time only we will sell a

splendid French Water Color of this famous picture for 50 Cents. They are well

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country in which they lived. sprung from the lowest class of Indians ; the | have eaten human fisch. degraded Parlahe frem the vallay of the Lodus.

The indications are that the gypton output "" As of all mankind, they are in the name of the Caller of the All. Wise Rular of the universe. Horde, B fore the year 1350, their reving His decrees will be accomplished; His horde seem to have soattared through Meldavia, Wallachia and Bulgaria where many of them were selyid and reduced to a most miserable state of slavery by the oruel Balgarian nobles.

Outwardly as within, the gypeles present a strong centrast; sems being strangely hide-eus, unless very beaut ful. They are finshy proportioned, of medium stature, and high and sinew. Insensible to beth cold and wet, supporting great fatigue. They pride them-selves en their small hands and feet. Corpu-lance rarely eccurs, and nly in the elder women. Their hair is black or dark brewn, inslining to coarseness, is often frizzled and inslining to coarsense, is often frizzled and dees not seen turn gray. Their complexion is a tawny olive. Their testh are of a dazzling whiteness and of pericot regularity. Their check-bones high, and their squiline ness is eventuag by strongly-marked brows, aften kuit in deep lines of thought. But the mest striking feature is the full, dark eye, new littless, then changing to an explosion of mysterious child-like serrow, presently blaz ing forth with sudden passion. They early develop and early fade-The gypey cha.actor is a strange mixture of

The gypsy cha.actor is a strange mixture of good and evil, and though black and hateful to the outside world, to the Romani it is all that is fair and levable. They are light-hearted and courteens, but coly to true and adepted members of the tribe are their inmust hearts revealed.

Their principal faults are childish wanity, prefetalenal gunning, indelence, or a hot, passienate temper; but they are as ready t) forgive as they are quick to resent a wrong.

Their family affection is intensely strong, a parent never chastising a younger child; but a grown-up son meekly takes a thrash-ing from his father. They are exceedingly generous to such as are poerer than them; selves, even though they are not of their selves, are provided they are not of their ewn race. They love nature and dumb oreation. They have a slit of tongues readily adapting themselves to whitever country they are in and conversing in the language speken. There is, among them a kind of wild, savage dignity and inde-bendence of character. A conversion pendence of character. A gypsy queen will semetimes display a majosity of demeaner traly worthy of a gypsy brone. They have a passion for ringe, trinkste, and all kinds of ornaments, and frequently adorn themselves in the most heteregeneous man-

Their domestic utenells are low, consisting usual y of a pan, a dish and a sliver oup. Every gypey camp has a donkey or a herse for the conveyance of their effects. They are fond of brandy, and both sexes are addicted t; the use of tobacco, which they regard as a great here.

Some Answered Prayers.

When Mr. Max O'Rell was questing in Scotiand for humor, he was told of a Pre-byterian minister who had just out his hay, byterian minister who had just cut his hay, and, the weather not being very propitious for making it, he kneit near his epen window and addressed to heaven the following prayer: "Ob, Lord, send us wind for the hay; not a rantin', tantin', tearin' wind' but a noughin', soughin', winnin' wind." But Dean Kamaay was before Mr. Max O'R.il, aud as the story appeared in his "Reminisen-ces," due acknowiedgement of the fact was given. We should, however, anhmit that the given. We should, however, submit that the circumstances may have crept out of the Taimud and been captured and carried to the Presbyterian fold, as we find the fellewing in a learned translation : "Cheni, the circling a learned translation: "Cheni, the olroling charmer, was asked to pray for rain. After his preparations and prayer, drops began to fail. 'I have not asked for this,' said he but for such abundance as to fill wells, ditches and caves.' A tempest of rain was the result. 'No,' said he, 'that is not what I asked; but rain of pleasantness, blessing and free will.' The rain moderated, but continu-ed to fail till Itrael had to leave Jerusalem for the Temple Mount on account of the swelling torrents. 'Pray new,' they orled, t' 'far its discontinuance.' 'Ge and see, said he. 'whether the water has covered the Icquiry a Stane.' The president of the Sanhedrim sent him the fellewing message: 'Were it any other man than Cheni, I would decree his isycommunication ; but what can I do unto excemmunication; but what can I do unto thee, whose prenumption, like that of a san against his father, is met by the Eternal Ole with the fulfilment of thy desires."

The First Ohristian Art.

The first Christian painters and soulptors were dwellers in the Catacombs. No matter hew the question as to the original purpose of these excavations may be decided, it is sufficlent for the writer's objust to recall the fact that, when the farlous tide of persecution rolled ever the Roman Empire, the Ohristians find to these for protection. Beneath the streets and palaces of imperial Reme were hewn still other streets; and, as the famous ways were filled lined with the stately tembs of Roman noblemen and herees, so, tee, in the loculi of the gall rise beneath the Obristians interred the remains of their mar-Unristians interred the remains of their mar-tyred bretbren. In places where galleries denverged were widened spates, not unlike the forming of the city; in these rude orato-ries the persected people met for prayer, as-sisted at the solemn offices of the Church, and

and the first of the second of the

tit is in itself a study for a life."-Passage from Prose Writings of Matthew Arnold.

The Seigneur of Berthier.

Mr. Elward Octavian Cathbert, Seigneur cf Berthier, and fermerly M.P. fer that county, died at the Manor house on Thursday last of heart disease. He was descended from the Outbberts of Castle Hill, Inverneshire, Spotland, and was surviving son of the late Hep. James Guibbert, a member of the special council of Lower Canada. He was born at Berthler in 1828, and received his education at the Ohambly College. In 1853 he matried Mary, daughter of Mr. Augustus Bestwick, Q O, of Three Rivers. Mr. Cuth-bert was elected to the House of Commens in 1875, and was re-elected in 1878 and again in 1882. Basides representing the county in Parliament Mr. Outboart was president of the County Agricultural Society, and filled the office of mayor of the town of Berthler. He was a pepular man and enjoyed the re-spect and esteem of the community.

Trade Competition.

VICTORIA, B. C. July 22.-It is now de-finitily settled that the Pacific Mail and Ucoldental and Oriental Steamhip companies mean war to the knife against the Camdian Pacific Railread. George H. Rice, traffic manager of the first named companies, is hero making arrangements to begin the fight on their behalf. The Canadian Psolfic first declared its intention of running its China declared its intention of running its Ohina atcamers to and from the East by way of San Francisce, and has carried out its threat by taking freight and passengers: for that pert by the Abyusinia, which will arrive there about the end of August. She will be follow-ed by the entire Oanadian Pacific floet in To mark this the August. turn. To meet this the American corpora-tion have determined to compete with Cana-dian vessels and call at Victoria.

Sound Advice.

L'Union Liberale, says that the disappearance of Hon. Mr. Figua is a real less to the Liegislature, and that he was one of the most talented parliamentarians who has passed through the legislative halls, Mr. Flyan says this journal is an orn lite speaker, an erater, ceol. but convincing, and the meat redeubt-able blews received by the Marcler Govern-ment were given by him. L'Union Liberale expresses a desire to see Mr. Foyun again a member of the Legisl tare, and urges the Gav-erament to allow his return to the House un-eppeard, in the event of one of his party friends reelyning a seat in his tavor.

DO WHAT IT CLAIMS.

LUZERNE, LEZ. CO., PA , Dec., '88

to battle, corresponds with that worn to day by many an Eoglish-speaking girl, whese love is quartered far away and whese parting gift it was.

ANCIENT BING FASHIONS.

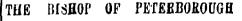
In Germany it has been common for the wife to wear the betrothal ring after marriage, and the husband the wedding ring, from their earliest introduction. Rings of betrethal were frequently exchanged in eld-PRINTING HOUSE, en times by lovers, and the gimmal of gimen times by lovers, and the grimmal of grim-men rings, twins or double rings, were in high favor, To the Romans beleng the ore-dit it is thought, of giving rings with met-toes and posies engraved theron to their lady-lives. Many superstions have been connected with wedding-rings. The idea that an artery or nerve extended from the ring finger to the heart is of very ancient eri-gin and is perhans due to the Eventians. It 761 Craig Street. ring finger to the heart is of very ancient eri-gin, and is perhaps due to the Egyptians. It has been theught, too, that the wedding ring possessed curat ve properties, as rubbing a styse on the cyclid with a gold ring will make it disappear. O.her rings besides wedding rings have been used to cure disease. A silver ring made of the coins cellected at the communion, was a talisman against convulsions and fits. They also ewed aome of their virtues to the stones with which they were sat. Thus, the diamend Books, which they were set. Thus, the diamend was believed to be an antidote against all pelsons ; the ruby changed its coler if any evil was about to befall the wearer of it ; the amethyst was an antidete against drunken. ness; the sapphire and bloedstene obcoked ness; the sapphire and bloedstene checked bleeding at the ness; coral hindered the delusions of the evil one; the badsters pre-vented and oured Junsoy. Rings were also believed to possess magical powers, and to be full of cocult significance. Magic rings were manufactured in great numbers at Athens, and endowded with whatever oharm the purchaser required. The Arabians have a book which tail of magic rings, and is it is book which tell of magic rings, and is it is mentioned Selemen's ring, in which he sealed the jars centaining refractory spirits and had them cast into the sea. The Gnostics engrav-ed rings with mystic symbols, names, menoed ings with mystic symbels, hance, meno-grams and legends, have been used as the instruments of death as well as to ward eff evil things. Every child knows the Eastern story of the genl of the ring, who became the slave of it: peasesser, and of the evil wrought from rabbing the ring by a wicked man. BING BOMANCES.

One hardly knows where to commence with the remances in which the ring has been an important factor. The story of the ring that Queen Elizabeth gave as a taken of her favor to the Earl of Leloester, and which he was to return to her when in need of her, is perhaps one of the best known in English history. The ring, estimated to a false friend, did not reach Elizabeth until aftershe had condemned the earl to death, and when long alterwards it was returned to her, it is said she was filled With the many additions lately made to out plans, we are now in a position to do all kinds of Book and Job work. with eternal remores and regret at her oraalty to Lelcoster. The tragle story of the heautiful Isabelle of Parms, where lever was

all constant beneved and prover bound bound

SIL LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, ET. LKON, QUE. This celebrated establishing t, one of the most de-lightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the lat June. The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new manage-ment, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in cattering to the comfort and enjoy-ment of the guests. To sufferers from Rhoumatigm, Neuralgia, Indiges-tion, General Debility, etc., etc., the Sailne Borings in connections will this hotel offer a sure cure. Coaches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Kontreal and Quebeo. For terms apply to THE ST. LKON MINERAL WATER CO., 54 Vickoria square, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for saise throughout the entire Dominion. 47 8





Pays a Visit to Norwood-New Cemetery.

Oa Sanday, 20th, His Lerdship Bisbop O'Conner paid his first effisial visit to St. Paul's Oburch, Nerwood, Oat. After High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Conway, the church committee approached the sitar, where Mr. Donais Burley read the following

My LORD,-We, the residents of this parish, gladly welcome you on this your first official visit to us. Having heard of your many earnest and zealous works in the Arch-dicoses of Torents, where your Lordship laboured so long and so successfully, we halled with delight the news of your appoint-ment to Peterborough to take obarge of this young discess. Your successful efforts in the past is a guarantic of your success here. yeing diocese. Your successful efforts in the past is a guarative of your success here. Your constant daily work is a proof of this. May its continuance be ling. We scarcely know what to say of curselves, but we ask your Lordship to judge of us by our works. A little more than two years age cur re-spected paster came to take charge of us. We then were little, and had but little. To-day we have a residence for our pastor, our charch renewated and equipped, a good choir, with a new organ, our cometer is new in a with a new organ, our complexy is new in a respectable condition, and, when consecrated by your Lordship, will be a fit resting place for our dead, and last, but not least, our parish ewes no man a dollar. We have to

fer our dead, and last, but hos read, our parish ewes no man a dolar. We have to express eurgratitude in your presence to our worthy plator, whe spared neither himself nor his pooket in leading us up to the happy and proud position we new hold. We fer-vently pray that your Lordship may long is spared to this young discess. We now ask your blessing. Signed an behalf of the con-gregation of St. Faul's Farlah, Norweod. His Lordship briefly replied, and then, so-companied by Rever Fathers Conway and Scollard, proceeded to the comstery, a dis-tance of two miles west of the church, whither they were followed by about two huncred vehicles. The caremenies at the consecration of the cemetery were very im-pressive. At Vespors His Lordship delivered an excellent sermen, taking the bits text :-" Unless yo est of the field of the Son of Man and drink His bloed ye shall not have life in ye," Those of the oneir whese singing attracted special attention, was Miss Luille Broman and Bridget O'Shea. The minko 761 Oraig Street. grand

THE TRUE WITCHESS AND CLEHOLIC CEROXICER.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TRUE AND OATHOLIO DHRONIOLE

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 30, 1850.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 30, SS. Abden Sennen М.М. THURSDAY, July 31, St. Ignateus Loyola

Cenf. FRIDAY, Aug. 1, St. Peters ohains. SATURDAY, Aug. 2. St. Alphenius Ligeuri,

Decter. SUNDAY, Ang. 3, tenth sitar Pentecent

Fading St Stephene relice. MONDAY, Aug. 4 St. Dominic Conf. TUESDAY, Aug. 5, St Oswald King and

Mart.

RAGE, Chagrin, Mortification and Despair. For brief definitions of these words see dictionacy. For elaborations see the comments of the Mercier organs in Qaebee on the Montmorenci election.

The Quebec Telegraph states that Mr. the Legislature. The position as matters stand not able to accept it, his almost by right certainwill yet be able to take the lead.

The Hoar Committee have come to the con- of affairs on this burning question : clusion that the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, & ., were military projects hostile to the United States. It is too bad that the ferocious Canadian lamb should never cease, rampagionaly, to muddy the water on the nnfiending and mild mannered American lupus.

THE fight for Catholic rights in educational matters is not confined to any particular community. Everywhere the enemies of the Church seek to undermine her influence by oppressive measures relating to education. Even in far bas disputed by our own Government and is away New Zealand the bastle is going on. The asserted in a statute, and in a lease which has away New Zealand the bastle is going on. The Tablet published there says in a recent issue :-

The Oatholics of New Zsaland provide, at their own sole expense, an excellent education for their own children. Yet such is the sense lature that is compels these Catholics, after having manfully provided for their own children, to contribute largely towards the free and godless education of other children ! This is tyranny, oppression and plunder.

THERE are only five Central American R.

WITNESS cooled in oursing Mr. Desjardina, the former member, defeating him by over two hundred of A majority. It was looked upon as a foregone conclusion, that the federal seat, vacated by hir. Langelier, would be filled by another follower of Hon. Mr. Laurier. This result was anticipated, all the more, when it was announced that Mr. Desjardins, just defeated for the Local House, was to be the standard-beaser of the National Policy party in the Division. family connections and business interests in the constituency, was, put forward as the candidate of the Opposition. His platform, a wocated by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Laurier, was unrestricted reciprocity, and he was aided by the most fanatical appeals through the Mercier

organs-appeals which, if persisted in much longer, will make of this Province anything but an enviable place for lovers of peace and good will to live in, and an object of scern and contempt for outsiders. The campairs was a regular pitched battle between the two parties in this part of the Dominion, and the defeated Desjardine of yesterday is the triumphant Desardins of to-day. The new member has a brilliant and useful record behind him as a member of the Local Legislature of Quebec, and he will be an acquisition of more than

Behring Sea Difficulty.

ordinary value to the Parliament of the Domi-

zioz.

The correspondence between the Imperial and the United States Governments on the Behring Sea dispute, has been laid before the public. As yet the documents, in complete form, have not reached the Canadian press, but sufficient has been forwarded through the telegraphic despatches to show that there is serious difference of opinion between the high contending parties. Mr. Blains, the American Secretary of State, has shown his usual skill in making the best of a bad case. His position is utterly untenable on the real issue, but he seeks by avoiding the question, and appealing to Russian pretension, which the United States always protested against, to bolster up the sontentions now put forth by his Government. The case is one which can only be settled now Blanchet will be the leader of the Opposition in by arbitration. An impartial tribunal would make quick work of the "closed sea" doctrine. is, in view of the fact that Mr. Robertson is and justice to both parties be done. Perhaps what the United States, or, we should say, the ly by courtesy. But we trust that Mr. Flynn | huge monopoly that wishes to have sole control of the seal fisheries, does not want is justice. The New York World thus sums up the position

> The correspondence on the Bahring Sea difficulty has one very serious defect. There is no common ground on which the correspondents stand. Mr. Blaine has made the most of a bad case, and Lord Salisbury has been doing what he can for a power which he does not really represents. Uur own Government is bound by absurd Congressional action, while Great Britain's power in Canadian matters is wholly

Mr. Blaine inherited a bad case, which Mr. Bayard managed by carefully abataining from doing anything disagreeable so long as nego-States is based upon a claim of Russia which made some favored persons very rich. Both the Oleveland and Harrison administra-

tions have had to face this statute and this contract while recognizing the fact that the claim to jurisdiction to this open sea is untenable. Mr. Bayard maintained friendly negotiations with Great Britain because the administration which he represented had an intelligent com-prehension of the trath of the situation. British scalers were seized diplomatically, but were not treated as pirates. But Mr. Blaine had a much more difficult problem. While he was trying to arrange matters passeably he found that the President was antegonizing his

publics at war with each other, the Argentine efforts, and that he was thwarted by an order of the Secretary of the Treasury which the British Government is compelled to resent; for Lord Salisbury could not maintain any negotiation whatever unless he beld a seizure of a British scaler by an American cruiser to be an illegal interference with British subjects who were pursuing a legitimate enterprise. Mr. Blaine, having nothing very substantial to contend for, has done his best and has made suggested by a very silly organ-viz, that the United States twenty years ago "bought the seals" which are now swimming in the vasty deep. At the same time the weakness of the British Government is very apparent. It can of its province. If Congress should repeal the law on which the seal catching monopoly is hasad and Canada should set up in business for itself, an agreement might be reached. Exactly so. If Canada would only cut adrift from the Mother Country an agreement might be reached, but then it might'nt, and, in that case, where would Canada find herself ? The United States has not proved itself so friendly to this country, that we should place ourselves at the mercy of its Government quite so unceremoniously. If the great republic to the South desires to gain the affections of the Canadian people, and everyone that knows anything is aware that the great object of American statesmanship if to compass the annexation of this Dominion, they had better change their tactics. Threats of retaliation for merely im. aginary offences on the part of Canada, hostile tariffs, illegal seizures of Canadian vessels in Behring Ses, petty strempts to cripple the railfor New York if the efforts to elect Mr. Henry | way systems, and much more that we might Clews are successful. His position is such as enumerate, may not only worry us but causewill render him proof against all temptation. us psouniary loss; such a line of conduct is not As a leading financier, it will be to his interest likely, however, to stamp out Canadian patriotto promote houst dealing and to maintain in imm or to coar us into the arms of Uncie Sami violate the good name of the City of New York, Mr. Blaine's whine about the Imperial Govern the commercial capital of the United States. ment paying too much attention to the claims If elected it is to be hoped he will do more and of Oanada, will strengthen the hands of those who, in this country, have always maintained banditti who have so long made the name of that we, whilst enjoying the blessings of Home New York, in its civic administration, a hissing Rule, are still valued as a most important factor of the Imperial family, one for which a blow will be struck in case of need. We feel that our rights are perfectly safe, and that all will be well in due time. Meanwhile, it is proper to note the temper of the people on the other side of the lines. Ex-Secretary Bayard was interviewed a few days ago on the subject of the recently published correspondence, and among other things he said : "I am pleased to see that the matter has reverted to the condition in which I left is on Mr. Blaine is entirely right when he says that Lord Sallsbury accepted and agreed to the con ditions proposed by the United States. I am must have been a surprise to the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity, and a set back to those who imagined that sectional and fanatical ap-peals to prejudice were sufficient to sway the severely criticised does not furnish me with a the discrete product of the section in such mathers. I an inclustration of the section is such to the section in such mathers. I an inclustration of the section is such as the section in such mathers. I an inclustration of the section is such mathers. I may hold opinions differing from those of the Administration, the fact that I was rule of action in such matters." In concluding the conversation, the or Spectary said. "I heartily wish my country men well out of the serious difficulty in which the matter is in-volved."

country, for the purpose of securing a miserable | ferred to Todd, whe says that, "Commissions party advantage, would do well to meditate upon the observations of Mr. Bayard, who is not disposed to eriticias his own Government in a controversy with a foreign power, even though he holds views different from those of the administration. It may be said, to the credit of the people of the United States, that they stand up for their own country first, last and always, and it is high time that all Canadians should do the same.

That Cabinet Office.

The friends of the Hon. Mr. Mercier were all of one mind a few days ago that as His Mightiness was to spend cometime in Montreal, holding cabinet councils, he would profit by the occasion to select his Irish Catholic member of the cabinet. The joyful intelligence had spread far and wide. The Irish Canadian, of Toronto, although dubious about the matter, gave currency to the report as follows :

"So Mr. Marcier is going to do his Irish friends justice at last. Well, he has been a long time thinking about it; but we suppose there will be no hitch at the meeting mentioned above, and that before it terminates our com-patriots in Quebec will have been recognized in the person of an Irith Catholic honored with a seat in Mr. Mercler's Cabinet."

The cabinet meeting was hold, the same was duly adjourned, she members thereof repaired, so we are told, to the fish and game club, and were there toyally regaled at the expense of Hon. Mr. Boyer, minister without portfolio, but nary a hint aven about the Hibernian standard-bearer of the future. Mr. Marcier appases to be in no particular hurry about the appointment. Why should he? His Irish apologists in different parts of the Province are always zeady to forge excuses for him. Some of these enthusiastic admirers of the Premier will have a sad awakening when they realize fully "the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" of their leader. Mr. Mercier has gone to recruit his health at "Old Orchard." If he will not give us a cabinet representative now, will he after having renewed his mental viger at the beach, tell an expectant public why he got rid of the Peoples' Jimmy ?

THE ALLEGED ROYAL COM-MISSON.

Its Powers Severely Defined. | **** :--

In the Case of Mesors Whelan, Tarte and Pacaud by the Superior Court,

Mr. Justice Wartele gave judgement on Friday last on the writ of probition taken by Messre. Whelan, Tarte and Pacand against Mersry, Belque and Malenin, Royal Commissioners, who threatened them with imprisonment if they refused to to answer certain questions put to them when called up as witness in the Whelan Pacaud boodle case. The judge first took up the case of Mr. Tarte, upon which he proneunced judgment which also applies to the cases of Meserv, Whelan, and Pacaud. "Three questions," he said, "present themselves for adjudication under the issues raised, 1st, Whether the matter to be investigated is contianed in the category of subject mentioned in Article 596 of the Revised Statutus, and consequently whether or net the commissioners have the power purperted to be conferred by Article 598 to enforce the attendance of witnesses and com-

pel them to give svidence.

are made to exquire and report." They act ministerially and

BOT JUDICAILLY

and do not, consequently, possess the power te commit for contempt, which is inherent to judges. Now could the Legislature, by special anaciment, center such power upon a commission ? Article 508, which gives to royal commissioners, the power, to summen witnesses and examine them, is constitutional and binding, but there is no penalty provided far refusal of a witness to comply with such summens, and the legislature has no power to decree that the purishment shall be at the direction of the commission ; it has no right to delegate its power of fixing a penalty te any person or body, which is prastically dons to the terms of article 598 of the revised statuce. For this reason this article 595 mast be declared unconstitutions.l. His Lordship's judgement as the first two points rendered judgement on the third unnecessary but he added that "If it is desired to obtain a fall investigation of the subject of enquiry in the present case, the proper course will be for the commissioners to make a special report to the Previncial Gavernment of their proceedings and of the circumstances which have interrupted the enquiry and for the Government to submit the report to the Legislative Assembly, which could then order a Parliamentary investigation to be made and could compel the witnesses summened to give evidence either before the House itself or before a special committee appointed to make the exquiry. The complainant has, by refusing te answer a question put te him by the res-pendents, committed, if the question be a pertinent one, a wilfal violation of a law of the Legislature of this province, that is of the rale of conduct laid down an article 596 of the Revised Statutes. Now every vielation of an act of legislature of any province which is not made an offence of some other kind is constituted a misdemeanor by section 25 of chapter 173 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and is punishable accordingly. Although, therefore, the respondents cannet themselves convict and punish the complain ant if he has disobeyed the law, he is liable te be indicted for misdemeanor before the Court of Queen's Benob, and if convicted, punished accordingly."

It is said the question of constitutionality will be further tested.

THE LIBERAL PARIY

As Viewed Through the Spectacles of "La

La Presse, la tie course of some remarks

"The organ of Sir Richard Cartwright, the 'destrinaire' par excellence of clear Grit am, wants the eld school of George Brewn to turn ever a new leaf and threw to the dogs the medley of red, blue and pink rage with which Mr. Laurier wishes to clothe his Liberalism. There is evidently a split between the two leaders, one nominal and the

ether de facto ef the Liberal party. Mr. Lurier dines by the side of Mr. Mercler and kines nationalism on both checks, while Sir Richard Cartwright, no more than Mr. Biake, wishes to open the doors leading to power with keys stained with the bleed of Regins. He repudiates, as if meved by an irresistible herrer, any connection with the Nationalist leader of Quebec." The article, after stating that it is all goed and wel te ropudiate Mr. Mercier when quietly writing on principles, adds :--" But wa will ask the Globe if, in practice, it will be as easy to leave aside Mr. Mercler with all his baggage of politics, bits damaged and compremising, for the Liberals, when the day for the general instrument for their authority are simply mar-battle arrives. Take away from Mr. Liurier anders, and should be treated accordingly. the help of the Previncial Ministry, what held the Uhamp de Mars meeting ? Did ha

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Illegality of the Modus Vivendi.

The fellowing article from the Daily Colonist of St. Juhn's, Newfoundland, from the pen of our distinguished fellow-countryman, Mr. R. P. Bowers, will be read with interest. Mr. Bowers was one of the delegates to Causda last winter and is chief tions. editor of the Ocionist :---

Those who commenced the agitation against the iniquitous invasion of the French, builded more wisely than they thought. The advice given three years ago by the Col. nis, namely, to arrest any man, no matter what his nation-ality, who was guilty of an assault, or a trespans on the French Shore, for the purpose of having the question tested in the Supreme Court ; the opposition to the modus vivendi by the Legis lature; the mass meeting of the bone and sinew of the capital in Bannerman park; the steady work of the French Shore committee; the energy, tact and enthusiasm of the Dele-gates to Oanada and England; the worldwide support of the press of the Mother Country and the colonies, have, each and all, contributed. to create a determined spirit to know our rights as British colonists, and to main-min them at all hezards. If the question were left to the Colonial Office, things would have gone on in the same unsatisfactory state that shey have for years. Let any one carefully read the closing paragraphs of the despatch of Lord Kantaford, in reply to the people's address to the Queen and no other counclation can be reached than this, namely, neither a speedy nor satisfactory extinguishment of French claims can or will be affected by the Colorid Office A combination of simulation Colonial Office. A combination of circumstances, however arising out of the popular aguation, has arisen, which will take the settlemant of the question out of the hands of the so called diplomatiats, and leave it almost solely in the bands of the people themselves. The position of affairs, and the duty of one and all who have the interest of their country at heart, may be realized by understanding the import of the following despatch :-"ST. JOHN'S, July 12, 1890.

'TO SIE JAKES S. WINTER, LONDON. "Is the modus vivendi legally in force in the

colony. Has the Act 28, George III., chapter 35, been repeated. Get highest legal opinion. Reply. " FRENCH SHORE COMMITTER."

" LONDON, July 19, 1890. "TO FEENCH SHORE OCMMITTEE, St. John's, "Most eminent member British bar hes given his opinion professionally, that (1) There is no law authorizing the application of "modus vivendi in Newfoundland, and (2) The "Act 28, George IIL, chapter 55, has been re-"pealed, and there is no statute enabling theen forcement of the Treaty and declaration of

*- JANES S. WINTER."

According to this, the modus vivendi has no authority from the Imperial Legislature to en-force it ; and it was concluded finally without the consent of our Local Legislature ; and hence its enforcement is unwarranted by law. The Salisbury Balfour administration gave instructions to have it enforced, knew it was illegal; because they were aware that the Act 28th, George III., Chap. 35, giving them power en-force it, was repealed. We glory in tiving under a censtitutional form of Government ; and we pride ourselves on the boast that the humb lest man's house is his castle. Hence we owe it to ourselves and to our free institutions, to regist any and every attempt made to violate the right and liberties which we enjuy. Only idiots or slaves submit to tyranny, come whence it may. Humility is all very well in its proper place; but the wretch who licks the hand that strike him unjustly, is the worst foe of himself and his country. The modus vivendi being illegal, the officers who close factories, who remove nets, and who destroy property with only that

Versailles.

We don's advise any violence towards the

that Mr. Gladstone could not get his ancier t chapesu on. It is commonly understood that the skull ceases to grow at the age of 20. Sir Richard Phillips assarts that at birth the head is one sixth of the body; st two, one filteenth; at three, one-eighteenth; at seven or ten it reaches its foll weight; at seven or ten it one thirty-fifth of the body, and at seventy it decreases very often to one forty-fifth.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE CHURCH.

PERSECUTIONS OF THE CHUBCH. HUNTINGDON.-Your letter is not quite clear. It is not correct to speak of "The Great Perse-cution," for there were in all ten great persecu-tions. Which one you mean is therefore not clear. The ten were-1. That under Nero in A.D 64; 2. The general persecution under Domitian, in which it is said 40,000 were mar-tyred; 3. That under Trajan in 105; 4. That under Marcus Aurelius; 5. That by the orders of Severus in 197; 6. That under the Emperor Maximinus in 235; 7. That under the Emperor Decius, A.D. 249; 8. That under the Emperor Valerian, A.D. 274; and 10. The great perse-cution under Diceletian in the commencement of the 4th century. of the 4:h century,

A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT.

PUZZLED.-Strictly the Sovereign is not FUZZERD.—Sericuly the Sovereign is not bound to observe any act of Parliament until he or she has assented to it. But it may be reasonably assumed that no act would be passed by the three Estates sitting in Parliament, on by any important question, without the Sovereign being well awars of the fact, and to disregard it would be an unwise act. The only instance in would be an unwise sci. In our presence in recent times of such a course being adopted was when the Queen, disregarding the expressions of both houses of Parliament, exercised her pre-rogative and issued her mandate abolishing the purchase of srmy commissions. This unusual course was followed on the advice of Mr. Gladstone.

"THE GREAT CORRUPTER."

JOHN MCMANUS. - It was Sir Robert Walnale JOHN MCMANUS. -- It was Sir Robert Waipole to whom this epithet has been applied, but there seems no reason for believing that he was any-thing of the kind. The Rs. Hon. John Morley, in his recently published sketch of the great statesman, tays: "Like to many other great public benefactors, Walpole was no thrity steward of his own private fortunes, but his expenditure can be perfectly explained out of known and avowed resources, and the imputation of personal corruption and private plunder -never openly made, be it observed, by any responsible person-is wholly unnecessary gra-tuitous and unsupported; and the time has come when the reckless calumnies of upscrupulous opponents striking with masks on should be as lass dropped finally out from the history of a good servant of his country."

BOOK NOTICES.

LECTURES ON ENGLISH LITERATURE. Maurice Francis Egan, LL D. New York: W. H. Sadlier. (75c.)

This series of lectures, delivered before the University of Notre Dame, are of the high clars of teaching and exalting solution to high charac-teristic of Dr. Egan's works in general. The first lecture deals with "Literature as a factor in life," and lays bare the true end of all reading. He points out the dangers to religion, and, therefore, wholesome social life, from the permitions books which come from the press in such numbers. He wisely tolls his readers that "people who only read the lower books acquire faise ideas of life." Dr. Egan then deals with Obsucer, his life, time and friends; Southwell, Orashaw, Habington, Tennyson, women writers of note, and the influence of liverature on manners. As a guide through, what are to many, unknown paths of literature, Dr. Egan probably stood unequalled. His own writing was of the highest type, and while conveying instrucbion of the most valuable character he never became in any way either dry or stilted. He instructed and charmed at the same time. He deals with the most abstruct and complex subjects, but never ceased to be both interesting and lucid. In the present volume, while it is hard to specially select any of the lectures as being superior to another, it may be said that those on Tennyson and "Some Women Writers" are masterpicces of analytical criticism. To a

great many some help is needed in the perueal of the Laureste, and Dr. Egen has thrown light on much of his inner meaning, while, at the onforce the attendance of witnesses and com-the neip of the Province at Ministry, what we don't attend any doubt, like on much of his unser measing, while, at the 2. Whether the Legislature had the power bid not Laurier, in company with Mercier Captain Kennedy, despise the dishonorable same time, reputating any intension of at the neip of the Province of Quebec; gallant men, many of whom, no doubt, like and the bid the librard attend to be the power bid the librard attend to be the post which robably be tributing ideas to the post u probably never thought. As a short hand book on English literature, this collection of lecturesshould be in every school and library.

Fresse."

on the course pursued by the Terente Globe,

Republic enjoying the blessings of a typical South American revolution, Chili with something similar impending and distrust and uncertainty pervading the whole Southern continent. Lord Canning's mischlevous meddling which led to the growth of the scrubby horde of debased governments which afflict a magnificent country, is producing fruits which he probably never dreamt of. The ultimate result of the doings of the deteriorated and deteriorating Latin races which accurge Fouth , A nerice is an unpleasant subject to reflect on. However the contemplation of the ugly picture ought to make Canadiana shank heaven for their own liberties, stalwart constitution and slow but sure progress.

To redeem the City of New York from the municipal degradation into which is has fallen may seem an impossibility. The sending a few corruptionists into Sing Sing and a few more into exile seemes rather to have soutched the anake than to have killed it. The fugitives have returned unscathed, and it will only be a logical termination of the whole affair to see the convicts restored to their previous high and honorable positions in society. It cannot be forgotten that the infamous Tammany ring was lately able to defeat an honorable Mayor and to sabstitute one of the people that body so de. lights to honor, Much may be accomplished by a good Mayor, however, and it will be well endeavor to clear out of their dens the hords of and a by-word.

The Montmorency Election.

The election of a member for the House of Commons in the County of Montmorency resulted in the return of Mr. Desjardins, Conservative, over his opponent, Mr. Prevost, by a majority of forty-four votes.

Montmorency,

The election in the County of Montmorency for a member of the Dominion Parliament people in any constituency in this Province. Mr. Langelier, M.P., who had represented that electoral district since the last general election, resigned to become a member of the Local Legislature, with the prospect of a port-

Some of our Canadian politicians who are folio, which he has since secured, He suc- ever ready to belittle and thwart their own

to ensot the last mentioned article and te confer upon commissioners appointed to conduct inquiries concerning public matters and upon the beards and officers mentioned in article 597, the same power as is vested in courts of law in civil cases to enferce the attendants of witnesses and to compel them

te give evidence. 3. Whether, if the two previous questions be resolved in the affirmative, the questions put to the complaint was pertinent to the ergainy and therefore one which the complainant could be compelled to answer."

The learned judge then considered the first point, and held that ordinary Rayal Commissions had only the right to take the evidence of willing witnesses. When expressly em-pewered by an Act of Parliament a Commission could, however, compel the giving of evidence, and this power under certain limitations had been given the Lieuten ant Gov. ernor by the Legislature of Quebec in article 596 of the revised statutes. This article prevides that whenever the Gevernor-in Council deems it expedient to cause enquiries to be made inte matters connected with the good Government of the Province, the conduct of any part of the public business or the admin-istration of justice, he may confer upon the Commissioners the pawer of summoning witnesses and of compelling them to give evidence. The matter which the present commission was ordered to investigate, however,

DID NOT COME

within this category, as this article only referred to the executive and political depart-ments of the Prevince's political organization. The court held that the Legislature, being merely the maker of laws, any matters relating to the members of either house were ust connected in a legal sense with the good government of the Prevince, although in a general and popular sense they were. The matter for the investigation which the Comrespendents was without effect as a statutory commission, and could not exercise the power dents was without effect as a statutory which might be cenferred under 598 even if the enactment of that asticle were within the pewers of the Legislature, which the learned judge held it was not. The Legislature had, under Sec. 22 of the B. N. APAct, the right to make a law compolling witnesses to testify befere Commissions, but this section implied the passing of a statute fixing a specific, fine or panalty for each offence, The Legislature had not the right of delegating its right of fixing the amount of fine or penalty to the Court which was to determine whether the names for inflicting a penalty existed, This article, 598, therefore left the the Commissioners pewers which belenged. to the Legislafure alone, and was generquently beyond the power of the Legislature to enact, unconstitutional and without effect. As a result of the imapplicability of the provisions of article 596 of the revised statutes to the quastion submitted to the Commission, and in view of the unconstitutionality of article 598 the cent held the writ of prehibition to be good and valid, and ordered a peremptory writ of prehibition to be addressed to the respendents and returnable within a week, commanding them to refrain from further preceedings to commit the complainant. receedings to commit the complainant. On the second point, the learned judge re. Dominion.—Empire.

not appreve the famous resolutions ! Did he not threaten the Imperial treops with his old but solid musket ? Have not his foliowers in the Commons fought all his battles here, renewing the provecation against the English element and heralding every where the good news the time has arrived when the prevince o: Qiebee must pursue the work of French regeneration and repeat on the shores of St. Lawrence, the gesta Dei per Francos ? These is more than this. Has not Mowai, the coleader of Gritism with Sir Richard Cartwright, taken part in the Quebeo conference Did he not make himself the obliging and obsequious accomplice of this convention in which the Globe finds so much to blame, and which is the basis of the stiempt to give a good bleeding to the federal treasury ? Mr. Laurier must either march with the Liberals of the old scheel, in which case he will be considered as serious by the sister previnces, or he must ge on the side of the National Liberals and in that case Ontario cannot g hand-in-hand with the brothers of the Regina matyr. Here is what Mr. Mercler has led the Liberal party to, for the love of a power of

Preminent amongst the machinery eriginated for the purpose of governing the Dominion of Canada is that which is utilized for the maintenance of a militia force for ordinary duties; indeed, the facility with which British columists apply themselves to all the purposes of development, contentration and solf-government is remarkable. This was indicated when the Imperial Gevernment, which had had practical experience, deter-mined to make Ganada completely self-suetuining and withdrew list regular regiments from all stations except Halifar in the autumn which develved upon it, by organizing A battery at Kingston in 1870; B battery at Quebec in 1871, the year the last regular regiment was withdrawn; the Reyal Milltory College in 1876; B troop of cavalry, and A, B and C companies of infantry in 1888; the company of mounted infantry at Winnipeg in 1885; D company of infantry in 1887; O battery of artillery in 1888, in all nine troops, baiteries and companies, having a strength of 1,000 non-commissioned officers and man, which formed the basis for scheels of military instruction from the dates they were severally organized. The college forms the Dominion centre for the higher education of eadets, who compete fer 24 places each year, and the several schools, being located in different previnces, form the instructional

centres and medels on the same lines for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the sotive force of the country. The whole of this service and the system for working it has, therefore, been set on foot during the last twenty years; It indicates an appreciation of some of the difficulties which have to be surmanited in new countries, and the ingennity with which plans have been devised for ntilling the strength of the people, and to ald them in maintain-

advise that whenever any officer attempts to interfere with the property of Newfoundlanders that tegal proceedings be immediately institut-ed against him, as was done by Mr James Baird, a man who reflects honor upon his country for the manly action he felt it his duty to take. to take. Let the treates be ignored, and pas-sive resistance be exercised all along the line. This will suffice after a year or two to drive off French invasion even without the necessity of employing physical force.

The French dare not, henceforth, attemp to exercise coercive jurisdiction, as shey did at Bay Sr. George, on May 23, by ordering the removal of nets, or threatening to cut or reremoval of here, of threatening to club of the move them in face of Lord S-libury's admoni-tion. British officers will subject themselves to prosecution for heavy damages for trespass if they close a factory or remove a net. Newfoundlanders be true to yourselves ! New's the day, and now's the hour ! There never was a better opportuity or a people to work out a prand destiny, if you resolve to forgo some little pleasures for the common good of your oountry.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP. EDITED BY JOHN IVEAGH.

[We receive a number of questions from subscribers asking for information on various subjects-literary, historical and general. In future they will be classified and submitted to a gentleman who has undertaken the special task of taking them into consideration.]

THE BOOK OF KELLS.

W. E. B .- "The Irish charters in the Book of Kells," translated and published with notes by Dr. O'Donovan in the first volume of the Miscellany of the Irish Archeological Society, gives some information on the subject. It is somewhat strange that this important document is hardly mentioned in works which are matter for the investigation which the Com-mission was appointed did not fall within the scape of the phrase "connected with the good government of the Prevince," Such lecal ferce, and therefore the Department of being the case, the Commission appleting Milit's commenced in carnet the new work granted I will give some extracts from it for the instance of the phrase "connected with the being the case, the Commission appleting Milit's commenced in carnet the new work the information of my correspondent. Milit's commenced in earnest the new work granted I will give some extracts from it for which develved upon it, by organizing A the information of my correspondent.

AN IMPERIAL BATTLE

MILES .-- The babile of Austerlitz, in which Napoleon I. was victorious, has been termed the betle of the three Emperors, because the three armies engaged—French, Russian and Austrian—were respectively commanded by Napoleon, Francis II. and Alexander I.

BRITANNIA.

ALICE.-The first known coin bearing the figure of Britannia is one struck in Rome A.D. 131, and is said to have been in bonor of the arrival of the Emperor Hadrian in Britain. Some other Roman coins have a similar figure. After them no coin seems to have been the effigy until the time of Charles II.

THE SKULL.

N. K .- I believe that Mr. Gladstone did auggest recently that his head, was increasing in size and said that the cooked hat he wore when first sworn a Privy Councillor in 1841 was now altogether too small for him. Some contro versy ensued in the press, and several letters on the subject were written in a most learned manner." Finally; a leading hatter wrote to the London Times, pointing, out that during the entire discussion, while much erudiaton had been. displayed on staniology, no one had greater seemed to think of the simple fact that has oned i shrink, and that it was probably due to this Skead.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSIRATED MAGAZINE. July.

Macmillan & Co., London and New York.

This serial continues to grow in excellence. The present number is an artistic and literary gem. The Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, and Lady Wolverson describe the Needlework Guild, a charisable work which, without much ostentation, does an immense amount of good among the poor of the three kingdoms. A well illustrated article by H. O. Maxwell Lyte gives an historical and descriptive sketch of Eton Oollege. A spirited poem-St. Cecilia-is followed by a charmingly written description of Adare Abbey, Limerick, the property of Lord Dunraven, by Lady Enid Quin. The illustra-tions of the manor and the ruined abbey are very good. A sketch of silhoustting gives a pleasing idea of the manner that art was revived by Edouart in 1825.

DONAHOR'S MAGAZINE, August. Boston : Noonan & Co.

This familiar green covered magazine comes This Laminiar green covered magazine comes as usual full to overflowing with good things. The leading articles are upon the Passion Play at Oberannergan, by the Rev. Gerald Molloy, D.D. "The Lyrics of the Flight," dealing D.D. "The Lyrics of the Flight," dealing with the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrooned, by the Rev. O. P. Meeban; The Spanish Inquisition, "With the Brigade of Meroy," a pleasing sketch of the work, by the Very Rev. Thomas Jackson, Prefect Apostolic of Labreau and Northern Borneo. The inter-esting and instructive papers on Newfoundland and its Irish settlers are continued.

ROMANCE OF SIE RICHARD, Sonnets and other Poems, by Arthur Weir, B.A.Sc. Mont-

real ; William Drysdale.

Mr. Arthur Weir is already well known in this country as the author of a volume of poems entitled "Fleurs de Lys." The present volume shows that his harp has lost none of its music. The poem which gives the book its title is a pleasantly written romande, in which some knightly deeds of angient days are conjured up, and the epilogue winds up-

I as befits a post true, From what of knighthood we had learned, A moral for the present drew.

I said, "We still have knights as great As those who fought that tourney more, Who love the truth, hold wrong in hate, And pity show the feeble born. Still lends the faithful knight his aid To set Oppression's victim free, And en his soul some hily maid Still whispers 'Seek nobility.'"

One of the most spirited pieces in the collec-tion is the "Courier de bois,"

My home is in the forset shade, My rifle is my bride. From, whom not e'en the fairest maid Oan inre me to her side.

My bed is on the scented pines. My coveries the rky, X et not the king himself reclines.

On sweeter couch than I.

Soundly we slymber till the dawn Breaks in a flood of gold O'er forest dense and dewy lawn, The mountain and the wold.

The sonnais are very siriking. The book is a triumph, of the printer at and reflects the presses, argdit on the publishers. It is dedi-ented in dignified language to Miss Louise

which he has made such a bad use in Qasbeo. Our Militia System.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength – U. S. Govern-ment Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Thirty Arabe were killed in the recent fighting at Mellilla, Morocoo.

Russia has increased the tariff dues on starch, glassware, wax and codliver oil.

A French commodore was allowed to inspect the forts at Kiel last week. He was cordially received by the Germans.

It is officially announced in Odessa that there have been seventy cases of Asiatic ctolera in Baku and vicinity. The heat is intense

Two earthquake shocks were felt in the Muchi district, Austria, yesterday. Another shock was felt to day at Tischerna, Moravia.

Capt. Killer, of the German army, has been deprived of his rank and uniform for issuing a pamphlet aspersing the military forces of the Empire.

A cyclone is reported to have destroyed the town of Blonian, Russia. Buildings were blown to the ground, nineteen persons killed and trees dragged up by the roots.

The threatened strike of Welsh Railway employees is to enforce a demond for sixty hours as a week's work. If the demand is not granted a general strike affecting over 60,090 will be insugarated.

The Government denies the truth of reports emanating from Bucharest of the execution of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers. It is expected that Prince Fer-dinand will return to Sofia in a fortnight.

The Sibertan cattle plague is ravaging the Province of Riszan, Russia. Oattle, borses and sheep are dying by thousands. A number of peasants have also contracted the disease, but no fatal cases have been reported.

The Bulgarian government denies the truth of reports emanating from Bucharest of the ex-ecution of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Is is expected Prince Ferdinand will return to Sofia in a fort night.

Paris is excited and alarmed by the discovery that H. Haillant, a civil engineer, has been eick with cholers since July 15th in the Jennon hospital. The facts have been kept from the public until to-day. It is reported the patiant a recovering.

M. Roche, French minister of commerce, will distribute copies of the McKinley bill among the French Chambers of commerce companied by a circular, saying he wants to show exporters the risks they run in sending goods to America.

Two thousand factory strikers attempted to parade at Barcelona last week, but were dis persed by the police The Government has forbidden processions and open air meetings. The strike movement is becoming general among the factories.

Lue Longon English Stevedores' union has southern portion of the trail land, in the north-declared a boycott against the steamers of the Allan Lune, plying to Montreal, and the Wilson arrows the country locality budget by the steamers of the Alian Lune, plying to Montreal, and the Wilson and Hull Lines, whose steamers ply between Hull and London and Boston and New York, for employing non-union men.

states of America which in the Pan-American congress agreed to a treaty providing for arbitration which now awaits ratification." The motion was carried, as was also a resolution re-joicing in the effirite to conclude a treaty of arbitration between France and America.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the amount realized through the extra taxation of spirits, which the Government originally proposed to devote to the purchase of 1 would now be alloted in England and Wales to the county councils for purposes of technical or agricultural education. In Ireland a part would be placed at the disposal of the intermediate education board, and a part would be de-voted to the purposes of the Irish laborers' dwelling act. In Scotland the proceeds would be handed to the county councils to relieve local taxation.

The Paris Figuro cays that as compensation to France for the establishment of a protec-torate over Zanzibar, as provided for in the Auglo German agreement, England will admit the right of France to grant exequature through the French Resident to foreign consuls in Medagascar to receify the frontier of Sena Gambia and the Upper Niger, and to extend French influence around Lake Ichad. England reserves the Tunis commercial treaty in order to use it as a basis on which to act in her negovistions with France concerning the French claims in Newfoundland.

The contest for the Kolapore cap took place inst week at the Bisley range. The English team won the cap with a score of 704 points. The Canadian team made 676 points. As de from losing Kolapore cup, the Ganadian marks-men did not do at all bad. In the Tyro aggre-gate match Capt. Bishop, of the 63rd Battalion, Halitar, and Sargt. Hall, of the 79th Battalion, Quebec, got £8 each. Lieubenant Manning, of the 62nd Battalion, St. John; Private Hutch inson, of the 42rd Battalion, Ottawa, and Col. Henderson, of the 62nd Battalion, St. John, got fl each. In the Hop Bitters aggregate match Quarter Sergeant Ggg, of the Guelph, captured \pounds , Captain Bisbop \pounds 3, and Messra. Smith, Hutchisson and Hall \pounds 2 each. In the Queen's prize Measrs. Smith and Bishop got £12 each, Ogg £ 0 and Hall £8.

AMERIOAN.

A committee appointed by the last Catholic copyress met at Boston last Friday and decided that the next congress shall meet in Obicago in 1893.

In Iowa there will be a total failure of the honey crop this year. There is no honey in the flowers and the clover and buckwheat have thus far yielded nothing.

The manufacturing corporations of Fall River. bave agreed to form a combination with the other cotton mills of New England and curtail the print cloth production during the last two weeks of August.

Mesers. Riggs and Reitlinger, Americans, have been created Knights of the Legion of Honor for their services to French trade, but more especially for the work they did in connection with the French exposition last year.

A Newport despatch says :-- "H. M. S., "Thrush," con manded by Prince George of Wales, will not come here. Such was the in-formation received this afternoon, and thus plans and arrangements of social Newport have been made for naught."

Mr. Sentener, the New York State Entomologist, has received specimens of the pest which is runing the handsome shade trees in Hudson. He says to is the notorious destructive elm tree which is steadily working its way borth-ward, and has now reached Eudson. The only thing which will stay the ravages of the beetle is to spray the trees with "London purple."

A cloudburst last week in the foot hills of the Santa Peta mountains covered an area one mile square. The water rushed down the canon in torrents, drowning a number of cattle and horses. A number of deer, bears and wolves were caught in the flow. The Schofelds ranch was completely devastated of crops, orch-ards and bousse. A large freight train was caught in the flow and carried a mile. No lives were lost.

A special to the Minneapolis Tribune from Fargo, N.D., says a cyclone passed over the northern part of that country last week. The storm struck Bowen, Blifford and Galesburg, about twelve miles northwest of Hunter, in the

Guards to Halifax in a year fre two.

The foot bridge across 'she Magog river at Sherbrooke Electric Light Station has been condemned as queste.

Achille Bertrand has taken a \$20,000 action against L'Electeur of Quebec for its remarka. M connection with the Isle Verte Post (fice affair.

Mr. White, C.E., will re-survey the old Mackenzie transcontinental line across the nar-rows of Lake Manitoba for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Collectorship of Customs at Quebec has been filled at last by appointment of P. L. Joncas, presumably a near relative of the local member for Gaspé.

The Icelanders of Winnipeg will hold s national demonstration here on the 2nd of August to commemorate the settlement of Iceland 1.016 years ago.

The withdrawals from the Government Sav iegs' Bank continue to greatly exceed the de-gosits. The deposits in June were \$220,000 and posits. The deposits in J the withdrawel \$354,000. La Minerve states that a little worm has been

doing much damage to the crops at Sault au Recollet, and urges scientists to discover some means to destroy the pest,

La Presse says that the Hon. Mr. Turcotte has served the Cabinet with an ultimatum that he either be furgished with the means of getting elected or be given some honorable and lucra tive berth.

A schooner said to be from St. Pierre-Miquelon put in at Berthier (en bas), a few nights since, and with the assistance of about a dozen men, horses and carts unladed a cargo of spirits, wines, etc.

Mr. Desire Rousseau, proprietor of the saw mill at St. Marie, Beauce, mat with a serious accident lately. While coupling two cars, loaded with wood, his hand and wrist was caught and badly crushed.

The efficial list of liquor licenses granted for Montreal from May 1st to June 1st was -hotels, 357; restaurants, 303; groceries, 572; total, 1,232. For the district of Montreal as the whole the total for the period named was 1.338.

The statistical year book of Canada for 1889 has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture. It gives the Dominion's population for the year ending 1889 as 5,075,855 com pared with 4,345,809 in 1881, when the last census was taken.

A number of children at Vercheres while playing in a wood known as Islet grove, dis-covered the decomposed body of a man, which upon identification proved to be that of one Joe ebrun, a well known vagabond of the district. It is not known how he came to his death.

Mrs. Brousseau, residing in St. John's suburbs, Quebec was found dead in bed on Thurs day. She had been ill for some days and on day. Wednesday, while alone, she took a plate of cold soup. This brought on indigestion which caused her death. No inquest is to be held.

Joseph N. McGrath a wandering tailor, h-iling from the wicinity of Toronto, was drowned in the Madawaska river at Arnprior on Friday night. He had been in the town but a week and was under the influence of liquor when he fell into the siver. The body was recovered an hour afterwards.

Application will be made next session for an Application will be made next session for an act incorporating a company to build a railways from a point on Lake Ontario to Peterboro and Bobcaygeon, thence to the Northern Pacific Junction Railway between Port Carling and Burks Falls, and through Nipiasing and Algoma to Sault Ste. Marle.

The modus ewends with regard to United States fishing vessels seems to be more producsive this season than last, Eighty-nine licenses have been issued this season, the receipts there-from amounting to \$11,403. Last year seventyeight were given, which brought into the treasury the sum of \$9,589.

The Ontario Education Department will assemble all the teachers in training in Toronto from the 19th of August to the 1st of October at the Training Institute, where they will have the opportunity of receiving instruction in the science of education developed in several series of lectures by skilful educationists.

The exports during June were :-- Product of the mine, \$404,548; produce of the fisheries, \$825,713; product of the forest, \$4.452,182; animals and their produce, \$2,579,584 ; agriculture products, \$1,274,450; manufactures, \$724,-218; miscellaneous articles, \$37,169; coins and bullion, \$25,442; total, \$10,423,306. The import returns are incomplete.

latter garrison being occupied by the Grenadier the station and was not noticed by the man on porating a company to build a railway from Guards from Lond u. This movement will, in the load until it was no house to avoid a collision the usual course of events, brirg the Grenndier, Seeing their day ger the men jumped and saved Seeing their day get the men jumped and saved Norshumberland or the county of Hastings, their lives. The horses wers killed and the theuce to Peterboro', thunce to Bibes geen, load scattered in every direction.

R gulations for the entry of engineer students in her majesty's navy and for the entry of students in navel construction, with a view to their being trained in her majesty's dockyard at Devenport are published in the Canada

Gazette of Saturday. The Honourable Sir Thomas Galt, Keight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ontario

has been appointed by the Governor General to be the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, during the absence on leave of the Henourable Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M G , the Lieutenant Governor of the said Province of Ontario.

Last week Mr. John Robertshaw, a well known citizen of Woodstock, swallowed a spoon ful of arsenic, evidently with the intention of ending his life. He refused to have a doctor, and lay vomising and suffering till about 3 o'clock this morning, when Dr. Odium was called in. The doctor worked hard to save the man's life, without success. Robertshaw died this evening. Domestic upleasiness and financial difficulties are said to be the cause of the deed.

A deputation on behalf of the Montreal Cotton company waited upon the members of the Cabinet last week and asked for a change in the law regarding the employment of children in the direction of the English system by which children of twelve and over may be employed for half a day, provided that they be sent to school for the other balf day. The Premier promised to consider the matter, but said that nothing would be done until next session, as a change would require an amendment to the lw.

Application was made to the Minister of Customs last week by the Collector at Pictou, N.S., for permission to allow the wrecked which has not a "modus vivendi" license, now undergoing repairs at Pictou, to ship a crew and take in stone ballast and provisions for a homeward voyage. The permission asked for was given, with a caution that the vessel was not to be allowed to prouision for a fishing voyage instead of a homeward trip, and it was also stated that the case was not to be taken as a precedent.

The shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre seems to be growing in fame year by year, as is shown by the ever increasing number of pilgrims who visit it. Following is a statement of the pilgrims for this year: January, 400; February, 350; March, 1,110; April, 500; May, 1,390; June, 9,267; July (from 1st to 22nd), 30,690; total, 44,807. This is far ahead of the number who visited the shrine up to this date last pear, and that too in spite of the cold and unsettled weather we have had. The total number of pilgrims last year was 100,931, which was 9,604

more than in 1888. A prominent Quebec lumber merchant states that the reason for the present stagnation in the lumber trade is that the demand from South America, which used to take nearly all our stock timber, has fallen away to almost nothing this year and merchants invested recklossly. There was an unscally large out in Canada last year and, while under ordinary circum-stances this would not have affected the market materially, combined with the depression in South America the merchants there find themselves with a stock of timber on hand which they cannot dispose of.

Letters patent have been issued under the great seal of Canada, incorporating Edward H. Johnston and John H. McClement, of Naw York; James Leggatt, Montresl; H. P. Dwight, Toronto and Charles G. Clouston, Montreal, as the Canadian Interior Conduit Company for the manufacture of all mattee or nnected with electoral communication an to own, erect and maintain poles and other means of supporting and conveying the wires of the s id company in different places, subject to existing rights. No navigable river is to be crossed without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. Government messages and those relating to justice are to have precedence over the company's wires.

Nominations for the House of Commons took place in Kent Co. N.B., last Thursday, the candidates being Dr. Edward H. Leger, Geo. V. Molnerney. John Jardine, Conservatives, and Charles J. Sayre, Independent. Mr. Mc Inerney, who was last year elected vice presi dent of the Liberal Association of New Bruns wick, has declared himself a straight supporter John Macdons that recent developments have shown the wis ir, of course, the one to which the pulle dom of Sir John's policy. He will receive, he friends believe the Irish and French support. Dr must turn for the general record of health of Leger, an Acadian, is, however, more generally recognized as the Convervative candidate. Two Araba, small in stature and repulsive i appearance, and with wooden boxes containing cheap jewellery strapped to their shoulders were arrested last week at Syracuse, on a charge of peddling without a license. They gave the names of Joseph Yebe and Mole Keruin. They are suspected of having had a part in the murder of A. Holtag, an Arabian pedler, a Vestal, Brome county. The men speak but little Epglish. Three other Arabs were arrested at Camastota to day for the same crime. Thre Arab p ddlers were seen in Vestal early last week. Suddenly they disappeared, and Mon day the decomposing body of Holtsg, one of the three, was found in an abandoned shanty. The was horribly battered and the body had been crowded under the floor. The two com panions were traced north, and the two just ar rested are believe to be the ones wanted. Alice Ansell, the immigrant girl who was ontraged by cavalrymen at Quebec and was be ing detaine as a crown witness, was placed for safe keeping in a boarding house in Artillery street. One day last week she felt a fit coming on and rushed down to the police station for medicine. No sconer had she arrived there than she dropped in an epileptic fit and was appar ently in great agony for five hours. The que tion then arose what was to be done with her She could hardly be classed as a fallen woman the Women's Christian Association refused to one year. receive her and the chief of police had no alter native but to send her out on the street and get one of his men to arrest her for loiter ing. On this charge she was sent down for two months to the common juil with the proviso that if the Women's Obristian Association would receive her she was to be handed over to S. D. Dawson, M. P. for Algoma, states that the development in the silver mines of Al-goma, west of Port Arthur, has been most extensive of late and the district is now full of American and English prospectors. The Beaver mine has now in sight over \$200,000 worth of ore of the best quality. The Badger has just struck a third fine lode and the Porcup ne mine, recently opened, is turning out well. These mines are in the Rabbit mountain district. In the Silver mountain district the prospects are equally encouraging. The Orown Point mine is surning out large quantities of rich silver ore THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. and it is expected that many new mines will be opened within the next few months. The Port Arthu:, Duluth and Western railway, leading to the mines, is being pushed forward vigorous ly, and will reach the silver mines about the middle of September. A large force is now em-ployed on it. Is will soon afterwards be commiddle of September. A large lotte is how em-ployed on it. Is will soon afterwards be com-pleted to Fish lake. The roads is 84 miles long, 40 miles to the silver mines and 44 miles to the boundary. When finished it will be a great factor in opening up this great district, which is now going ahead quite rapidly. Applications for railway legislation next session are commencing to pour in. It is pro posed to ask Parliament to incorporate the Prince Albert, Hudson's Bay and Pacific Ball way and Steamship Company, with power to construct a railway from Prince Albert in a sale at direct a route as practicable to Hudson's bay at either Fort Churchill or Port Nelson or to connect with the Winnipeg and Nelson or to connect with the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay railway at a point north of the Saskatchewan river and from Prince Albert north-westerly by Lesser Slave lake through feither the Pine river or Peace river, pass to either Port Simpson or Skeena on the Pacific crast. Mesars. Hall & Hayes, of Peterboro', give notice of intention to ask for an Act incor-

some point on lake Ontano, in the county of thence to some point on the Nar'hern Pacific Junc'ion railway between Port Carling and Burk's Falls, thence to French River, thence phrough the districts of Niplasting and Algoma to Saul: Ste. Marie.

LUNDY'S LANE. Anniversary of the Famous Battle.

The Lundy's Lane Historial society hold their 4:b annual moeting last Friday on the battle field of seventy ax years ago when twenty-eight hundred Engrish and Oundian soldiers defeated over tive thersand American soldiers in the most decisive but is fought during the war of 1812 14. The meeting was largely attended and stirring speeches and entiquesetic resultions adopted, A few ant vivors were present. Nelson Foreyth, now living a: Fort Erie, tells that he remembers distinct y his annt hiding him and his brother under a bed when the Americana advanced to the a tack, and he also remem bere hearing the shingles ripped off the roof by the buildts during the b-ttle. The bease was set on fire three diff rent times by the Americans, and as often his sunt quenched the fire with water. At length the went to General Brown who commanded the enemy, and asked if he had ordered her house to be barned, telling him the circumstances. He immediately sent a man to see that the house was not touched. The cli gentleman says that the American officers held a meeting next morning, and that the Americans were at once ordered to retreat. Hisfather was ence bringing a Lian of furniture from Thorold to Niagara, and been benighted stopped it a wayside house where enly two women were living. In the morning while feeding the horses he saw a party of Americana coming towards the house. He immediately hid him self in the barn till the selliers went inside, leaving there arms stacked outside. He then came out and noiselessly bid their guns all but one, which he made sure was loaded.

He then went in the door and, covering them with the rifle, ordered them to throw up their hands and they surrendered.

There are many interesting tombstones and epitaphe in the old graveyard, the first inter-ment in which was: "John Birch, who died March 7th, 1797, in the 55th year of his age," The pert oldest is M. Skinner, in 1798, at 90 years of age. Then there is the grave of an American officers, who fell in action at Lunday's Lane. A glain headstone bearing the following inscription marks his resting place : " Abraham F. Hull, captain in the 9:h regiment U.S. infantry, who fell near Lundy's Dane, in the battle of Bridge-water, on July 25 b, 1814, aged 28 years." This grave had been draped with the American flig, showing that Canadians can appre ciate bravery even in an enemy. Among the ether graves is that of Luura Second, that brave woman who saved Lieut Fitzgibbon at Beaver Dams in 1813 Sne died Ostober 17. 1868, at the alpe age of 93 years. The story of her brave act has been well told by Mrs. Ourzon in her dramatic peem, "Laura Secord."

There is one stene shows that below rest the remains of Lieut. Col. the Hon Oscil Bishop, let Feot Guards, only surviving son of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart

A stone marks the spot where rests Lient. W.lliam Hemphill of the Reyals. The stone was erected by his son, Lieut. Col. Hemph 1 of the 26 :h Cameronians, on the 17th of July, 1854.

All the graves of British soldiers and that of Laura Second were draped with British fl 1ge.

Mortuary Statistics.

OTTAWA, July 25. - The mortgary statistics for the year 1889 have just been published as an appendix to the report of the Minister of Agriculture. From time to time reference has been made in the columns of the press to the menthly mortuary returns published the department, but the annual volume



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DAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, BLOTCHY, oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, palaful linger code and shape.ess nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, A marcelous beautifier of world wide colebrity, at is simply incomerable s a Skin Purifying Soap, un-equalted for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nussery. Absolutely pare, deleately medicated, ex-quisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevents inflammation and efogening of the pres, the cause of pinples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigura-tions, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps, and rivals in delicacy the most noted and expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin sonps.

Sold throughout the world. Price 35c. Sold throughout the world. Price 35c. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Discret. Address Portag Drug AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION Boston, Mass.

Aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatisan relieved in one minute by the velo-brated CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 30c.

MASTOR-FLUID !

Registered -- A delightfully refreshing pro-paration for the hair. Should be used daily Keeps the Scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth. A perfect hair dress ing for tamily. 25c. per bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 34G 122 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

THE BEHRING SEA.

Opinions of the Press.

LONDON, July 25.—The Telegraph regrets the asperity of the tone of Mr. Blance in the Behr-ing sea despatches. "England," it says, "is strong enough to be calm and courteous and is sufficiencly fond of peace to disregard Mr Blame's petulance American dip omacy still seems to be effected with a curious dislike of England while every Englishman new feels a kind of family pride in the strength of America-England has no immediate interest in the quesion beyond seeing fair play. The dispute rest-ing on history, treaties, recorded rights and purchased privileges constitutes with the sugor William be asked to arbitrate.

The Times ways the correspondence leaves matters worse. Under the sinister influence of party pressure President Harrison and Mr. Blaine have become more exacting and have advanced in an irrecunolable spirit, claims about which they once expressed difficence. The quesbion is now at a deadlock Alabough the last word in the controversy is far from reassuring, both countries must feel that the dispute is un-worthy of a serious quarrel. Surely America is the last nation to admit an extreme development of maritime rights.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Secue of one of the Chronic South American Bevolutions-The Customary Bu lettas.

BUENOS AYBES, July 26.—Noon—A revolution broke out here this morning. The troops in the garrison rebelled, and firing is now going on. All the shops are closed, and fighting is now taking place in the streets. Senor Garcia, Minister of Finance, is held a prisoner by the revolutionists. 1 50 p.m. — Desperate fighting is now going on Many have been killed on both sides. The insurgents are advancing to-wards the Plaza de la Victoria, where the palace and the town hall are. The President

as eacaped to Rosario, 3.10 p.m.-A revolutionary government i 3.10 p.m.—A revolutionary government is announced with Senor Arem as President and Senor Romero as Minister of Finance. The authorities still hold out, but the revolutionary movement is extending hourly. Generals cam-bos and Arredontio, commanding the insurgents have seized the areenal, barracks and the Plaza Lavalle. Their forces include five military and two citizen battalions and they expect reinforce-ments form. Since the set of the set of the the set ments from Z rate. The street conflicts on Saturday were adverse to the Government. The loases on both sides were heavy. Many build-ing, were destroyed. The navy remains neutral DICHING 010003 baggage has joined the inen gents. The populace support the revolution, which has + x ended to the provinces. The authorities are negotiating with the insurgants LONDON, July 28 - A despatch to the Timer from Buenos Ayres says : "Early on Saturday, the stillery, j aned by some civilians, took the licet steps to overthrow the Government. The troops and the police participated. Firing was op ned at Palermo and soon extended to the Plazi Lavalte. The infantry and artillery with mitrailleuses keps up a heavy bring all the morning. The police fired at and dispersed a crowd around the Government house, but the people kept firing from houses. A determined group of forty man stood pluckily to their srms in front of the Government house, while the roar of the artillery and the roll of the muskebry came nearer and nearer. A policeman in mere wantonness split an Englishman's head open with his sabre and a by-etander shot the pilloeman down. Then, afternoon, the revolutionary government issued its first decree. This oldered the mobilization of the National Guard and appointed Nicolas Lensiez chief of police. At five o'clock on Saturday afternoon two a tacks were made by the Government troops on cit zen battalious. The troops were repulsed both times. Pulice. men and artillerymen are lying dead in heaps. The chief of police, Captain De Nila, is wound-ed. The Munister of War is reported killed. Sharp fighting continues around the artillery barracks" Here the cable deepatch to the Times. abrup'ly closes. BUENOS AYBES, July 28 .- The revolutionary movement centinues to spread. The fighting between the Government and the troops and the revolutionists was desperate. The Government forces were defeated, and one thousand of them were killed or wounded. The navy has of them were kined or wounded. The havy has joined the revolutionary movement insurgent artillery bombarded the Government Huuse and the barracks yesterday. A twenty four hours' truce has been arranged between the opposing forces. The triumph of the revolutionists appears to be assured.

Passengers on the steamer Germanic, which arrived at Queenstown from New York on the 25:b, state bhat the engine's forward spindle was inactured Saturday night. The engineers were occupied four hours in repairing the break, during which time the steamer was stopped.

A band of Arnauts recently made a night at tack upon the Montenegrin village Rogmore, surprising the inhabitants, many of whom were murdered. The Arnauts plundered the village and then left. Afterward the band was strack-ed by Turkish troops, and in the fight which en-eued 60 Arnauts were killed and many other wounded.

The crops throughout France, except in the by incoment rains. Official reports from the great wheat district of La Blange state that the crop is rotting. The losses are estimated at 50,000,000 frames. Dealers in grain discount the scarcity and the price of bread is rising.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at the Conservative Club last Thursday, maintained that the Conservative party was constantly deepening its hold upon the country while the character and calibre of the Radicals had steadily declined. He declared that the policy of the Government was succeeding at home and abroad

The Heligoland cession bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 209 to 61. The Liberal leaders abstained from the division. A number of R dicals also refrained from voting. Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James and Mr. Brad-laugh voted with the majority. Mr. Gladstone approved the arrangmens.

A despatch from Buence Ayres to the London Times rays that among the persons arrested for conspiring against the Government are Gen. Campos, Col. Figueros and Maj Casargo. All deny having any knowledge of the con-spiracy. Descrives have been placed in the barracks and in officers'houses. This estimates is deeply resented by the army. The Govarn-ment may find difficulty is justifying the conspiracy scare which has arised from the fright of the President.

The Eoglish National Seamen's union, with a view to forcing the English abipowners to in-fluence the Danish ab powners, announces that a general strike of seamen will be inaugurated July 26, and that the men will not return to work until the demands of the Danish seamen for wages equal to those paid English esamen are conceded. A conference between repre-sentatives of the Seamen's mion and shipowners will be held at Sunderland July 26.

Military and givil circles in London are greatly distincted over the suicide of two great any any other over the sublide of two guardsmean a private and corpiral, both of whom left jetters declaring that they were sub-jected to such abuse by their officers that it was impossible for them to endure their miserable lot any longer. The affair will be investigated, and the enquiry will, be an important one in view of the apparent corroboration afforded by the suicides of the complaints of ill treatment which led to the mutiny of the Grenadier guards.

The parliamentary conference on international arbitration was, opened in -London last week. Lord Herschell presided. The Earl of Aberdeen offered a motion declaring that "The conference hails the condurrent resolu-tion of both Houses of the American Congress as a fitting reply to the address from 284 mem-bers of the British House of Commons request ing President Hairisen to resolute with the powers for the purpose of concluding treaties of arbitration, and congratulates the autonomous

stroying crops. Five persons were killed out-right, and a man and his wife probably fatally jured near Clifford. A cyclone occurred near hent, seven miles west of Marshall, Ghent, seven miles wess of the several Minn. Two persons were killed and several

injured. A Washington despatch to the New York Herald says the publication of the Behring Sea prespondence has removed the one cause of irritation that has vexed the two countries for everal years. There is now but one way our revenue cutters can ever again search British vessels in Bebring Sea and that is under the protection of our navy. That fact is established and the gravity of the controversy is therefore to that extent diminished. The conduct of the administration has been such that the British Government will never spain, it is said, trust to good will to avoid exat parating measures. As we are not disposed to fight there is nothing now left to do but to arbitrate. That is the exact position of the Behring Sea controversyarbitrate or fight.

The Sun's Washington special says President Harrison has drafted a message to Congress urging the adoption of the Blaine reciprocity scheme, but on better terms and with a scope farimore extensive than has been advocated by the Secretary of State. Senators Aldrich and Morrill, of the Senate Finance com-mittee, became converted to the Blaine doctrine recently and they have added their influence to that of the Secretary of State. A leading Republican who has aiready drawn up more than one treaty of reciprocity, has been hastily summoned from his summer vacation, and has been called in to devise some scheme of reciprocity which will stand a chance of getting

respirately which will stand a chance of getering shrough the Senate, at this late day. With the exception of Hits, of Illinois, not a leading Republican, so far as heard from, is willing to plodge himself to support the proposed scheme of reciprocity.

CANADIAN.

It is stated that L'Electeur will shortly close its Montreal office.

A contract has been let for a new Catholic N.B., to cost \$26,000.

3134 PRIZES

CAPITAL PRIZE

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WORTH

WORTH

Ticket, · ·

11 Tickets for

AT Ask for Circulars

\$52,740.00

\$15,000.00

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\$1.00

\$10.00

5. E. LEFEBYRE, MARAger, 81 St. James Street Montreal, Canada.

Mr. G. E. Rioux, District Magis:rate, at Sherbrooke went to Boston on Wednesday evening to take the deposition of Leda Lamon tague. He was accompanied by Mr. L. C. Belauger, Crown Prosecusor, High Constable Moe and a witness from Wolfes town. Mr. Lemieux, advocate of Quebec, went down as counsel for the prisoner.

The first case of ticket scalping of the season in the North West came up before Justice Shel-ton at Calgary last week. The return part of a farmer's excursion ticket, issued to an Ontario farmer named Kelp, from Toronto 5) Cal-gary, was sold to Tom Caven, who in turn sold it to a third party for \$22. Caven, who pleaded ignorance of the law, was fined \$20 and coats.

This week the Canadian Pacific railway completes the arrangements made some time ago for the purchase of the entire New Brunswick railway and thereby connects ocean to ocean by its own iron. The New Brunswick system comprires nearly 300 miles of railway and will never have a competing line in the province unless Russel Save's plans for the development of the Grand Southern railway fully mature.

The twenty-third Ontario election petition was filed last with the clerk of the Court of Appeal at Osgoode hall. This petition is against the election of G. F. K. Marter (Conservative) over A. P. Cockburn (Liberal) in Muskoka. The petition is John Lawrence Hanes, of the township of Stevenson, and his agents and colicitors are Johnson and Ross, of Toronto. The usual charges of corrupt practices are made.

A young lad, the son of Judge Bosse, per-formed a courageous act at Murray Bay the other day. A girl mixed her footing while going down a ladder from the wharf to a cance and the next instant she sank to the bottom of the water, which is very deep at this place. Without a moment's hesitation young Bosse dived into the water and brought the girl to the hurch in the north end of the city of St. John, surface, where he sustained her till they were picked up by a boat.

Leandre Lemaire, of Ascob, was driving a Orders have been received at Halifax for the West Riding regiments to prepare to embsrk for Jamaica and Barbadoes on the troopebip Tomar, August 10th, to be relieved by the 17th Leicestershire regiment, now at Barmuda, the

LIST OF PRIZES:

Approximation Prizes.

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

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46

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25 100

200

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100

999

1 Prize worth \$15.000-\$15.000.00

5,000- 5,000.00 2,500- 2,500.00

1,250- 1,250,00 500- 1,000.00

15- 3,000.00 10- 5,000.00

25- 2,500.00

15- 1,5C0 00 10- 1,0C0 00

5- 4,995 00 5- 4,995 00

1,250.00

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2,500.00

5,000.00

250-

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AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890,

August 13. September 10, Geteber 8 Nevember 12, December 10.

SECOND MONTHLY DRAWING, AUGUST 13, 1890.

the leading cities and towns. Quebec tops the list with the bighest death rate in Canada, the figures being 31 13 per 1,000. St. Hys. cintha comes next with 10 50. Then comes Montreal 29,56, Hull 29 50, Sorel 23 S, Three Rivers 23 80, Sherbrooke 22 30, St. Johns, Que, 2236 All the foregoing cities and towns, with the highest rates of mortality, are in the province of Q tebec, and one cannot helf wondering how this comes about. U:ta-wa has the highest record in Ontario, the rate being 21 38. It is contended, however, that this not Ottawa's normal rate, a mater nity hospital, which dees duty for eastern Onterio, being just within the city limits, un-duly swelling Ottawa's death record. Win-nipeg's rate is 20 85 Halifax 19 23 Chatham 17 05 Fredericton 16 98 Brantford 16 54, St. John, N.B., 15.46, Kingston 15.86, Bellevill 14 43 Charlottetown 14 04, London 13 29 Windser 13 42, Peterbore' 13 33, Torento 13.25, Guelph 13 31, Victoria 13.14, Woodstock 12 03, St. Thomas 11.53, and Galt, the Manchester of Oanada, with a death rate of 9 90, carries off the palm as being the heathiest place in the Dominien. Toronte's health record is one of which her citizens have just reason to be proud. The total deaths in the Queen Olty were 2 359 of which 782 were under one year. The total deaths in Mont-real were 6,209, of which 1,920 were under

Who makes pianos brightest, best, Triumphant still in every test. Which gives to music all its zest? Why, Heintzman. What tone is sweet as matin song? What touch responsive ? action strong ? What mechanism never wrong? Try Heintzman & Oo. Whose skill makes Upright, Square and Grand The highest Type in all the land-Perfect from keys to music stand? The Heintzmans. Sweet reader ! when you want to buy The hest plane 'neath the sky-One that will last you till you die--Try Heintzman & Co. A Choice Stock of these Famous Pianos, which are acknowledged by

our highest musical judges the King of Canadian Pianos, constantly on

C. W. Lindsay's Piano Rooms 2268 ST CATHERINE STREET. Write for Catalogue and Prices P case mention this Journal.

Robbing the Dead.

LONDON, July 27.—A sensation is reported from Landsbut, in Lower Bayaris, over the dis-covery that the cometery keepers have been robbing the bodies of the rich dead during the hair have been stolen while the costly caskets have been replaced by plan pine coffin. Generaexhumations have been ordered and the ghouls have been arrested.

The entire fire brigade was called out, and is was found that flames had appared in the roof. Only the centre of the roof and the attic are damaged by fire, while all the centre of the hotel down to the basement, including the best bole down to the basement, including the best bedrooms and parlors in the house, are saturated with dirty water. The ceilings are completely ruined. There were 120 guests in the hotel when the fire commenced, all of whomhave now left for other quarters.

An Hotel Blaze.

A serious fire in the Balmoral Hotel, Mont-real, on Tuesday morning, destroyed property to the extent of \$40,000.



THE TRUE WIINESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

6

THE PROMOTER. BI DANIEL N'ELHINNET.

(" I have a status of the Sacred Heart in my room, and I keep a lamp burning before it night and day."-Katrast, from a Promoter's Idlor.)

Yes, her raby lip is barning, And her hely thoughts are turning To a heart that is Divice, At a lowly shrine she's praying To her dearest Lord, and saying — Oa ! make my heart like Thine,

A. In an humble posture kneeling,

She is carned by appaling To a heart that is Divine. And the angels' songs are blending With her prayer to God assending-Oh I make my heart like Thine. 712

In her soul new grace is beaming, For its golden rays are streaming. From a heart that is Divine. And, that grace within her dwelling, Christ's answer sweet is telling— I'll make thy heart like Mine. —N. Y. Catholic News.

Haunted Church.

BY JAMES MURPHY.

OHAPTER XIL-Continued.

"Maybe you were dhramin', Mark?" whispered one, as he iaid his trembling hand on the sexton's shoulder. "'Ne; I saw him !--saw him with my open eyes I I tell you 'twas he ! Listen !

They did indeed listin, fer, in their nerve-

ess terror, they were incable of stirring. True enough, there was some vague noise everbead !-- some step echeing dully on the dust-covered floor above, with hollow sound !

The three men hell their breaths in mute affright. Taey esemed spell-bound. Not all the strong drinks ever distilled could stir up courage in face of the awful feeling that turned their bleed into ice-in presence of the dread object that wandered in the dark ovarheard.

The noise grew rapidly more distinct. It to is the solt fall of a fost succeeded by the heavy plod and thump of the artificial

"Tis he! That's his walk! I teld you I saw him! God be about us!" burst in terrer from the sexten's lips. The exclamation acted with loosening pew-

er en their spell-bound limbs. With a cry of dire affright they rushed together towards the deer, everturning and breaking the moul-dered paws in their mad haste.

Singularly enough, and as if te add to their frantic fear, the door was fast closed. With a cry of awe, that was more groan than cry, they tore at it with their fingers and nails. It refused to give way.

"I see him! He's looking down at us Sas! His eyes are like balls of fire !" oried one, whose terrors, as is not unfrequently the case with men in extremity of fear, compelled him to look upwards where the object of their dread was; and, with a redoubled burst of despair and maddening affright, they pulled at the deer, which at last epened casily, and dashed out into the graveyard, now beginning to fill with the cold gray light

of the breaking dawn. A rapid glance at the lens corner, where the gleom of the night still struggled with the pale light, disclosed to them what they feared and dreaded and-expected !

The heap of newly raised clay shewed it, awful uncouth shape on one side; on the other-there was no mistaking the long reotangular form that lay there ! It was the previous night's business repeated over again.

Net all the gold in Lateuche's bank, not all the bonds and notes in the waults and safes of the Bank of Ireland, could tempt

" Whet sailer ?" " The drowned sallor-the ene-legged man

-that get out of his grave." "Oh, you're the sorton," said the M-jer, for the first time remembering the occurrence

severely.

of the previous day. "I am-or I was, for, with the blemin' of

never be him again." "Wel', and what brings you have?" inoddity of the sexton's stat ment.

"He's up ! I tell yeu, he's up ! I saw bio !" "Up where ?" asked the offisial perplex-

edly, and looking like one who speedily get into a temper.

"Up, out of grave ! Comed out of it again !" "Out of the grave ! You have been neg-

lecting your watch ----- " "On, the sorra neglect," said all three

with the unanimity of a trained ohorus. "Or you are in collusion with the body-snatchers," said the Majur, eyeing them angrily and distrustfully, "or you want to

get up a disturbance."

"Oh, sorra wan of us ! Naither one nor t'other. God ferbid !" broke is the three again in similar unison. 'Or you've been drinking."

"Ob, the devil a drink-God forgive us

for sayin' id,' said Mark, his curse bringing with it sharp remembrance of his late rencon. tre, and by consequence speedy repentance. " It looks like it, at any rate. What's that you say about his having been Hitid

again ?" "He wasn't lifted. He kem himself," said Mark.

" Are you sure the grave is opened ?

"Am I sure ? Didn't I see him wid my twe lookin' eyes? Didn't I see him a climbin' the belfry ladder ? Didn' he waken me with

"Oaly dozin'-that's all," said the sexten with a look around at his companions for confirmation-who promply acquiesced by a shake each of his head,

"Go on ; what else ! Has the grave been again disturbed ?"

"Faix it's disturbed enough," said Mark with an eminous shake of his head, which seked ludicrous enough to the angry eyes of

the Major. "And yeu don't knew who disturbed it ?" "Hanam an dhoul !-God forgive me fer

"Who was it ?"

"Arrab ! who was it-but blmself !" "I am sorry-truly and really sorry," said the Major glancing around inside the hall-doer, as if searching for something-" that I have not my stick near at band, er, by the soul of Oliver Cremwell ! I'd teach you three blackguards better manners than to come disturbing my house at this hour of the morning with your cock-an'-a-bull story."

"Osok-an'-a bull story, it is," said the sexton, on whom the burthen of the conversation had unluck ly failen ; "you wouldn't. say it was a cock an' a bull story if you found him walkin' in through the church door-if you saw him climbla' the ladder up to the belfry loft-if you heard him stumpin' about there until the very rafthers-"Whe did all this ?'

" The dead man-who else !"

"He did-lid he ?

" To be sure he did."

"Walt a minuit," said the Major abruptly, "t lt I get on my coat and boots, and I'il go with you there-and see what is the meaning of all this."

With which he incentioently closed the deor.

"Did you hear that ?" asked the man who had the appearance of a same, and who seen nothing, in vague astonishment of his two companions. "He expects us to ge back the the expects us to ge back the expect of the expects us to ge back the expect of the expects us to ge back the expect of t had the appearance of a sailer, and who had

ta tratica evarely. "The sail or." asked the affiger true. The clay had been again raised. More -the ceffic lay extended at the other side, "The sail or." was a change. As they came close they saw that the coffin was empty 1. There was no return, whe was not long in coming. trace of the dead man there. Whether or "And so yes eaw the drewnled nut the story of the sfirighted men was true saller in the street, last night-did yes ? said -and that he had or had not been in the the M.j or, eatering sofily, and catching he

heaven," said Mark emphat cally, "[7]] ne longer contained him. Assured that some trick had been played, or that the body anatchers had been at work, catching Mark with his left hand, adminisquired the Major sharply, not noticing the the Major looked narrowly around for indications of the kind. But there were none. The amount of vigour, several lashes of his whip grass had not been disturbed. The dew, save acress his bead and sheulders. where they themselves had trampled it, hung heavily on the long grass. The clay was in the exact position it had been in yesterday, and indeed seemingly as if no hand had since usual exercise quickly put him out of breath. touched it. It was banked up with In the second place, his visitor was not discare such as stealthy workers at night would certainly not have used. No one to all evid. | dead the pleasure of formenting him, and so evce and seeming had been there during the quickly grasped the arm that wielded tag

night. Not a little nonplassed by these mattirsand not a 1 the exasperated teo, for the Msjor was of cheleric meed, more especially when anything occuring within the civic boundary became teo mysterious for comprehensionhe determined to try what truth there was in the further pertion of his informants' story, and fer that purpose proceeded to the church.

There was nothing there to unfold the my-stery to him. Evidences of the entertain-ment provided for themselves by the watchers of the night were plent ful enough ; so were those that shewed their harty and terrified henour lies," burst out the late sexten as he departure. But there was and there could be struggled for possession of the whip. " Upon no truth in the statement that anyone had my oath and sew! I'm net ! If yeu'd only alomb the ladder to the belify left. For it lith to me you'd knew whether I am or was a sheer impossibility. To begin with, not i'' the bettem rungs were all broken off. Upon "Let ge my whip, you villain !' these that were left the dust lay thick, and had not been tenched for weeks, monthe, year. And one of these that the Major caught in his hands came in pieces with a slight pull. There was no need to climb the indder, even if his men were disposed to de so-which

they mest assuredly were not. It is surprising with what singular speed news spreads. The news of this strange coourence spread rapidly, and before the mern-ing was far advanced the oburohyard was orewded with people.

Early workers preceeding to their business had seen the gate open and men meving about sugrily the sextor, as, holding the whip in therein-had stopped on their way and turn. one hand, he rubbed his shoulder with the ed in to see what was the matter. These, proceeding enward, had communicated the information to others, and so by degrees the city was in a ferment with the news, and the precincts of the ruined church became thronged

by ourious and surprised visitors. Whatever cenj sctures might be made as to the cause of what had happened, there was ne absoluts solution to the mystery. Gnesses there were and in plenty-but they were guesses, and rather tended to mystify more than explain the matter.

There was nething for it but to re-inter the new empty coffin and close up the gravewhich was done.

There was no one in charge of the place henceforward, for no one would take charge of it Nor was the grave altarwards tauched.

But a new development of affairs soon began. Strange lights were said to be seen of nights in the church, moving hither and thither. Occasional watchers frem some of the higher houses in the vicinity, whese windews gazed on the rained edifice, had distinctly seen them flitting uncasily about. Belated, half-drunken men wandering down the lane way had looked in threugh the rusty gate, and were irightened into sobriety by the sight of light; suddenly lit, and as suddenly extinguished, in the billey tower itself. Such stories spread rapidly, and excited

Immense sensation. The haunted church was in everyone's

"I'd see him an' all the soj are an' charleys | was seen. No lights ware visible at any time

"Walt a minnit, Mark," said the Majar ; "I'll be back in a minnit."

The man stood as before, with his face towards the window, awaiting the Mrjor's

oburch, and elimbed into the tower-ene thing informant by the shoulder and wheeling him at any rate was perfectly evident-the c. fin around. "You'll see him better next time yon're out at midnight." With which ironical atatement the Major,

tered with great auddenness, and no small

He was prevented from continuing this exercise by two things. Firstly, the Major was a man of full habit of bedy, and the un-In the second piace, his visitor was not dis-pased to allow the living to share with the

whip. "What are yet about! What are you doin'? Are you gone mad?" was his atonished query, as he strugglid to ward off the blews.

"No, Mark," said the Major, as saroastically as his blown state would permit. "I'm not mad, nor an I a fool. Nor will Ithere ! take that, and that ! Ner will I al-low any secondrel-let go my whip 1-come here to make a-let go, you villain !-- a foel of me, by telling me such idict o lies."

"I declare to God, I'm not tellin' yes

"Let ge my whip, yeu villain !" "No; the divil a bit, yer honeur, if you don't premise to lave off. You don't knew what you're doin'. Can't you listen to me first !'

The sexton's manner was so earnest and so energetic, and the Major was so blown and exhausted, that he relinquished the whip to the former's hands and threw himself back in the chair, not, hewever, without a linger ing desire evident in his face to continue his chastisement.

"You wendon't listen to me, or you'd may knew what I was gein'to tell you," burst out b e one hand, he rubbed his shoulder with the long one other. "What did you do that for ?" "To help you out with your story," said

the Major with grim humor. "Ge on now and tell it." "I wen't, nor curse the word !" said the sexten, growing angry an the other actiled

himself inte an easier pesitien. "Perhaps you'd de as well not. Bat I t ll yen what, my geed friend-unless you give 3000 miles of me a satisfactory explanation as to what road; magg nif-brings yeu here now and what bronght you is c e u t ly equipped off the other morning, I shall have you isid it is one of the off the ether morning, I shall have you laid by the heels in jall as sure as your name is Mark. I'll teach scoundrels like you a isson."

The Majer was generally held in threats of this kind to be a man of his word. Where- ite to all points in Minne-fore, as he was acout to stratch forth bis so ta, North and South hand to the bell-rope, his visiter premptly laid the whip on the deak before him and

said : "If yer hencur weuld enly listen to what I had to say !" "Well," said the Majer, semewhat malli-

fied, "go on and say it." "It was about the dead man,"

- "Yes. Ge on." "I saw him list alght."
- " So yeu said already."

"Ay," said the sexton, with the former look growing into his face; "I met him in the street—in Chapel Lane—walking near the graveyard." "Yes; I know. Well? That was not

the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Gooks-ton, Moorhead, Gasselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devil's Lake, and Butte Oity. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Ta-coma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a life-time once made through the won-derful scenery of the Manisoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnific ence of very remarkable, seeing that you had already seen him walking about the church." to view them ag n i ficence of nature; to revive the spirit; ree-(To be continued.)

tore the body ; to realize the dream of the home-seaker, the the toilor of

Terrible Affeir in Labrador.

ST JOHN'S, NAL., July 23 -The steamer Panther brought the news of the tirrible tragedy in Librador, briefly referred to in yesterday's despatches. Thomas Oilver had lived for nine years at Pig Breck, Stag Bay, Labrador, with his wife and five childsen, Oa May 4 he told his son to ge across the river and bunt for partridges ; he also sent his wife and daughter out to pick wild tes. Ol ver then took his Bible and lay down en

ber. When on the loe about half way across the river she heard the report of a gun, Looking around she saw the dega running from the door. Tbinking nething was wrong she continued her journly. After she and her daughter had gathered all the tea they wanted they returned Lome. There they be-held a sickening sight. On the floer was the baby. On taking it up the mother discovered that its head had been patraied to pieces. The next sight that met her herified gaze was the body of her daughter, eleven years eld. She was in a sitting posture on the floor, with her head fearfully mangled, while scross her legs lay a bay, six years old, with his head split open. He lived until sunset. Mrs. Oliver next discovered the body of her husband stretched on the floor, with his gun grasped in his hands and a builet hele through is head. The distracted mother, after waiting till her boy died, ran down to Seal Uove, three mlies away, where the nearest neigh-bors lived, and told her awful story. The viotims were buried near the house in which the orime was committed. The gun was put in the murderer's ooffin. The children had

been killed with an axe. Melanchelia caused the crime. The disagreeable sick headache, and feul stemach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single done of MOGALE's Butternut Pills.

Baron Wissmann has been placed on the retired list. His health has become affected from rheumstism.

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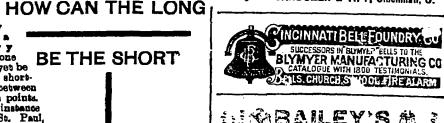
for the same reasons it

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Falls, the future mapufact-ing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minnerglin Farm Winning Coch



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his bed, Before leaving bls wife took the in-fant bev, six months old, and placed it on the

them to turn another glance in its direction, and the corporation sunk in the deepest mud much less to appreach it.

Over the broken temb stones slippery with dew, over the long, rank, wet, tingled grass, tensing the red earth of new-made graves with their hurrying feet, they firm to the gate i What a time it toek for their trem-bling hands to unlock its bolts ! what a cen-tury of time before they could unlosse its padlook ! and what a sense of indescribable ! relief and succour surrounded them as they found themselves breathlesely racing down the narrow passage that gave exit from the churchyard, and once more gained the public atreat !

"Ged save us ! Wasn't that awful i" said the sexten as, his breath and strength fall said the sailor, as he watched the form of his ing him, he isaned against a wall for suppert, his staring eyes pretruding from his head.

"Come en !--oeme en !--den't stop here !" exclaimed a companien, casting a look behind him as if he expected to see the form of the dead man coming stumping after him. "What's the use of staying here ?" "I'll ge in a minnit," said Mark ; "wait for

me. I'm not able to ge any faither till I re-cover myself. The life's nearly left me. I'll

place. Come away."

"Where'll we go?" asked Mark as, having recovered his strength a little and allowed the palpitation at his heart to cease, he official position vanished instantaneously, and walked after them along the street.

"I'll till you where we'll go," said he whe had seen the eyes like two balls of fire peering at him from the belfry floor; "we'll ge to the Town-Majer an' tell him."

as they passed along. "Tell us, Mark," said the third, whose bearing seemed that of a sailer, and who, having seen nothing, and only hearing like been less frightaned, and was therefore more sager to discuss the cause of their alarm; what was it you saw ?"

" Den't talk of id, now," said Mark with a shudder; "there's time enough to talk over fd.' "Did you see-the-the face of it !" asked

the other, whose interest to learn grew momontarily greater.

"I did.---[did, man. Hould your tongue." "Sure yeu needn't be airaid new," per-Bure yeu needn't be afraid new," per-sized the man; "it's broad daylight, What way did he look? Was it rally Swarbby Bill that was walkin'?"

all when we see the Majer."

They were not long in seeing that functienary. His office was in a street not far away-at that time a very prominent and aristocratio theroughfare, but latt r.y fallen | them up into decay and ranking with the wrotehedent of the slums. His position, see, at that time was an important one. In the city government, but it has long since been abolished. Their lest did not linger on the unpaved festways as they hurried towards his residence.

Their continued knocklog aweke the heare. bein, and the functionary was quickly down half d cased to know what was aming.

at his hall-deer. "Please your worship," said the sexten unsaaily, " he's up again."

en staget da at av

at the bottem of the Red Say," said his companies, dwelling with increasing vigour en each additional word, "afere I'd ge back there again ! I'm sale now-and may the dhoul take me body an' bones if I'll ever put my foot inside of the same blessed gates again. There, new !"

And without mere ade or farewell he pulled his hat over his eyes, open the deor, and ran as fast as his legs could carry him along the street, rapidly disappearing around the

anythin' mere to say to the same busines,' retreating friend disappear around the cerner, and proceeded with similar switness to follow his example.

The sexten, left alone, looked around him, A feeling of respect for his office-that sense of duty that makes an officer stand in street. the post of danger even when deserted by bis men-made him hold his ground for a short time.

But when he bethought him of the dead form he had seen in the sembre gloem of the "Ner any ef us. Oeme along, Mark-it's stairway, the feeling of herror grow strongly upon him again, making his skin oreep and grow shivery and uneven as that of a goose ; and, hearing the descending fout of the Majer on the stairs, all sense of duty and with remarkable alsority he fellowed his departed companiens.

When the Town-Major came down fully dressed, with his three-cocked hat on his "Ay, that's what we'll do," assented Mark much surprised to find his early awakeners vanished.

There was no one there.

Looking about him with amszement, he at first conjectured that they must be somethe others the singular walk overhead, had where on the street, although he could not see them. The street was a marrow one, and a turn of his eyes could take its whole length in at a glance ; yet so dumfounded was he by "Well ? Bh-wha this audden disappearance of his excited you here again ?" callers of a few minutes before, that he could not realize that they were not somewhere abost.

Se he walked up the street, then down, and friend the sexten. then across, but nowhere within his vision was anyene present.

Much surprised, he pondered over the matter for a few minutes. His interest was ex-oited not more by the story they told than by their sudden departure. He therefore re-"Wait a bit-wait a bit. You'll hear it selved to see the matter out, and to that end walked to the cerner whither they had turned, knocked at a door where some of his manat-arms lived---for the Town Majerat the time had control of certain civic forces-and roused Accempanied by his guard he set out for

the ruined ohurch and derellot graveyard, now the centre of so much interest. Passing dewn the narrow laneway, they found the particularity. "And where did you see him gate wide open. So, also, staring them in now, Mark !" front, was the church door-wide open. But "In the street." gate wide open. So, also, staring them in front, was the church deor-wide open. But these circumstances were more er less to he expected from the terrified appearance of the

half d cased to know what was amine. "Well-what new ?" be seled as he saw the tares fromy and bewildered looking man his sieps to the corner where the re-interment "That of yesterday had taken place. Mark ?" sexten Ooming near it, it was palpatic enough that "Rema pertien of the sexton's story at least was beneur."

of the night -- anywhere. Navertheless, these whe previously asserted they had seen them, stuck to their stories with presevering vigeur. Those who had not seen them were increduions, and two parties were formed in the city -the believers and the unbelievers,

And so it remained, the affair beginning to pall upon people's thought, and to give place to other matters, when a fresh incident areas which rekindled the fiame of public excitement once more.

CHAPTER XV.

WHAT THE WATCHERS SAW.

The Majer was sitting one merning at his breakfast, preparatory to commencing his day's duties, when the servant sutured with a message to say that a person wanted to see him in the office. The Major's office was held in a room of his house opened into from the

"Whe is he?" " I den't know, sir," said the girl,

" What does he want ?"

"He didn't say, sir." "Well, let him wait." "But he wen't wait, sir. He is in a great fright or a great hterry-one or the other. And he says he must see you imme-

diately." "Tell him I am at my breakfast and wait a little.

" I did, sir, but he wen't liston to anything I say. He is in such a state. I think there is something amias with him."

" There is-is there?" srid the Major abandoning for the moment his breakfast, "I'll ge and see him."

The Majer was not one to forego his duty for any consideration of self. Wherefore, under the belief that there was some mischlef aloot from the troublesome Repealers, then occupying strengly public attention, the Major harriedly descended the stairs. "Well ?" he asked, as the man steed with

his back to him and his face to the window. "Well ! Eh-what ! What the devil brought

"I seen him, Majer," said the man as he turned round, his white face and quivering lips being none other than those of our old

"Seen whe, you idiot !"

"You have-have you !" said the Major, remembering with great distinctness his last interview, and speaking with suspicion friend-liness and softness of manner. "You havehave you ?"

Yes, your worship, I have."

"Where did yes see him ? What's this your name is ?"

" Mark, your worship ; Mark Duckham. I was the sector, if your remember."

"I do remember, Mark-Mark Duckham." sold the Majer with significant and unwonted

" In the street, Mark. What street, and

where ?" " In Ohapel Lune, last night-about twelve

"That was vory remarkab'e-wasn's it

"Remarkable !--It was awful, your

The Exclusiveness of the Church. capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul, Minnespolis & Mani-In a sermen preached on his jubilee day, Oardinal Manning gave a beautiful explana-tion of the explanationess of the Catholic Church. He pointed out that no terms of repreach can be greater than to be exclusive, and yet the one thing in the world which is mest exclusive is Truth. The great preacher queted the well known

lines : For points of faith let senseless bigots fight ; He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.

and paraphrased them thus :

For charts and compasses let senseless bigots fight; He cant's be wrecked who ateers the ship gol-den

aright.

Whe is it that can ateer aright without charts and compasses ? If there were ne charts and compasses the shores of the whole world would be strewn with wrecks. There is only one person whe can, without charts and compasses, steer the ship, and it is He Whe by His ewn word commanded the winds and the waves, and Whe guides His while and the waves, and while guides his own Church. It is perfectly true that the Cathelic Church is the mest exclusive and most degmatic of all authorities on the face of this earth; and that is because it knows that alightest deviation of a hair's breadth from the truth as it is in Jesus Obrist is wandering from the way of sternal

LONDON, July 24.-In the House of Com-mons to-day Sir James Fergussen moved that the bill providing for the occasion of Heligeland to Germany pass the second reading. He advect d the bill. Mr. Gladstone made a speech in support of the African portion of the Angle German agreement, He paid a tribute to Lord to Lord Solisbary for the part he had taken in effecting the agreement which, he said, was conceived in a spirit of regard for the best interests of England. Mr. Gladstone blumed the Gevernment for net seouring beforehand an agreement with France regarding Zanzibar. He said the Heuse had never before been asked to vote a cession of territory. There had been several cessions of territory without the censent of posed to make a precedent as the subject was ene of profound, practical importance in the constitution and he would, therefore, deoline to vote on the bill. The debate was adjeurned.

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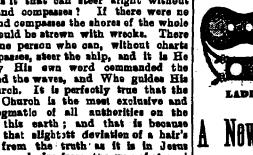
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OF servation, read it and

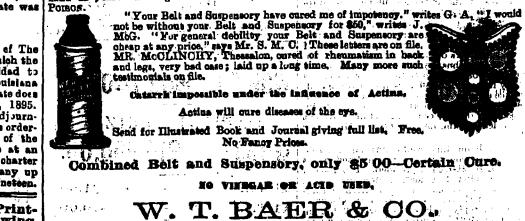




All diseases are Oured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contain with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by forrespondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

REV. OHAS. HOLE, Halifar, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Belt and Actina. Sension A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actins for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in ten days, one year's standing ; used Actina and Belt. MRS, S. M. WillTEHEAD, 576 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt, MR, J. FULLER, 444 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months. cured in two treatments by Actins, J. McQUAIG, grain merchane, cured of rheumstiam in the abounders after all others failed. JAS. WEEKS, Parkdale, sciatics and lame back, cured in fitteridays. WM. NELLES, Thesalen, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspopula. after being latd up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agnes Street, cured of sciatics in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 125 Simcos Street, cured of one year's sleep leamess in three days by wearing Long Shield and using Actins. L. B. MCKAY, Queen Street, tobacconsist, cured of badache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WEAY. Manning Avenue, music teacher, finds Actins invaluable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelside Street West, oured of catarch by Actina. G. S. PARDER, 51 Beverley Street, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS DELLA CLAYTON, Torouto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelside weet, cured of a tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MKS, HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of BLOOD Poteos.





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BREAK FAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Gooca, Mr. Epps has provided our break-fast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may have us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle main-dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatel shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure plood and a properly nourished frame." -- Civit Service Gazetic. Made simply with bolling water os milk. Sold only in Packets, by. Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co. Homographic Chamiste

New Lease of Life.

MINITION THUS PARES,

はちかせんか かっかったい たいかけ あいかい ふうせん 一般 現象的ない (参加用いたいない) かいかいい

The Cession of Heligoland.

life.

"The one-legged man, your wership-the the Commons being asked. He was not dis-drewnded caller !"

· 建甲基 计标准数。 2443<u>-600</u>

ويالى بالمحرب الذي الجلا الديا يحجا فتني بالحال الرديا المكره كالأمليات الجابات المتحاف والمحجهين ورمعص

GONE TO BALTIMORE.

and a second second

BY FREDERBIG E. WEATHERLY

O, 'tis merrily the pipers play, And there's dancing on the moonlit shore ? But how can I be glad without my Irish lad ?

For he's gone away to Baltimore. Does he think of me, I wonder, in the far off foreign bown. With the pretty lasses round him and the star

light thining down, Does he think of what he asked me by the old

Killarney shore When I told him that I loved him for ever, evermore ? O'sis merrily the pipers play, And there's dancing on the moonlit shore

But how can I be glad without my Irish lad ? For now he's gove away to Baltimore.

Ab, then, Thady, darling, list to me and never

Ab, then, Thady, dar'ing, list to me and never mind the gold.
It's only you I'm wanting in the home you loved of old;
Do you think I want a palace? ab, the smallest hut will do,
If you only love me, Thady, and will take me there with you.
O, 'tis merrily the pipers play,
And there's dancing on the moonlit shore?
But how, can I be glad without my Irish lad? For he's gone away to Baltimore.

So, if fortune fail you, Thady, and the gold you

never find, Come back to dear old Ireland and the girl you left behind ;

She is waiting for you darling, as she's waited

evermore, Since we parged in the moonlit by the old Killarney shore.

And 'tis merrily the pipes shall play,

And we'll dance upon the happy shore, And you sail across the sea, with all your heart for me.

And you come again from Baltimore. Temple Bar.

HOUSE AND HOUSEWIFE.

THE LATEST COLORS.

Fashionable celors are always of Interest to the ladies. Below we give the names of a few of the shades most tolked of around the markets at this time together with definitions of what they really are in plain English :--Mai-11 ght oara yelliw. Ehenier-A shada darker than mais. B'e d'or-A ripe wheat yellow. Toreador-Two shades darker than ble d'or. Paille-A light lemen color. Bouton d'or-1 golden yellow. Melon-An othre shade similar to the inside of a French melon, Vieille Paille-A faded light straw Australien-A dull ochre yellow. ebade. Monaco-A pickish yellow the shade of the inside of a banana. Ciel-A pale blue. Myosotis-A shade darker than ciel. Edison A cedar-wood red. Brasil-A rosewood red. Coquelicat - A bright poppy red. Cardinal-A shade darker than ocquelicot. Pourpre-A shade deeper than cardinal. Grenat-A garnet red. Vieux rose-A medium shade of ashes and rose. Marronniere-A deeper shade of vieux-ross. Nile-A light Nile green.

TIGHT LACING.

Dr. Borls I. Kianovsky published some time ago the results of a series of experiments that he performed with the view of ascertaining the influence of tigit laoing on the vt.l capacity, the movements of the cheit, the energy of inspiration and expiretion, the pulse and on other vital phenomena, The experiments were made on thirty women between the ages of eighteen and forty-four years, twenty-eight ei whom were more er less inveterate tight lacers, eight of them eince their eleventh er tweifth year. The summary ef Dr. K(ancysky's results may be stated as follows :- The corset lessens the movements of the chest in breating and diminishes the vital capacity as well as the diminishes the vital capacity as well as one badded for a scanoning. Cod and hot, about fifty parts such, forty five parts (ther nextous (like) a during night, and so ment) being particularly affected. The chest is badded may be said to be the stand by oil, and five parts carbolic acid in 100 parts. becomes poisenous. Fresh, celd, healthful hear parts and the first thing my fowls get at supbeing compressed and the amount of air taken In being diminished, the corst gives rise to a condition of abronic oxygen starvation, which is one of the chief causes of shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart after brisk walking, and of less of appetite, faint-ness and kindred disagreeatle symptome. The affect of the corret on the pulse and breathing was well shown by the following experiments :- The women were made to run a distance of 950 feet with moderate swiftness without corsets ; the pulse was found to vary from 136 to 156 and the breathing 32 a minute. When the same women ran with corsets the pulse was from 141 to 176 and the breathing from 48 to 64 a minute. Among thirty-eight corset wearers movable kidney was present in eight, habitual constipation and catarrh of the digestive apparatus in fourthen, disease of the lungs in six, arm nia in five, and hysteria in five. Dr, Klanovsky ends his paper with the following words :-"I cannot help stating in conclusion that I leek back bith at the work of my predeces-sers and my ewn humils contribution with nething but a sense of bitter and painful regret, for 1 am conscious that all those labors directed to prove the deplorable effects of tight lacing will yet remain unneticed or neglected by women for a very long time."

sharp kulfe into the thinnest possible slices, taking out all the pipe. Pas all this, trat is the sliced oranges and the skin*, --everything except the pipe-into a basin, cover with eight pints of cold water, that is about sixteen small breakfast cupfuls. Let this stand for twenty-four hours. Then put the whole in a preserving pap, and bo I till quite tender and transparent, which is for at least three heurs mere. Then put it into the preserving pan with one and a quarter peunds of sugar to each pint of juice and let it boil for half an hour (after it begins) at least, or till it jeliles,

BROILED CHICKEN.

A small bird is the best for the dish. Pre- Latr, after the grain crop is gathered, pare it in the usual way; wipe it theroughly though the grass be small, there is plenty of then cut it right down the back. Truss the legs | winter. and wings as for boiling, and flatten each pertion as much as possible. Put the chicken into hot water, allow it to come to a beil, remove the soum, and simmer genily for ten minutes. When quite or ld, brush the pieces entirely ever with fine salad oll or clarified batter, and breil them over a clear, low fire. Place the inside of the bird to the fire first, and when half done, turn it. It sheuld be a love-ly bright brown when finished. Sorve nice and het prettily garnished with fresh water oress, and accompanied by good brewn gravy and tread sauce.

IN LIEU OF BEEF TEA.

Dr. Ris, of Klaten, emphatically recom mends peasoup as a meet servicable sub-attute for beef tea in case of invalids, convalescents, and more especially for patients anfiering of cancer of the atomach, or diabetes mellitus. The mithed he advises is to take peas, weter, and sufficient amount of some soup vegetables, add 1 per cont of carbonate of soda, boiling the whole until the peas are completely disintegrated, the sonp to stand until sodimentation is complete, and finally decart the fairly clear thin fluid above the deposit. The product is stitid to resemble a good meat soup in its taste, to be at least equally digestible, and, at the same time, to surpass the very best meat scup in nutritive value. In regard to the latter claim, Dr. Ris. statist in explanation that peas-as well as beans or lentils, either of which may be used instead of peas-contain a considerable portion of legumer, that is, a vegetable aibumen, easily soluble in a faintly aikaline water, not coagulated by hest, readily absorbed, and equal to the albumen of egg in

COOKING FISH.

nutritiousness.

Te broil fish the fire should be clear, but not forious, and gridiron bars should be rubbed with sust or a little salad oil, says Good Housekeeping. Nothing is so nice for frying fish as this same salad oil, in a deep kettle, a supply as generous as the hot lard used both for frying doughnet: and frot re. Is should be bested smoking net, and, with a little care -A light electric blue. Niagara-About in pouring cff close from erumbs and sediment three shades darker than edison. Camelia- may be used over and ever again. For frying, whole fish may be rolled in flour, in cracker dust or Indian meal ; slices a re best dipped in thin batter-one egg besten t. 1. it frothe, just flour enough to make the batter adhere to the fish when dipped into it. Salt and pepper to taste, and a dust of mace, it the flavour is liked. Baked fish may be stuffed with plain dressing, or the fish spread open and covered with the dressing put on as a top layer. Put a little water in the pan, butter, pepper and salt. Baste while baking. Time, about fifteen minutes to a pound. Scalloped fish or fish remnants warmed over in various ways are simest more appitzing than at poor quality milk clean and pure than to their first appearence. Any cold fish may be scalleped. Divide into fishes, rell them over in the melted butter, thickened cream, and flavor to taste with sale, white or cayenne

pepper, minced herbe, a pinch of mace, or grated lemen 2"st. Pack the fish on a bed of fine breakcrumbs, either on a deep plate or regular scalloped dishes, cover with more breadcrumbs, lay bits of butter over the surface, and bake until brown. Mashed pet to may vary the breadorumbe, and tomato days. Melt the suct and stir the oil in while

FARM AND GARDEN.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SEEDING WITH BUCKWHEAT.

Many places teo wet for early ploughing are fitted for buckwheat year after year as the only orop that can be get ready in time. Buckwheat stands such treatment better than any other grain, but it is not best for the land. If seeding such land is desirable, as it generally is, a liberal sewing of timethy seed any time after the buckwhea' comes up will make a good meadew next summer. The buckwheat is a help to the young plants at first by shadewing them from the sun.

clean with a damp cleth, but de not wash it ; time for it to get at ongly established before

BUTTERMILK AS SUMMER DRINK,

There is no more healthful summer drink than good, fresh buttermilk, and it is relished by most persons, There is an increasing demand for buttermilk in cities, as it has to be procured from the country. City milk, even when available, is too costly to be used for buiter making. Farmers, therefore, who keep many cows can make a handsome thing by sending the buttermilk when quite fresh to some city dairy, where there is siways good market for it. Buttermilk is worth too much

te sell thus to be profitally fed to the pige Instead.

DESTROYING WEEDS.

Those who have their work so well planned and so well under their centrol that they do not need to neglect to keep the weeds in subjection while they attend to having and har-vesting are indeed fortunate. It is not easy to aveid neglecting one or the other work in frequent interruptions by unfavorable chicks under four mot the to roset other than weather. Yet the weeds should not be too on floor or coop? If so, correct there will get a stort be too. long neglected, or they will get a start which is hard to overcome. An occasional hour's work with horse, hos or cultivator on a bright morning will destroy a great many of them, without being too long away from the bar vest, and will save a great deal of labor that would be required to kill them later in the sesson if they kept on growing. - American **O**altivator.

SWARMING OF BEES.

If bees have plenty of room in the right place I do not believe that they will ever swarm, said William Yocum at a meeting of Illinois bes keepers. In Kentucky my father once cut twelve hellow logs six feet long and four feet wide and placed a smaller "gum" containing bees on top of each, so arranging it that the bees were obliged to pass down through the lower "gum." Not one of them ever swarmed until the whole "gum" was filled. My father in law once built a house six feet square, with shelves on three sides and a door in the other. These were intro duced in this huge hive, which stood for several years. They never filled the hive, nor ever swarmed.

CARE IN MILKING.

The most thorough brushing of the udder is necessary prior to every milking. Dandruff and manure dust, when once incorporated into the lacteal flaid, are apt to remain there in defiance of common (1 t) strainers. Always bear in mind that a milting pail is for milk alone, and respect the s'23 lays best, as do Hamburgs. Of the large character of the stimal. Wash it, scour it, varietles, during the breeding season, you character of the utinail. Wash it, scour it, scald it, and give it the benefit of summer sunsbine, and you have made the propagation of bacteria impossible. It is better to have have richer fluid tainted with filth. - Rural World.

PARASITES,

prevent the appearance of lice and drive of first thing a fowl does after hoping from the by killing those present. It should be approve the morning is to drink if the water by killing those present. It sheuld be applied about three times at intervals of three be in the vessel, and as water is a great sh

cially in the west, during the past few years, because they were infected with this dread disease. - Empire. POULTRY NOTES.

Spade up yards, keep the fowls scratch-

ing. Twenty-five healthy fowls are worth 100 half slok ones. Provide abade fer your poultry yards these

het days. It is necessary. Beware of that innocent, measly, abomi-

nable pet cat. We den't like it around chicks. It is no sign that the hen meditates harm t

her owner because she lays for him. If your hens lay seft-shelled eggs they are

perhaps too fat ; put them at work soratch. Keep your chickens tame. They to better

in every way; besider, it is a great deal of satisfaction. Foroing chicks too hard in their feed, where

they have limited range, will lop over the combs of cockereis. If you are searching your flocks for the good

layers, se lect the pullets that have large combs and long bodies.

Give the growing obickers a variety of feed and don't allow them to become stunted in the first two or three months of grewth.

Give the birds chopped enions eccessionally. They are among the best of foods and are eften a preventive against dis-BASO.

Look out for rate and other vermin. These things greatly lessen the profit of the poultry business. For stopping up holes breken glass in comet or mortar is exceilent.

Are you crowding too many chickens in

takes, If you are sending a mixed lot of hens to market it will pay to grade them so resto have each coop as even as possible. They will sell more rapidly and at beit.r prices

Sut flower seed, which can be easily grown in profusion around our fences and walls without any trouble save the covering of the seed in spring, is an admirable alterative, and fowls are extremely fond of

them. When shipping live poultry to market, see to it that the coops are in good condition, for they are sometimes handled roughly, or a slat off may lose a fowl or two.

giving fowls a mixed mess of warm mash and vegetables with scraps of met t and crumbs of bread will quickly discover that it is superior to an exclusive diet of grain.

When the hens appear droopy, and yet show no indication of disease or injury, remove the roosters, especially if the hens are fat. Eggs from hens not in company with reosters will keep longer than fertile ones.

The medium-sized females among Asiatics are generally the best layers. Of Mediterranean birds I have noticed that the good large famales did best. As to Americans, the Rocks are much like the Asistics in this relation, and the Wyandottes more like the Mediterranean birds. The Domin'que lays well whether large or small. Crested fowls of medium should not forget to feed your male, once a day, separate from his harem, and give him all the corn and oats he can eat. Otherwise he will become poor and weak, eggs wiln t bo as fertile and the chicks will not be so strong from them that may be feitly. It is many a calf, says the Jersey Bulletin. An even to twelve femaler, if the former he bolic acid rubbed on with a still burn of the still bur errbet t it gethers much from the gases and



EIENCE OF LIFE L KNOW THYSELF.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature DecUne, Nervous and Physical Debility, Imparities of the Blood.

EXHAUSTEDVITALITY

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses of Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation. Avoid unskillful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal syo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illus-trative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., re-ceived the GOLD AND JEWEILED MEDAL. from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and acorps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confi-dentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. No. 4 Bulfuch SL, Beston, Mass., to whom all No. 4 Bulfinch St., Beston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

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To continue antil January 1st, 1895.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS (ake place Semi-Aunualty (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other fer months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

The housewife who makes a practice of FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawine's of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-sion manage and control the Drawing's themselves, and that the same are conducted with homesty, fairness and that the same are conducted with homesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac similes of our signatures attacked, in its advertisements "

JA Emly

Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Pr zes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

B. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia in Nat'l Bb PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Banb. CARL KOUN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,

Tuesday, AUGUST 12, 1890. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars ch Halver \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. each

LIST OF PRIZES.

THE GLORY OF MAN Irish Marriages and Deaths.

----7

Armagh.

MARRIED.

BYRNE-OOGHLAN-Laurence, fourth son of the late Timothy Byrne, Keat'ngstown, Wicklow, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Coghlan, Harcourt street, Dublin.

CROMIE-CARSON-At Ardglass, Andrew Gil-bert, son of Dr. Cromis, J. P., Cleugh, te Sarav, daughter of the late Thos. Carnen, Sycamore Lodge, Co. Down. DALY-FITZGERALE-Louis S. Daly, M. A.

Iuspecter National Schools, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Michael Fitzgersld, of 44 Patrick street, Cork.

CROIS -BIGGER-John Dabels, Pertrash, to Mary, yourgest daughter of Adam Bigger, Enagh, Limavady. MACNAMABA — CURRAN — John J. Maona-mara, Bioomfield, to Mary Frances, fourth daughter of Thomas Curran, Keady, Oo.

MCELHINNEY-HANRAHAN-James McElhin-

ney, Strand, Derry, to Miss Susan Hanra-han, The Cottage, Malin Head. MILLS - STRATTON - William Mills, Ballybay,

to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Steet-

ton, Ballybay. D'BRIEN - CUNNINGHAM - John O'Brien,

DIED

ALLINGHAM -- At the Convent of the Holy

Faith, Gisenevin, Ada, In religion Sister

Mary Frances, youngest daughter of the

eldest daughter of Dr. Henry Borthistie, of

BORTHISTLE--At Dublin, Margaret Anne.

YRNE-At The Hollows Co., Wicklew, An-

drew Byrne, 78 years. CARRIGAN-At Tipperary, Mary Josephine,

daughter of J. Osrrigan, 6 years. CARPENTER-At 13 Havelock square, E,

Bath avonue, Dublin, William Henry Oar-

penter, eldest of the late Captain Themas

Carpenter, Klikenuy. OLLINS-At Units Lodge, Sirokestown,

ONNFLLAN--At Carrick on Shannor, Agnes

Veronics, daugi tor of Thomas Connellan,

CORR - At the Hospice for the Dying, Dublin,

Elien, wife of Denis Corr, 8 Upper Bridge

CORBETT-At Abboy View. Quin. Thomas

Corbett (Brother of Rev. Daniel Ocrbett,

P.P., Qain, and nephew of the late Dr.

MucManon, Bishop of Killalot), 80 years. CORBIGAN-At No. 2 George's avenue,

George's street, South, Dublin, John Cor-

CROWE-At Collo, William John Orowe, 32

CRYAN--At Carroreagh House, Carrick-on-

CUMMINS-At Saucestown, Fethard, Tip-

persry, S5 years. CUNNINGHAM -James Joseph Cunningham,

DELANY-At Winton, Terenure, El'za, wife

DELASY=AU WHOOD, TEFEMILE, ELZY, WHO of Rechard D Jany, 50 years.
DRESSAN-HODORS, Wife of John Dronnan, Donaghmore, Queen's Co.
DUNDON-At Lucknow, P. W. Dundon, A.V.S., younget son of the late Wm. Dandon, of Byrnskyle, 29 years.
FORTUSE AT UP Lower Cardinar streat

FORTUNE-At 92 Lower Gardiner street,

SEOGHEGAN-At Oughterard, John Geoghe-

gan, 55 years. GREEN-At the Rock, Bullyshannen, Mrs.

REER-At Blackhead, Islandmagee, Hugh

GUNNING-At Trevelyan Terrace, Brighton

Robert Gunning, of Tullamore, 68 years.

HANNAN-At Randaletown, Daniel, son of

road, Rathgar, Elzs, widow of the late

Dablin, Jaseph Fortune, 21 years.

Margarot Green.

Charles Hannan,

Grenr.

S I-lengton avenue, Kingstown.

Shaunon, Luke, son of John and Norah Cryau, 17 years.

Cunningham, The Square, Kilrush.

lets James Allingham,

Morrion Lodge, Gorey.

Audrew Colline, 31 years.

1S years.

streer.

gan.

years.

Nenagh, to Mary, daughter of Michael

NECKLACES,

Necklaces are seen new with all costumes, "from morn 'til dewy eve." Taey almost supersede the band of black velvet of long standing, and quite beautiful they are teo. Those of Roman gold beads are particularly neat, but the fine gold chain with turquoises and moonstrnes, arranged so that the setting is imperceptills, giving the stones the eff of of lying carelessly and loose on a fair white neck, are one of the prettiest innevations. Another dainty device shows several strands of fine, t visted goll chains, caught up at intervels by one or more beautiful stones, rubise, pearls and epals, combining most richly and giving an elegant ensemble to an evening or bail drass.

NOVELTY IN LINENS.

The latest nevelty in linens is the use of coler-deep blue, dull red and yellow. The dyes are fast, and the effect of articles made of these is agreeable. These linear will be iound useful for rooms whose furnishings are Expected to stand hard wear. A handsome covering for a sofa pillow in a bedroom was recently made of red, embreidered in a sorell pattern with white linen flass. It was out large enough to extend an inch beyond the pillow, and furnished at each corner with a narrow bit of linen tape instened diagonally acress. These tapes were slipped over the corners of the p'llow, and held the cover firmly in place.

GINGER BEER.

To two gallons of water add two ounces bruisod ginger and two pounds of sugar. Beli half an hour, skin, and peur inte a jar or tub with elloed lemon and half cunce oream of tartar. When nearly celd add a cupful of yeast. Let it work for two days. Then strain, bottle, and cerk. A preference is giv-

allos the whole of the erange across with a) the fire brigade.

dock black; the cod is the fer beiling or chewder, the haddock for baking, belling or frying. The head and shoulders of the cod frying. are considered the cheice for esting, but the prudent buyer chooses a cut from the middle of the hedy, where the fish is large. To boil cod see that the fish is scrupulou ly clean.

NOTE .

A seasonable dessert is banana puddirg, which, properly made, is "perfectly dc licioup.

Broiled sardines are quite a gastron-omic fad, said to have started in Philadelphia.

Tomate pattles are something new, the real success of which depends on the pastry.

As a refreshing breakfast dish in hot weather, the orange salad is ahead. Oplons stewed in cream and vinegar make

the vegetall; seem a great deal better than It is.

Lime crackers are semething new. The story that gees with them is that they will cure indigetten.

Eight cooks out of ten make the mistake of using teo much grease in preparing soft shell crabs for the table.

One method of suicide is to est oucumbers and then drink mik. The deed sheuld be dene near a physicians office.

A Blow at Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, July 25 .- The House Post Office Committee to-day agreed upon a sub-stituts bill in lieu of a number of pending bills adverse to lotteries and ordered it to be repeated to the House. The substitute prohib t lottery circulars and tickets, lists of drawings, money or drafts for the purchase of lettery tickets, or newspapers containing lottery advertisements or drawings from being carried in the mails or delivered by carriers, and a penalty not exceeding \$5,000 fine and imprisonment net exceeding one year, is to be imposed on any person depositing such matter in the malle. The Postmaster General is also authorized, upon evidenos of the existence of a lottery or gift er terprise, to cause registered letters directed to the company to be stamped "fraudulent" and returned to the sendere, and he may also forbid the payment of money orders addressed to a lettery or gift enterprise.

The first sod of the Calgary and Edmonton railway was turned last week by Hon. Mr. Dewdney, who also laid the corner stone of the numping station of the Corner stone of the pumping station of the Calgary waterworks. Addresses were presented by the Mayor and the Town council to the Minister of the Interior and to the directors of Calgary & Edmonton railway. A procession was formed, and at a point on the Elbow river 5,000 people and at a point on the blow inter o too poons gathered. A roast ox was served to the mul-titude, who were also entertained to free bread, cakes iccoream, lamonade and ale. Leading citizens and their wires and daughters were en te stene bettles. ORANGE MARMALADE. Two peunds bitter oranges, one large lemon, six peunds sugar, pare the skins of eranges and lemons in very thin ohips. Then slice the whele of the erange agross with a THE HARDY MERINO,

The Western Rural is correct in the following :- The Merino is the most bardy constitutioned breed of sheep, and for the purposes of the average shepherd this is an all important point. There is every reason to believe that they must form the basis for the much talked of sheep of the future, on account of their extreme hardiness, a contemporary

thinks. The sheep that cheers a good firece, furnishes a fine carcass and can stand the rough usage to which sheep are very often subjected will have a large percentage of Merino blooi in its veins.

OUR CATTLE.

The despatch from Sir Charles Tupper to the Department of Agriculture, notifying it of the arrival of a car load of United States oat le at Liverpool in which was one snimal suffering from pleure pneumonia, is another reminder to Canadians of the necessity of guarding closely our live stock interests. If leuro-pneumonia once gete a hold in Canada it would seriously injure our export trade with Great Britain. There are many farmers and there in England, Ireland and Sootland who would like to see our cattle scheduled. Numerous attempts have been made over there to have them treated as are the cattle from the United States. The latter must be killed at the ship's side, they are put into special lairsges, and if they are not sold within a few days they must be killed and sold as dressed beef. This is very necessary owing to the prevalence of this disease in the United States. It is never necessary to sacrifice

Canadian cattle in this way, but the owners may held them as long as they wish, and they may be driven or sent by rail to any poir t in the interior of the country. Canadian cattle after being landed may be shipped to interior markets. Another impertant advantage which Canadian oat la nave is that our lean cattle may be and are shipped annually to the is terior for grazing purposes. There is no possible chance of our neighbors finding sach a market for store cattle. As already stated, many attempts have been made to shut Canadians out from the interior markets and from the grazing privileges, and there is no doubt but that this agitation would have been successful were it not for the exertions of Sir Charles Tupper and our London office. This is only one of many instaroos which shows the wisdom of having a representative such se Sir Charles Tupper to watch our interate in Great Br ta'n. On this side we must render him all the assistance possible. That we are ready to do so is abown by the promp itade w th which the Depart-mont of Agricolture shut down on the schemes

for the export of United States cattle by way of the St. Lawrence. This can only be deno after the cattle have been in quaract ne for ninety days, which practically prevents them from being exported at all. In this connection it is interesting to notice that the Washington Department of State has appointed three veterinary surgeons to inspect all their oattle landed in Great Britain. They go there with instructions " to prove that no diseases exist in the United States." They are no doubt sent there at the instance of the large cattle experters, ranchmen and others inter. ested in the live stock trade. They will have a hard case to prove in the face of the fact that hundreds of cattle have been slaughter. ed throughout the United States, but espe. I the bridge.

rise in summer, and at eight or nine in win ter. I use galvan'zed iron vessels made t flare at the tip. If they rust the fowl gets iron rust instead of rust from the, which is said to be polsonous. During het weather I give them water three times a day. - Orange Judd Farmer.

The Area of Canada.

OTTAWA, July 22 .- The area of Canada, according to the latest estimate of the Interior department from data supplied by Government surveyors, is 3 519,000 quare miles, the land surface being estimated at 3,379,000 square miles. Inese figures aro less than those which have passed current for some yeras, the estimated area up to last year being 3,610,000 square miles. It must not be supposed, however, that our territory is decreasing. It is of course impossible with such a vait Dominion to give the exact ex ent of our country, and it is probably that as surveys are made and measurments corrected, all the estimates made for some time to come will vary more or less from one another Canadians will be satisfied to know that our country consists of one-lourceenth part of the earth, that the Dominion in nearly thirty times as large as the whole of the United Klogdom, and that Canada is 500,000 rquear miles larger than the United States without Alaska, Verily the "few arpents of snow" have increased.

A Farmer's Quarrel.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 25 .- News re celved here from the lower French village tells et a fierce fight between two farmers named MoUracken and Golding. A bey that had been living with the former left him because of ill treatment and went to Golding's. McCracken went after him and when the boy refused to go back knecked him down: Gold-ing interfered and llows were exchanged. McOracken drew a platel but it snapped. He then clubbed it and beat Gulding over the head, cutting him very badly. Golding seized a scythe and slashed his assailant, outting his head, nearly severing an ear and also two fingers of one hand put up to ward off a tlyw. McCracken fled, Neither was fatally it jared. Both gct their wounds dressed, and Golding got out a warrant for McOracken's arrest, but the latter has disappeared.

Bridging the St. Lawrence.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., July 25.-A meeting the Waddington Bridge commission to locate a s'ts for the proposed bridge across the St Lawrence river was held at Potsdam yesterday. The committee on resolutions reported a proposition naming S. C. Chand-ler, of New York ; A. B. Hepburn and Liglie W. Russell, of Canton ; C. E. Sanford of Potsdam, and George W. Sisson a committee to receive subscriptions, making the Washington Trust Company, of New York, the depository, and directing the opening of books there for thirty days from Osteber 15th or until \$250,000 of the ospital stock has been subsoribed and ton per cent, paid in. Another meeting will be held in Canton to decide as to the location of

25,000 29 000 53,000 60,000 100,000 APPROXIMATION PHIZES.

TERMINAL PROFIS. 909 Prizes of \$100 are...... 999 do 100 are.....

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EW FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will te assured by your onclosing an Europo bearing your full address.

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REMEWBER that the payment of Prizes it **SUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

all imitations or anonymous schemes. REMEYBER that the present charter of The Loui-stans State Lottery Company, which the SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S. has decided to be a CONTRACT with the State of Leuislans and part of the Constitu-tion of the State, UCES NOT expire UNTIL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1885. The Legislature of Louislans, which adjourned on the 10th of July of this year, has ordered an AMEND-MENT to the Constitu ion of the State to be abound the the the classic of THE LOUIFIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPARY up to the year NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN. NINETEEN.



5 to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE DI Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDEB CO. Holly, Mich.

For all kinds of Plain and For an Annual Contract of the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infailble. Read the certificates which we publish every week. Dame Ve R. Deimstrais & Lacroix (jr). Fils, 1263 M gnonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth, Montreal,

HOLDEN-AC Blackcastle road. Navap, Co. Meath, Mary, wife of George H. Holden. KELLY-At 71 Catherine's terrace, Droghoda,

John K. Hy. KFENAN-AS Capo Coast Castle, Weit Africa, James Keenso, of 1 Upper Gloucester street, formerly of Constitution Hill,

Dablin. EAHY-At Balilnadee, William Leahy, Jats tacher of Clougodulf National School.

L'ESTRANCE-At La Bergerle, Pertarlington, Queen's Co., Colonel Edward Napoloon L'Estrarge, J.P. McCann-7 t Corn Market, Naas, Michael

M. Carn, 66 years. McCAWLEY -At Malin road, Moville, Henry

M. Cawley, jan., 21 years, M. CFARLAND-At Ca Ucforward, Whillam

M. Farland, 90 years.

MCGARRIGLE-At Lifford, Strabane, Joseph McGarrigie, 31 years, McGowan-At Drummonds house, Manor-

hamilton, county Leitrim, Laurence McGowan, brother of the late Ray. John McGowan, P.P., Kirlough, and of the late Rev. Wm. McGowan, P.P., Mullaghdon, 96 years.

MCNEHLS-At Kilraine, Glerties, Nell Mo-Nells, 73 years. McWilliams-At Market atrect Omagh,

El'z, relict of the late Goorge MoWilliams, Glencull, Cottage, Aughnuloy, 76 years,

togens-At Kingstows, Catherine, wile of Michael Rigers, Bridge st., Ardee.

VARD-At Mceare, Sheeph Gallagher & Scns, Letterkenny, James J. Ward, of Carrickmacross.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Dealness and polses in the

who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Grand and Modest.

LONDON, July 25 — Through a phonograph, yestuday, Mr. Glad. true listened to remarks in reference to himself from General Sherman and others given at a recent assemblage in new York. Many prominent persons were present. Mr. Gladtone was deeply interest-ed. He said : "If anything could lead me to question the soundness of American judg-ment, and make me b. leve Americans liable to be misled from a right under tanding of human nature, it would be the exceeding warmth with which they are always pleased to frame their views of my character.

Success always attends our preparation for emoving the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use, and o sts, including It is now in universal use, and o sts, including is box of ointment, only \$1.50. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breab. Freekles and skin blemishes, as well as tooth ache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the pair we always on hand shoke Face

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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Will do MOBE WOBK for SAME COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients. MCLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY GENUINE,

COOK'S FRIEN

BAKING POWDER

IS PURE,

8

BISMAROK.

How the Ex-Chancellor spends His Time in Retiremont.

NEW YORK, July 27,-Oawold Ottendorfer, editor of the Staats Zeitung, tells an interesting story of the relations now existing between the Government and Prince Bismarck, whose per-sonal friend he is. Prince Bismarck, said he is still at Friederichruhe. The attitude in which he now stands relative to the Empire is to my mind, the most astonishing thing in the history of the great men of the century. That a man so prominent in governmental affairs should in eight weeks, drop out almost com-pletely from public notice is some-thing that us friends (and he himself) cannot understand. At Berlin I met an old friend, an ambassador, whom Prince Bis-marck had appointed, and who has just been driving with the er Chancellor at Friedrichs-rabe. He was impressed with the change that had come over bim. A year ago, said my friend, I breakfasted with Prince Bismarck at Berlin. I breakfasted with Frince Bismarck at Berlin. Hardly had we seated ourselves when the tele-rame begau pouringain. Before we had finished, Ohancellor had forgotten us and his breakfast in the business of the day. He sat there until she afternoon, constautly conressed with the vast details of the work before him. At Fried-richeruhe it was all changed. Prince Bismarck and meaning depressed and seemed wearied, depressed, and

PAINFULLY MOBOSE.

Occasionally he asked after the weather, but concerning the empire and its people he had nothing to say. The ex-Changellor was as digrent a man from Bismarck of a year ago as could be imagined. The people of Germany, continued Mr. Ostendorier, have not forgotten forget that, should international complications arise in the future, Prince Bismark's inexhaustible resources would be greatley missed. But at the same time the people begin to find a new freedom from restraint. They can do and think as they never could do before. They now show any individuality, and thus is is that the great mean of the means and it is that the great mass of the people who honoured and obeyed the Chancellor have almost forgothen the lone.y old man at Fried richeruhe. It is only natural under these circumstances that Prince Bismarck's public utterances made since his dismissal, for such it was, can have no great weight with the German leaders. They are read, to be sure eagerly, but they are not the utterances of the Chancellor. They come from a man who was once the German ruler and who, in the light of present events, was arbitrary in his methods. On the ,whole, the people are glad

THAT HE IS POWEBLESS

and at Friedricharube. The condition of the suppresender Count Von Caprivi is unquestiondence of the Kuperor, however, and the grati-tude of the people. This is why we hear less talk of war than for the last decade. In fact the cry of frontier disturbances, and the con questions, which have been inseparably part of German history in recent years, have no longer a place in popular discussion. Politically the aspect of the empire is not wholly harmonious. Although no elections of importance are pending, it is plain there will occur a new organization of political parties. The old lines so tightly drawn between the strong protectionists and the moderate free traders are giving way to a new order of things. The so-called "corn laws," enacted by Prince Bis-marck, by which the price of bread and other marcs, by which the price of break and other necessaries was increased, and taxes generally scheduled in favour of the land owner, will soon be amended. To avoid these taxes on necessaries other duties must be imposed in their place, and upon the successful carrying out of these income taxes the people look to the new Minister of Finance, M. Miguel, of the new Minister of Finance, M. Miguei, of Frankfort. He contemplates a tax on ex-ohanges in stock receipts, which have never been taxed before, but this has not been done as yet. Prince Bismarck is avowedly desirons of being elected a member of the Reichstag, but not even the Conservatives will nominate him. They are afraid of him. They feel that Deines Bismarch's intrainin into the quiet and Prince Bismarck's intrusion into the quiet and comparatively harmonious current of affairs in Germany 50 day would mean trouble. It is very astonishing.

) ado."

THE SEAL

At Home-A Peculiar Change of Habit.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 27.—A curiods point is suggested by Captain Bonnet, who during the last Administration was at the head of the Revenue Marine Service of the United States, which may have had some bearing upon one of Mr. Blaine's unanswered conundrums. C-ptian Bonnet suggests that the explanation of the condition of things which seems to nuccel Mr. Blaine may he in the fact that it is of the condition of things which seems to puzzle Mr Blaine may be in the fact that it is only since 1886 that the efficial knowledge has been obtained of the habits of the seals in Behring Sea to make their capture in transit to the island to their feeding grounds so profitable an undertaking as it is now. It took Pribylof, the discoverer of the islands which bear his name and which are the chief resort of the seals in Behring Sea are the chief resort of the seals in Behring Sea, three years to discover and locate the islands, shrouded as they are in perpetual fog; but he knew they must exist and devoted all his time to finding them. It is only within the last six years that it has been discovered that there are certain shoals shout 60 miles from land on which we have received in wath numbers at to which we seals resort in vast numbers at the close of the breeding season and gorge themselves to satisfy on the fish which exist there in inexhaustible quantities. Their capture on these feeding grounds is an easy matter. In fact they are frequently taken by hand as they lie asleep on the surface of the water. The scaling schooners take on board the Inuit Indians with their light cances, board the Inuit Indians with their light cances, who sometimes harpoon two or three hundred scales a day, or the vessel themselves spread out gill nets and gather them in by the thousands. Before this peculiarity in the habits of the scal was discovered, Captain Bonnet says, it was not a particularly profitable thing to devote a Voy-age entirely to scal fishing. It was resorted to rather as an incident. Now vessels which pre-inverse thempet they were doing well if they viously thought they were doing well if they brought home a few hundred ekins, bring them in by the thousand, and industry is so enormously profitable that the profits of one srip will fis out five or six vessels for the next srip. This perhaps explains the Canadian trip. This perhaps explains the Usnadian anxiety to have the open sea seal fisheries con-

Oanadian Oanal System.

tinned.

Mr. E. L. Cortheli, the well known bridge engineer, of Chicago, has gene to inspect the Chignecte Ship railway. He stated to the correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, while staying in Quebec, that his trip was undershat the unity and harmony of internal affairs and the preservation of their national dignity abroad in years past was due to Prince Bis-marck's skill as a diplomatist; nor do they farget that should international complications trade between Chicago and Duluth and Mentreal. While in Terente he had interviewe with Mr. Biain, ex-M.P., and Mr. Kivas Tully, who is interested in the Georgian Bay and Teronto Ship rallway scheme. Mr. Keefer and other gentlemen at Oltawa gave blm valuable information. When he was in Montreal on Wednesday he was afforded by Mr. Kennedy an opportunity of examining the Harber commissioners' plans and charts of the river between Kingston and Montreal, and from all the information he could acquire he was satisfied that to deepen the channel to 20 feet there was practically very little to be done and nothing impracticable. He says the Obloago men are very much interested in the scheme by which all the grain of the American Northwest would be brought down by way of the St. Lawrence. The United States are building all their canals for 20 feet and will probably soon be deepening to 24 fest. The harbers are to be built for that. The ably improved. The Chancellor himself is a timid but gifted stateman. Upon assuming the duties of his office he said — "I feel as if I had entered a room." He has the whole confi-merce is blocked and has to be transferred to merce is blocked and has to be transferred to barges or railways, nearly always the latter, and it is thus carried to New York, Balti-

alaberated all the more constitutional intricescies to choose Presidential electors like any State. of his p sition with evident enjoyment the argument, was really a communication metalic of higher the real of the site of previnces will be transformed into of higher the site of privates in the army and the members founded at moh amaging bithington over royal prerogative, and the Tories somewhat rudely implied, so Hell coland was out adrits without guaranteed, the Oburch and State will be separated, and civil marriages will be made ebligatory.

> the possession of a young lady named Miss arvis. The application was made on behalf of Jarvis. E. A. Holman, of the firm of Holman & Hol-man, to whom Miss Jarvis was formally en-gaged, and to whom she refuses to return the engagement ring he gave her,



The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic,

and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have : an efficacy stall times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price,

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachics, digestives and carminatives.

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COD LIVER OIL. sometimes call it Bermuda Bot-led, and many cases of CONSUMPTION.

Bronchitis, Cough

or Severe Cold OF Severe Cold I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensi-tive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hy-pophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine."

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

111 COMMEBCIAL. KONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR PRODUCTION.

The Northwestern Miller says the aggregate flur production last week was 128,200 barrels. Utders are not coming in as freely as millers would like and some nulls are fast catching up with those they had booked abead. There is some talk about the necessity of curtailing pro-TORON TO, July 22 - This morning Judge duosin again scon if business ducs not improve. forgan was asked to replevin a ring at present There has not been much life to the fl ur mar-There has not were much in by she i ut make ket the past work, thus duliness possibly being more since Saturday than before. Prices are about the same. Bakers' and low gradts are not in very good demand for export. Patents are usually reported alow of sale. The export shipments last weak were 43,900 bris. The suppretts last week were \$3,500 bris. The flour output of the Minneapol.s mills for June was the amallest of the present crop year. However, for the past ten months the total grind is \$87,000 barrels ahead of that of last season. The direct exports for June were extremely light, though for the ten months the figures exceed last year's work by half a million

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR-There is a moderate local demand FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand combined with a better enquirá for Quebec some business having been put through in a quiet way for that outy. There has also been a fair export erquiry, but as holders have advanced their ideas is, no further business is reported. It is thought however that buyers on the other side will have to increase their limits. side will have to increase their limits as they evidently want the stuff. Some large export evidently want the stuff. Some large export orders have recently been received at Minnesp-olis, and are now being filled. Olty strong bakers are still selling at \$5 25, other grades of Manitoba Strong bakers being obtainable at \$5 15. In straight rollers there have been sales of several car loads at 4 80; 1 lot selling at \$4.75, and we quote \$4.75 to \$4.90 as to quality. Advices from miller west of Toronto reiterate their statements that dust has done consider able damage to the winter whest. It is stated that the local demand for flour has been con

that the local demand for flour has been con-siderably curtabled this season on account of farmers in this province having grown more wheat than usual last year. Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Patent spring, \$5.50 to \$5.60; Straight roller, \$4.80 to \$5.00; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.75; Superfine, \$3.75 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.25 to \$4.00; City Strong Bakera, \$0.00 to \$5.25; Strong Bakera, \$5.00 to \$5.25; On-tario bags-ruperfine, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Ontario bags-fine, \$1.45 to \$1.65; Ontario bags-extra, \$2.20 to 2.35. (harman, \$0.-The market continues form

UATHEAL &C. - The market continues firm, with a fair amount of business. We quote Standard in bbls at \$4 50 to \$4.60 and granu Standard in bbls at \$4 50 to \$4.60 and granu lated at \$4.65 to \$4 75. Bags are quoted at \$2.20 to \$2.30 for Standard. Rolled cats \$4.50 to \$4.75, and \$2.20 to \$2 30 in bags. Pearl barley \$6.00 to \$6.25 per brl, and pot barley \$4.00 to \$4.25. Split peas, \$4.00 to \$4.25. WHEAT.—The market is quiet and prices on spot are firm and nominal, -No. 1 hard Manisoba wheat being quoted at the wide range of \$1 15 to \$1.18 and No. 2 rbout 20 less. In Chicago the price of No. 2.

less. In Chicago the price of No. 2 spring wheat took quite a jump teday, closing 20 higher than yesterday and 4c CORN-There has been a considerable ad-vance in the price of corn sales of car lots hav-ing been made in this market at 54c to 54b in we lot drift addict 46c in hard

The market in Chicago was stronger and 10 to 15 bigher, closing at 39; to 3980 for August, 391c for September. Oars-The market is quiet and buyers state they can buy on easier terms sales of car lots of Lower Canada being reported at 32c to 40c

Lower Canada being reported at 3% to 40c while Uppar Canada are quoted at 41c to 43c per 32 lbs. Two cars were reported sold in the bountry at 38% per 34 lbs. f.o b. Pras-There is a fair demand and the mar-ket keeps steady at 18c to 79c per 66 lbs. BaRLEY-There has been some enquiry on local secount and the sale is reported of a round lot of fine malting barley at 56c and we quite at 55c to 60c per bushel. Keed barley is quoted at 48c to 50c per bushel. Buckwillar.-The market rules steady at 48c to 50c per bushel of 48 lbs.

MALT. -- Further sales are reported at 800 to 900 in bond, as to quality and quantity. The sales mentioned were small lots.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LABD. LTC .- A fair demand has experienced on country account during the past few days and sales of jobbing lots of Canada short cut mass pork have taken blace at \$17 50 to \$18 00 per bbl. Chicago short cut clear has sold at \$17,00 to \$17 50 in small lots. Of course these prime grand have baded for sound course these prices woud be shaded for round quan tities. Pork in Chicago was firmer to day and a little higher. In Lard there is no particular change, sales aggregating about 1,200 pails of Canadian being made at 8½ to 8½ per 1b, It seems that Fairbanks & Co. missed their Canadian connection after the duty was put on lard. But he determined not to be done out of it, and he has accordingly taken steps to erect a lard re-finery in Montreal which it is said will soon be Oanada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 12c to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 10c; Lacd, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 10c; Lacd, per lb, 11c to 12c; Tallow, com-mon, refined, per lb, 5% to 6Åc.

from indications there will be some fair sized transme.lons to note. At present we have not transme long to note ... At present we have n bave for quotavions. BEBEWAX -- Mark et quist: 24e to 25e per lb. Banswax -- Marz et quise: 346 bo 306 per lo. MAPLE SUGAE AND STRUP. -- Market very quist with demand almost dying out. Quota-tions nominally unobanged at 70 to 740 in round lots; jobbing lota, 740 to 80. Syrup, 600 to 750 per tu and 540 to 540 in wood. HOPS -- Orop reports from Oniario are favor-able and a tair yield is expected. The firmer tone to the market is still maintained on strong forwing and American advisor Oniario are forsign and American advices. Choice Cana-dian 17c to 19a per lb, fair to good 18c to 18c; old stock 5c to 10c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES - About two or three car loads of new oples have been received from Chicago and sales name been made at \$5.75 to \$6 per bri. There is a good demand and the fruit is semine well. Our previous reports regarding the short wen, our previous reports regarding and more crop of early apples have been confirmed by subsequent reports, both from the United States and Canada. LEMONE — A lot of Naples in cases was recei-ved and sold at \$10 00 per case. Messina in boxes sell at \$4.50 to \$5 00.

BAKANAS. — Are scarce both here and in New York, and sales are reported at 90c to \$1.60 per ounch, extra large bunches being quoted at

higher prices. OBANGES.—The season is now almost over, but a few Valencia in cases have sold at \$13 to \$14 per case. OALIFORNIA FRUIT.-Pears have sold at \$4.50

to \$5 per box, plums \$3 to \$5.50 per box. RASPBERRIES.-Western berries are lower sales being made at 10c, 11c, and 13c against 13

to 15c last week. TOMATOES.—A car of tomatoes from Tennes-nee was sold at 50c to 60c per crate for good.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The advance in local green hides has been maintained but the market has continued very quist on account of the small receipts; and business has ruled quiet. Lambukins are firm at 35c to 40c each and calfakins are dull and unchanged at 5c. In western bldes a fair amount of business has been transacted and wise are furnituded all sound. We cupte amount of business has been transacted and prices are firmly held all round. We quote prices here a follows :- No. 1 Toronto at 7c; No. 2 do at 64c; Western buff and upper, No. 1, 7bc; No. 2 do at 64c to heavy steers at 84c to 10c, and Northwest dry hides at 9c. Local green hides, No. 1, 74c; No. 2, 64c, and No. 3, 54c to dealers, and 8c, 7c, and 6c to tanners.

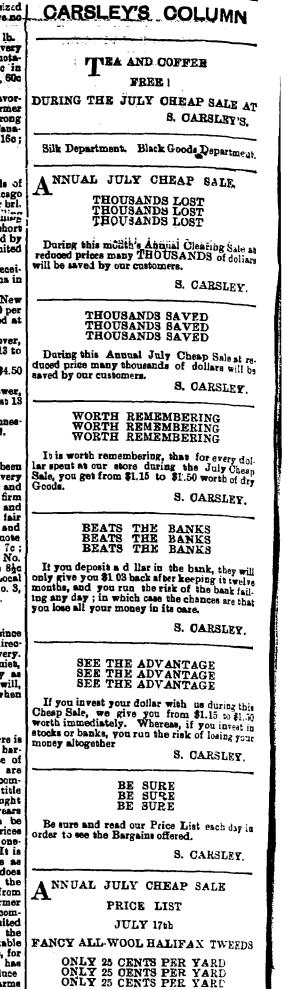
LEATHER.

The leather market has continued quiet since our last, with a quiet movement in the direc-tion of small orders for immediate delivery. But the market, on the whole, continues quiet as shoe men have not commenced regularly as yet. The tone, though, is firm buyers will, without doubt, have to pay full prices when they do go on the market.

NOTES.

According to the London Free Press, there is every prospect for an abundant harvest-a harvest several millions of dollars in advance of last year. The farmers of the province are fairly prosperone, and he = class do not com-plain much of hard times, for they have no title plain much of hard simes, for they have no title to complain, All farm implement can be bought for about half the price they could five years ago, and household furniture, etc., can be booght at a very great reduction of the prices ten years. Dry goods and grocerles are one-third cheaper than they were in 1880. It is true that farm produce does not bring quite as much as it did they were are but then it does much as it did ten years ago, but then it does not cost so much to raise it. And then the purchasing power of a dollar now is fully from one-third to one half more The Ontario farmer is in a prosperous condition, superially as com-pared with the same class of the United States. The agricultural depression in the Eastern States is one of the most remarkable economic facts before to day. In Vermont, for instance, a Commissioner of Immigration has been appointed, who is a fibrings great induce ments to thrifty farmers. Hundreds of farms are lying abandoned, and these buildings, orchards and all, are sold at the rate of from \$2 to \$5 an acre, the State agreeing to loan \$25 and furnish a cow for a stipulated period for each family. Western farmers are not doing very well, but at least they are prospering sufficiently to keep up the value of their lands, The bottom seems to be falling out of the ice market. The demand at consuming centres for

several weeks past has ruled rather slack, the



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A Heinous Offence.

A London deepatch says that the English A London despatch says that the English Sabbatarians are flying at high game, attacking the Queen for violating their commandments. That wicked old lady allows military bands to play on Sunday afternoons on the East terrace of Windsor Castle, and the set of busy-bodies who call themselves the Lord's Day Observance. Society, scandalized by this act, have addressed a latter to the Queen asking her to suppress the bands. They tell her Majesty that the is bindering Christian efforts to instruct the young and to win to holiness multisudes who are in sore need of instruction in the truths of God's holy word.

Heligoland.

The special cable letter to the New York Sunday Times, says : "Heligoland has been alid out of the British empire as smoothly as any new vessel was ever launched from greas runners. At the outset, when the news of the agreement came like a shock to the public, there was a great deal of loud talk on both sides of the House of Commons about defeating the bill for the cossion of the island, but the traditions of English politics are all against interfering with the Foreign Office, which has to hold its own against a lot of practically unfettered Premiers of other countries, and when Mr. Gladstone signified his general approval of the cension the opposition subsided as suddenly as it had arisen. On Thursday, however, the Grand Old Man turned up in the House with a wholly more stirted not. mnerpected point, which took everybody by surprise. He had been during the afternoon at the Edison House to receive a phono-graphic address from the American commitsee, of which Sherman is chairman, in company with Sir William Havoourt. and I noted with some curlosity Mr. Gladstone's evident preoccupation during the ceremony, and members of the Senate will be elected by the Sir William Harcourt's anxious watch upon State Legislatures for a term of nine years. the time and his final peremptory dragging off The members of the Chamber of Representa-of his venerable leader, who betrayed a dispo-tives will be elooted by popular vote, and sition to strp and parley with a Bible commen-issor he met on the way out. It was evident that they had something important on hand, and this something turned out an hour later to

adian canals and the Welland, after being deepened twice, has only 14 feet. If they were all deepened to 20 feet the lake carriers could come straight to Montreal and trade would naturally gravitate to this, the natural and chortest route. Mr. Corthell has, in his time, been engaged in some very important works. Ho was engineer in charge of the jettles at the month of the Mississippi, ohief engineer of the Atlantic and Paolfio Ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and l several other gigantic works.

more, Philadelphia and Boston. There are

only nine feet of water in some of the

Turkish Activities.

LONDON, July 26 .- The News gives the following details of the recent riots at Erzeroum :-- On June 20 the soldiery were ordered te disperse Armenians who were holding a meeting in a churchyard. The soldiers began a massacre of the Armenians, and the Turkish population joined in the attack. The sheps and houses of the Armenians were pillaged. The sack lasted four hours. The Biltish consulate, at which en the same night a fete was being given for the benefit of poor Armenians, was stoned, and its gates and windows boken. The censul and the mam bers of his family took refuge in the cellars of the building, and the fets was abandened. The American mission served as a refuge for fifty fugicives. Numbers of Armenians, relying on the promises of the Turks to escort them to places of safety, were murdered in the streets. Fifty bodies were found, mostly of persons who were bayoneted. Three hundred and fifty persons were wounded and one hundred are missing.

The Eastern War Oloud.

LONDON, July 27.—A despatch from Vienna rays M. Stambuloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, will assemble the colonels of all the Bulgarian regiments and the deputies of all the Beading towns at Sofia on August 3, when Bul-garla will be proclaimed independent and Prince Ferdinand be deulared King. The Standard's correspondent at Sofia says: "The English ambassador, Sir W. A. White,

arrived at Constantinople at an opportune mo-ment to stiffen the Porte's resolution to resist the demand of Russia note. If Tarkey had yielded to Russia's menace a continuance of The North German Gazette says : The journey

of Emperor William to Russia has given rise to baseless rumors. Nothing more is expected from the meeting with the Ozar than that a triendly interchange of ideas may do away with existing difficulties and secure peaceable relations between Germany and Russia.

Constitution Mongers at Work.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 22.—The constitu t en projected for the proposed "United States of Brazil" by the Military Junts, pro-vides that the president and vice president shall be elected in directly through an electoral college for a term of six years. The members of the Senate will be elected by the their term will be three years. There will be a supreme federal tribual, consisting of fifthe they had something important on hand, and this something turned out an hour later to be a protest against the theory that any treaty ahould be made contingent upon its ratification by Parliament Treaty making was a prerogative of the Grown, Mr. Gladstone said, and he presentation in the Chambers and the right set in the Chambers and the right set in the contract of the set in the contract of

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CERTIFICATE.

in y eight year old cond suffered with consump-tion, brought on by poorness of the blood, and after consulting several doctors without success, I was advised to try Mdms. Demarais & Lacroix, Mignonne street, who, after hearing of the disease, promised to effect an immediate cure. At the end of one week the child suffered so intensely with the medicine administered that I was about to give up hope, but the en-couragement I got from Mdme. Demarais & Lanroix caused me to continue the medicine, which in three weeks time completely cured my child. Those similarly affected should lose ne time in sseing Mdme. Desmarais & Lacrois, or calling on me for confirmation of this certificate. I am under an eternal obligation to Mdme. Desmarals & Lacroix, as my child's life is due to their effective treatment.

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DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER .- The past week has developed no special features in the market, except that hold ders of Western have been offering it on the market at very low prices, and we hear of sales of 200 pkgs of selected Western at 131c, for the Newfoundland and lower ports trade. Since these sales were made car loss of selected West-ern have been offered at 150 delivered here, which is said to be within it par lb of cost price. Oreamery is very quies and holders are commencing to get a little uneasy as they find buyers are not running after them. The sale of a lot of about 80 pkgs was made at 171c at the factory; all June made. It is said however factory; all June made. 15 18 said however that buyers would not give over 17c to day for fresher goods. Eastern Townships dairy is tresher doub at 16a to 17b for finest. We quote:

quote: Ureamery, 16c to 17c; Eastern Townships, 15c to 16c; Morrirburg, 15c to 16c; Western, 12c to 13fc; Old butter, 8c to 10c. CHERGE.—The market is quiet and prices have declined fully for the week, fucest white and colored being quoted at 8fs to 8fc, with sales of underpriced goods at 7c to 7fc. The report that the Dominion steamer I date was ashore on the South West Point Auticesti, with 39,000 boxes of chease aboard, created considerable axcise. of cheese aboard, created considerable excite-ment among the members of the cheese trade for should this large amount of cheese be delayed or be a total loss it will prob-ably cause great inconvenience on the other side, and some fear that it may affect prices side, and some fear that it may affect prices temporarily. Last week's shipments were very heavy, amounting to about 105,000 boxes, and it is estimated that this week's exports will aggregate somewhere about 60,000 boxes. The weather keeps all that can be desired for hand-ling, and the quality of July's is said to be ex-cellent. Af Brockville to-day 6,600 boxes were offered, and sales were made of 5,600 boxes at

So to Sig. Finest White, So to Sig; Finest Colored, So to Sig; Medium, 70 to 720.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

figure.

Eggs .- The market continues firm at an advance over last week's prices. Sales have been made at 14c to 15c, and we quote 14c to 15c as to quantity, recent sales being at the latter

igure. BEANS.—Country advices again report the prospects of the bean crop as poor in spite of the better turn reported last week. The mar-ket here continues firm with prices unchanged; \$1.60 to \$1.85 in jobbing lote; old stock \$1.50 to \$1.60

id tro 5.50 10 24 a ton for im mediate delivery. The green men are not the only ones who have dropped money in the ice business this season.

ASSIGNMENTS

The assignments last week were as follows :-QUEBEC.-Montreal, Aler. Obsput, bardware. P. E. Fugere, grocer, &c. George Lapointe, Contractor. W. & G. H. Tate, dry dock. ONTABLO.-Tara, John J. Kug, saddler. Thorold, Mrs. E. Culverbouse, jeweiler. Toronto, Dunlop & Hardy, builders; Thomas Hardy boot & shore

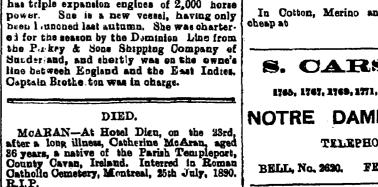
Hardy, boot & shoes. Nova Scotia.-Greenvile, Robs. M. Rushton, general store. New BRUNSWICK.-Moneton, Moss & Son,

ewellers. Among the smaller failures of the week are the following :-J. B. Garratt, grocer of Wel-lungton, Ont; James W. McCormick, of Clements, N.S.; W. J. Jones & Son, plas-ters, of Kingston, and R F. Davey, jeweller, of Port House of Port Hous.

CHICAGO, July 28.-The endeavors of the shorts to cover and additional reports of dry weather had the effect this morning of causing a higher and excited opening in wheat, ourn and cats. Wheat started in with a rush at a range of 953 to 96; and, on a heavy demand from the shorts, held atsadily at the higher point until 10.45, when it was quoted 953. Corn, acting under she same conditions, started in advect the cents higher then Structure in almost two cents higher than Saturday's close at 451 to 46, and soon advanced to 471 under also av 10 to 30, and solve advanced to 4,5 opening it dropped to 468. Oata were also higher, September being 33. At 10.45 the price had advanced to 384.

A Steamer Wrecked.

The steamship "Idahe," chait ared by the Deminion Line for the St Lawrence trade this summer, is stranded near South Point, on the south-cast coast of Anticesti. The "Idaho" left Mentreal Monday the 21st with a full carge, comprising 89,000 bushels of grain, 269 head of ca. the belonging to Messre, Exins & Flanagan, Toronto, and Mr. Delerimier, Moutreal, 89 sheep and about 40,000 bergs of cheese. It is feared that the "Idaho" will never come off, and that she will shertly become a total wreck. Should the water reach the grain cargo, it will probably swell it so to burst the steamer. The agents are anxiously awaiting further particulars, which they expect hourly. The ship went ashere in a fog early on Wednesday merning. The "Idahe" is a steamer of 2,4000 tons register, and 4,000 tons actual capacity. She is 374 feet long, has a width of beam of 42 feet, and has triple expansion engines of 2,000 horse power. Sue is a new vessel, having only been lounoned last autumn. She was chartere i for the season by the Dominian Line from the Parkey & Sone Shipping Company el Surder and, and shortly was on the owne's line batweeh England and the East Indies. Captain Brothe ton was in charge.



[Irish, N. Y. and Boston papers please

