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VOL. XLI., NO. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

MORE COERCION.

Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon Arrested

On the Eye of Their Departure for this Continent—The Presexs.

Dublin, September 18.—John Dillon was arrested this morning at his residence near this city. He was conveyed on a special train to Tipperary accompanied by a large military escort. William O'Brien was arrested at Glengariff and taken to Cork. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Mesers. Sheedy and Condon, members of the House of Commens, Patrick O'Brien and Rev. David Humphreys, of Tipperary. The charges on which Mr. Dillen was arrested were conspiracy and inciting the tenants en Smith Barry's estate not to pay their rents. Later information shows Mr. Dillon was arrested at Ballybrack, where he was visiting his nucls. He was hurried under a strong guard and with the utmost secrecy to the railway station, where a special car was in waiting. As soon as he entered this the train was started for Dablin. Only a brief scop was made here, when the prisoner was carried on to Tipperary, the tenants of which town he is charged with having incited to refuse payment of rent to their landlord, Smith-Barry. The arrest of William O'B. Ean was made at the Girugarifi hotel. Mrs. O'Brien was prosect. Incomarges against O'B ien are based en specahor made by him a: L'merick and Tupperary, as which it is alleged he advised his and tors not mit to pay rent. From Glangariff OB is was immediatoly taken to Cirk. A warrant his been issued for Mr. Daton, who has been so we in the work of the Land Langue. The police are keeping a strict watch of the headquarture of the Land League in Darlin. Persons entering or leaving are surjected to close scruticy. Despatches from Toperary report that the organizms of the local breach of the league are under close police antvellance. The activity of the police indicates that the authorities contemplate further arrests. It is considered probable that warrants are already out against many leaders in the Land League of secondary rank who have made themselves obnexious by the active part they have taken in the resent anti-rent campaigns. This sudden action of the Government has fallen like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The Irish Nettonalists had no suspicion of the impending plew and are at a loss to know what it means. Mingled surprise and ladignation are the prodominent feelings. De anatches from various parts of Ireland show

MR. DILLON IN AN INTERVIEW after his arrest said the object of the Government in taking such a stap was a mystory to him unless it was their intention to prevent the mission of himself and his associates to America. He was sure, however, that the Americans would not deprive the tenants of the Tipperary and other estates of needful support, slikeugh it might be impossible for Mr. O'Brien and himself to go to America and make a personal appeal on their behalf. In his opinion the arrests would de more harm to the opponents of the tenants than dozan public meetings. Mr. Dillon also re-marked that the coincidence of a priest denouncing the Irish agitation at the very mement when the warrants for the arrest of himself and his associates were being drawn would appear to many not to be a mere ac-Happily he had satisfied himself that the reports of dissension in the Irish party were unfounded and that their ranks presented an unbroken front. He and O'Brien were booked to sail on the Teutonic October

that the Nationalists are everywhere greatly

excited at the arrests.

In the Tipperary court formal evidence of the arrest of O'Brien was given before Magis. trate Irwin and Mr. Rouan, who conducted the presecution, asked that O'Brien be remanded until Thursday. Counsel for O'Brien cross examined Inspector Raffer with a view of showing that alshough O'Brien had cemmitted the alleged lilegal acts in June no steps had been taken for his arrest until it was heard that he was going to America. The inspector denied that the mission to America had anything to de with the case. Mr. O'Brien here romarked that the whole world knew the Government's metive for making the arrests. Mr. O'Brien was admitted to bail, Canon Cahill being the surety. On the application of Mr. Ronan warrants were issued for the arrest of other members of the National League. Mr. Dillon also was balled, giving £1,000 as scourity. He was

remanded until Toursday.

The warrant mentions effences occurring between March and September. There was a slight disturbance outside the court house. A cenetable served a summens on Mr. Sheehy at his residence, but did not arrest him. At a meeting in Tipperary two boycetted shippers asked fer admittance to the league.

Mr. Dillen returned to this city. A large crowd of people, accompanied by a fife and drum band, were waiting at the station for Mr. Dillen, who drove in the Lord Mayor's carriage to his own residence.

WHERE HE ADDRESSED THE PEOPLE FROM THE

At Cork a meeting of Nationalists this evening expressed indignation and protected

against the arrests made to-day.

Mr. O'B ien and wife arrived at Tipperary at 9 o'clook to night. The public lamps were not lighted. The couple were enthusiastically cheered during their passage through the town. Canon Cabill and other friends met them at the Court house. The Parnellites expect a general raid by the Government with a view to suppress the National League all round. Mr. Parnell is making arrangements for an early meeting of his followers in

T. P. O'Connor and James O'Kelly, M.P. will probably take the berths on the steamer Teutonio, which Dillon and O'Brien had

secured. Lendon, September 18.—There was no not call ourselves the children of Christ.

abatement of interest throughout the day in the Irish arrests. Up to 7 e'clook this even ing no definite information had reached Lendon of the specific utterrances of Dillen and O'Brien on which the warrants for their arrest were based. Neither had the Gevernment given out any efficial explanation which would throw light upon the sudden and unexpected resert to a vigorous Irish pelicy. It is commenly supposed to-right that the estensible grounds for O Brien's arrest are to be found in a very plain speech that he made last Sanday to an assemblage of peasants at Sibuli, in county Cork. He dwelt upon the failure of the potate crop and spoke of the gloomy outlook for widespread distress which reland must face this winter. Warming to his theme he said :- "Fer tens of thousands of small farmers throughout Ireland it will become a question this winter whether they are to have food or their landlerds." Confronted with such an alternative he thought there should be no hesitancy as to a choice. He advised the tenants on every estate to meet and consult as to what proportion, if any, of their rent they could honestly pay. When that question had been determined they should all abide by the decision. If the farmers, he said, should give to the landlords money which was

NERDED TO BUY BREAD

for their oh ldren their Irish leaders would not dare to appeal to the world to come to the resone of such a resion of slaves. But if tenants would absolutely refuse to pay a panny of rent until every family that alled the soil was placed beyond the reach of starvation, then if the Government evicted starving people from their poor homes it would be except out of existence by a a torrent of E glish indignation, and the whole strices has various bass bluew bluew be a riving nce for the benefit of the tenants.

Michael Devict was interviewed this aftertoon in repard to the arrests. He took a very hep-ful view of the situation and thought this off of would be entirely favorable to the Irien cause, "If Moore, Dillon and O'Brien," he said, "had de liberately set out to device plane for increasing the popularity of the plan of campaign and heightening the prostige of the Land league they could not have accomplished their purpose to any way more successfully than by inducing Mr. Balfour to take precisely the stop that he has then of his ewn volution. It is just what they wanted. There had begun to be a feeling in Ireland that the plan of campaign had been carried for enough. These arrests will be enie to rouse public sentiment in its favor again. Mr. Balfour has not made a greater mistako since he has been in chief authority over Ireland.

LONDON, September 19 -The News says: Balfour has met Ireland's famine appeal after his fashion, and I arcomm it dan act of stupendous folly. We are slow to believe him studid enough to desire to prevent their mission to America, because others are going in their stead and will meet with a apleaded reception. It is difficult, indeed, to assign

say rational metive." The Chronicle says :- "The Parnellite taunts regarding Balfour's indifference have at last drawn the badger. He probably intended to avert diserder in Ireland, for it is nrl kely that he wanted to prevent Dillon and O'Brien from going, and to send Parnell

er others to America. MR. O'BRIEN SPEAKS.

London, September 19.-O'Brien in an interview to day said he could not imagine what infatuation had driven the Government te make the arrests. "It is easy to see," he said, "what they are driving at. They are making a supreme effert to crush ont the organization of the tenants for concerted action. This they expect to accomplish by simultaneous clearances on all estates where the plan of campaign has been adopted. The evicted tenants they calculate on thus having helpless at their feet."

"But can such a pelloy be successful?" was asked.

" No," Mr. O'Brien, replied, "it is in my epinion a piece of inconceivable felly, but it seems (lear to me this is what the Govern-

ment propose to attempt."

"It is held by many," the correspondent said, "that the main purpose of Mr. Balfour in making the arrests at this time is to prevent Mr. Dillon and you from making your contemplated trips to America."

"That does not seem a probable theory to me," replied Mr. O'Brien, "but if it is the true one a more absurd calculation was never made, even by the present Chief Secretary for Ireland. Far from preventing our appeal to America he has made it fer us in the mest striking and impressive way. The story of these arrests will ring throughout America like a trumpet note compared with which our voices would have been feeble and ineffective. All Irish-Americans know that Tipperary is the key to the fight fer They will take care to frustrate Ireland. the 'dastardly calculations of the Govern-

mert. "What do you think, Mr. O'Brien," the perrespondent asked, "will be the ultimate effect of the Government's present course on

the cause you represent?" "It will be altegether beneficial," Mr. O'Brian replied without heeltation. "It will aleso up the ranks of our fellowers, revive drooping courage and banish every shadow of dissension. The combination in Tipperary is absolutely impregnable. It cannot be shaken."

[Continued on eighth page.]

Refused Aid.

QUEBEC, September 20.—The ship laborers' society of Quebec bas declined to give any aid to the strikers at the Allan's wharf.

Patience is the finest and wealthiest part of fortune and the rarest too. Patience lies at the root of all pleasures as well as of all power. Hope herself ceases to be happiness when impatience accompanies her.

If we will not accept humiliations let us

MR. H. J. CLORAN.

An Eventful and Energetic Life.

From Schoolboy to Crown Counsel-An Active Career Described.

HENRY JOSEPH CLORAN, B.C.L., Barrister, Montreal, was born in that city on the 8th May, The former, Joseph Cloran, is a native of Co. Galway, and the latter, Ann Kennedy, is from Co. Limerick. Having received his primary education in the Christian Brothers' school at Co. Limerick. Having received his primary of the largest and most important constituent of the largest and most im 1868, where he made a complete and successful course of classical studies. On graduating from cullege in 1875, he left for Europe, where during three years he prosecuted a course of scienvific, philosophical and theological studies in the celebrated college of St. Sulpice, in Paris, During his sojourn in Europe he visited Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Ireland, and returned to Canada abrougly equipped for the combats of the future with an extensive stock of knowledge, and a precious caseable of information on the Irish question and general European politics. On his return home Mr. Cloran filled politics. On his return home Mr. Cloran filled for a year a professorahip of English literature in his alma mater, Montreat College. He then took a course of law in the universities of Lavel and McGill, and graduated from the latter with the degree of B.C. He studied in the clices of the eminout legal firm of the late Edward Carter, Q.C. Hou. K. Chu-ch, now judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; and of Hon. J. A. Chapleau, ex-Premier of Quebec and now Secretary of State. At the close of his now Secretary of State. At the close of his law studies the editorship of the Montreal Post and of The True Witness became vacant in 1882 by the resignation of J. C. Fleming. This responsible and important position was offered



HENRY J. CLORAN, B C L.

to Mr. Cloran, who accepted, and then com menced a journalistic career which has been crowned with marked success. We have no need to dwell upon the cleverness, judgment and ability displayed by Mr. Cloran in the functions of editor, nor upon the success he achieved. An Irish Canadian, and an uncompromising Home Ruler, like all patrictic Irishnen, he ranks among the number of those broad and liberal minds who do not shub themselves up in the narrow circle of an exclusive programme. The cause of the half breeds of the Northwest-which is, after all, the same in many respects as that of the Trisb people—naturally found in Mr. Cloren a willing and earnest advo-cate. His attitude on the Northwest and Riel questions was inspired by the purest and most patriotic of mutives. Living in the midst of French Canadians, whose friend he is, and a patriot from a Canadian as well as an Irish standpoint, Mr. Cloran rightly believed he was consistent with himself in joining with them in the province of Quebec to defend provincial rights and autonomy. He finds, with much reason, that Home Rule, if it is good for Iraiand, is equally good for Canada; and he has, in consequence, labored with all liberal minds for the cause of provincial autonomy. for the cause of provincial autonomy, which is, in Canada, the condition necessary to ensure union and harmony among the different races, and consequently the condition essential to the future grandeur and prosperity of our country. Mr. Cloran's public and political career began on the 16th November 1885, when he was unanimously chosen at a meeting of citizens, jointly with George H. Duhamel, now the solicitor general of the province, to fill the position of secretary to the national movement that was inaugurated to secure the defeat and overshrow of Sir John A. Macdonald's government for the mal-administration of the North west territories, and the execution of the leader of the half-breeds. He took a prominent pert in the historic mass meeting of fifty thousand people, assembled, from all parts of the propeople, assembled, from all parts of the pro-vince, on the Champ de Mars, Montreal, where he distinguished himself at one bound as an orator capable of speaking in both the French and English languages. He went through the famous winter campaign in 1886, and during the late provincial elections he fought a brilliant late provincial elections he fought a brilliant and victorious battle in company with Messrs. Laurier, Mercier, Bellerose, Duhamel and Bergeron, which resulted in the final overthrow of the old Conservative government, and the general break up of the Tory and "Bleu" party which had anythrolled the destining of Outburghline and Conservative and Conservative and Conservative and Conservative Conservation and Conservative Conservative Conservation and Conservative Conservation and Conservative Conservat which had controlled the destinies of Quebe which has convenied the destines of Quedec almost uninsamptedly since confederation. No one contributed more to the establishmens of the Nationa' administration of the Hon. Honore Mercier in Quebec than Mr. Cloran. There was not a National candidate who made a vain appeal to him for assistance. Always in the breach, and always at the disposal of his friends, Mr. Cloran covered almost the entire province; he addressed mass meetings in over forty counties, and everywhere he appeared he won the esteem and the confidence of the peo-ple who heard him. In the short space of one year he became one of the most popular orators and one of the political lights of the prevince. Mr. Cloran placed himself at the service of the Liberal party to hight out the election campaign in Ontario, and put down the "No Popery" brigade in favor of the Mowat administration, which carried the standard of honest governwhich carried the standard of honest govern-ment and of civil and religious liberty. He took an active part in the struggle in the counties of Gleugarry, Stormont and Prescots, where the three Liberal candidates were elected by large majorities. In showing no hesitation

to go to Ontario to assist the Liberal rovernment of Mr. Mowat, Mr. Cloran and his Quebec friends contributed much towards giving its friends contributed much towards giving its true signification to the National movement. They clearly proved thereby that in the minds of none of them there never was harbored the slightest thought of a war of races, as was pretended by the Tory press and speakers; that far from attempting to divide and separate the different races, they were, on the contrary ready and willing to strengthen more firmly than are the hoods that units us from one end han ever the bonds that unite us from one end to the other of the Dominion, trrespective of race and creed. In the general elections of 1887 for the House of Commons at Ottawa Mr. Cloran was selected by the Liberal party as their standard bearer for Montreal Centre, one

to give proof of his energy and ability in occupying honorary positions in a number of literary, athletic and national and other organizations to which he was called by the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. It was thus that he was elected president of the Catholic Young Men's Society of Montreal, in 1880 and 1881. He was chosen secretary of the Parnell Reception Committee, which was the grandest accorded the great Irish leader in his memorable visit to America seven years ago. He has filled the office of president of the Press Association of the province of Quebec. An amateur of Canadian sports he filled the office of president of the Shamrock Lacrosee club. A Home Ruler, ha is president of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League. He was a delegate to the Irish National Convention at Chicago in 1886, where he distinguished himself by two elequent speeches. He was chairman of the father of the League, a reception which has never been surpassed for brilliancy and enthusiasm. He is the president of St. Patrick's Society; and is a director of the Montreal Dioceran Colonization Society, under the presidency of his Grace Mgr. Fabre. At the convention of the Young Liberals of the Dominion, held last July, he was selected as the Irish Representative from Quebec province on the ex-ecutive committee. Mr. Chran was also a delegate to one Central Trades and Labor Council, in the foundation of which he took an active pars. Since pis debut in public life he has not ceased to interest himself in the welfare of the working classes. His pen and voice were always at their service. He was also the chief organizer of the immense popular demonstrations and receptions accorded to William O'Brien, M.P., editor of United Ireland, on the

memorable occasion of the latter's visit to Mon treal. Having abandoned journalism he prepared himself for the bar, and on on the 7th July, 1887, after a severe and brilliant examina-tion, he was admitted with honors to the practice of the law. Although still young in years Mr. Cloran has acquired much valuable experi

ence, and, as has been seen, has played an hon-orable and influential role in society, and base rendered distinguished service to his country. Mr Cloran married, in 1882, Agnes, the third daughter of Michael Donovan, a leading Irish citizen and business man of Montreal. Mr, Cloran was appointed Crown Prosecutor for the city and district of Montreal September 1, 1890.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Our character is our will; for what we will

That is a barren soul which has never brought forth fruits of pamence through the travail of euffering. We receive grace as as hundred, and we cor respond as twenty; or we receive as twenty,

and correspond as one.

Singularity in the Christian life is more often a token of pride than of true virtue. The incere Christian is always simple. How many spring times and seed-times have

we lost how many a summer is past without a harvest? how many an autumn without Where is thy faith? Stand firmly and with

perseverance; take courage and be patient; comfort will come to thee in due time.—Thomas There is no want of the soul which Christianity does not satisfy; there is no civilization that it does not enlighten and purity.—Car-

dinal Gibbons. God looks in compassion on our heavy hours and mournful days, our secret indignation, our shame which burns inwardly, our bruised and

trombling hearts. If you would be exempt from uneasiness, do nothing which you know or suspect is wrong; and if you wish to enjoy the purest pleasure, do everything in your power which you

know is right. There never was any one whose life was fulled of endless employments, or more broken by countless interruptions, than the life of Our Blessed Lord. This may show us the most laborious may be the holiest Saints.

A person may say I am not much concerns how long I remain in Purgatory, provided l may come to eternal life. Let no one reason thus. Purgatory fire will be more dreadful than whatever torments can be seen, imagined or endured in this world .- St. Casar of Arles.

Nearly all the misfortunes of life come from muunderstandings. If only one could explain stood could only come to an understanding with those who have badly expressed themselves how many misfortunes would be avoided, and how many beart-aches !

It is certain that if we love God as we ought if we bear to our Divine Redeemer tender and grateful hearts; if we realize the Communion of Saints, and the loving and living relations which bind them to us and us to them; if we be conscious of their love to us and their prayers for us; if we have child like hearts, holy, lov-ing, and filial towards our heavenly Father; then it is certain that, next after Jesus, our veneration and our love will be given to her whom he loves with all the filial reverence and all the tender love of His Sacred Heart .-Cardinal Manning.

Opedience to the will of God is a work of di

before it under whatsoever guise it may reveal itseif; by yielding ourselves in gladness of mind both to do and suffer it; counting it a holy discipline and a loving correction of our own will-fulness, by praying Him never to stay Hie hand till the power and will of self be abolished from our regenerate being.

Though martyrdom by the scaffold or the sword be past, there are other martyrdoms to be suffered. There is the martyrdom of charity in the pestilence, the martyrdom of zeal in wearing our life and strength for the souls of men; there is the martyrdom of a will, prompt and ready for life or for death, in behalf of the truth and the church.

KIDNAPPING.

A strang Story from Woodstock Ont-And an Almost Fatal shot. Woodstock, Ont., September 20.-George Whitmore, a photographer, of Detroit, is in gaol here on the charge of shooting Mrs. Cor-nelius Wilcox, of Delmer, with intent to murder. The quarrel which resulted in the shooting arose out of Whitmore's attempt to gain posses. arose out of Whitmore's attempt to gain possession of the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox. The girl, now eleven years of agc, was born out of wedlock and was adopted by the Wilcox's when a baby. The mother of the child some years after became the wife of Whitmore. She persuaded her husband to try and bring the child to live with her. So far as known no claim was ever made upon Wilcox or his wife for the child until the shooting. Whitmore claims to have consulted Solicitor White and to have received from him the advice to go and demand custody of the child and use force demand custody of the child and use force if necessary. Accompanied by a constable named Masters, of Sandwich, Wednesday night Whitmore came on to Filsonburg and drove to Delmer, where Wilcox keeps a store and the post office. Entering the store the men de-manded that the giri be banded over to them, and being refused seized for. Whitmore drew a revolver round received his claim, and Wile x and his wife seized Whismore and raised an outery which attracted the neighbors, and in the strug-gle Whitmore, intentionally or otherwise, fired the revolver. The ball statered the fleshy part of Mrs. Wilcox's right hip and bloughed cown along by the bone thirteen inches. Whitmor was disarmed and bound amid great excitement and a constable sent for. Masters, in the mean-time, fled and boarded a west bound train for nome. The case was investigated, and Whit-more was committed. Wild reports were cur-rent that Mrs. Wilcox was dead, but the bullet has been extracted. The wound is not so serious as at first supposed, and she will re-

RUMORED DISSENSIONS

Among the Conservatives over the O'Brien

Atlion Arrests. NEW YORK, September 22.- "A Member o Parliament" cables to the Herald as follows :--The rumore of serious dissensions in the Conservative perty concerning the arrest of Dillon and O'Brien may be dismissed as groundless. The party, with few exception, will stand by Balfour ; but it is generally felt that the diffi culties of transacting Parliamentary business in November are greatly increased by Balfour's sudden activity. Mr. Parnell, who was dis-posed to support the Ministerial Land Purchase bill, cannot in the face of the imprisonment of his two chief lieutenauts. Will be impri coded? Upon that everything depends. If the pro-secution should fail the Ministry will have com-mitted suicide. Lawyers here entertain grave doubts whether the accused are guilty of the specific charge on which they were arrested-criminal compiracy. They contend the charge could not be maintained before any English court; but the case will be tried in Ireland; that alters everything. It is not likely the Government has incurred any risk of failure. Irish law officers were carefully consulted beforehand. All advised prosecution. The Government confidently expect Dillon and O'Brien to be sentenced to six months. This will bring about a crisis that may decide how long the present Parliament will continue to exist Public opinion in England seems stagnant or indifferent about the whole matter. A few days before the arrest O'Brien exulted over the collapse of the Coercion act, and boasted he and Dillon had inst delivered far and away stronger speeches in Tipperary than anything for which he had formerly been sent to jail. This admis sion will be pressed against him on the trial. It is a strange fact that none of Mr. Parnell's friends have been able to communicate with him during the past three days. He is in seclusion once more, but must come out now and say something for his supporters. He is believed to be anxious to keep quiet till the O'Shea case is decided. He looks forward to the result of that with perfect confidence. It is said that a settlement out of court would not be difficult to

New Cardinals to be Created.

LONDON, Sept. 23 .- The Scottish Leader save that coincident with the elevation of Mgr. Stoner to the Cardinal te as the third representative in the Roman Catholic Church of England, the news came yesterday from Rome that three other English speaking prelates will be elevated to the Sacred College. These are Archbishop Wm. J. Walsh, representing the Church of Ireland; Archbishop Kenrick, representing the Church of America, and Arch-bishop Charles Eyre, representing the Church of Scotland. A dispatch from Rome says the announcement that Archbishop Walsh will be created a cardinal is premature.

The Cause in the West.

We publish this week a letter addressed by Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, to the TRUE WITNESS of that city. The communication has reference to the impending famine in Ireland. We feel sure our subscribers one and all will take into considoration the advisability of aiding the dis-tressed people of Ireland at this trying time. Mr. Curran is to be highly commended for the prompt and business-like manner in which he endeavors to premete this much needed assistance to the people at home. In all mat-ters relating to faith and fatherland he is ever the first in the front rank, and always ready to devote his splendid talents and energy to forward the interests of both. Hon, Senator Murphy, it will be seen, has kindly consented to act as treasurer. A true and staunch Irish Catholic is Senster Murphy, and we rect and simple consciousness. It is to be wroughs in us by its own self-confirming power. It is by doing the will of God; by recognizing it in all the changes of life: by reading the expression of the Divine mind in the course of this troubled world; by bowing ourselves down doubt not his influence will be the means of helping the mevement very materially. All Government of which I was a member contributions sent to this office will be When the United States gave netice to be premptly acknowledged and ferwarded to the minate that treaty we regretted it very mu

THE PREMIER SPEAKS

Upon the McKinley Tariff Bill

At the Catholic Church Picnic at Morris burg-No Cause for Fear.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 -In fulfilment of a promise made last winter to Rev. Father Twomey, of Morrisburg, to attend a pionic to be held under the auspices of the Reman Catholics of that place this month, Sir John Macdenald, accompanied by his celleague, Sir John Thompson, visited the pleasant little town in Dundas county to-day. Unfortunat ly there had been heavy rains over night and it was deemed unwise to hold an out-door demonstration, and the pionio, therefore, took the form of a gathering in the Music hall. The Premier and the Minister of Justice reached Morrisburg at 1 o'clook, and the many met at the depot by Ray Father and were met at the depot by Rev. Father Twomey and a number of leading citizens. As the Premier walked along the station platform he was greated with hearty cheers.

Lunch was partaken of at the presbytery, and at 2 c'clock the distinguished party proceeded to the Music Hall, which they found occupied by a large audience. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas McDonald, roeve of the town, and among those on the plat-form, in addition to Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson, wore: Rev. Father Twomey, Rev. Father O'Brien, Waddington, N.Y.; State Senator Pierce, of Brooklyn; Copt. Farlinger, of Morrisburg; Rev. Dean Gauthier, of Brookville: Rev. Father Matheon, of Cornwall, and others. The preceedings were commenced by the chairman readlig an address of welcome to the Promier and Minister of Justice. Incidentally it applied the poet's words to Sir John Macdonald as

Crowned on fortune's slopes The pillar of the people's hopes. The centre of the state's desire.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD in rising to reply was greeted with prolouged applause. After thanking the audience for the flattering address presented to him he said it was not his intention to inflict a polittest speech on them. That was not the first occasion on which he had visited Morrisburg. He had been there previously with the object of carrying the country for the Conservatives. (Choors and laughter.) That purpose having wen accomplished, he must wait until it was closer to the next general election before he would need to make a political speech to them I think, continued the Premier, that as Canadians we can pride ourselves on the position our country has taken among the nations of the earth, on the pedestal Canada has atand the credit she en people are as true to those luterests in the future as they have been in the past, I doubt not that we shall grow to be a great nower. Without reference to party I believe, and I know that the vast majority of the people of Canada are true to their country and are proud of its position. We have a distinguished senator from the state of New York en this platform. He and I will never quarrel, but we will agree to disagree on some things. He will think the United States is the linest country in the world, and I will calmly and honorshly beg leave no doubt that, and to state that there are seme people on this side of the line who hold that in everything except in

the desire to extend and DEVELOP THE TRADE

point of population Canada is the equal-I

will not say the superior -of the country to

the south of us. Closely connected as you

are with the neighboring country, your re-

lations might be intimate commercially, secially and otherwise, and, as far as Canada

is concerned, as far as Candian public men are concerned, witout reference to politics er

political differences, they are all united in

between the two countries. (Cheers.) Socially, I know that the relations between the two countries are perfect. In my experience, living as I done near the irontier all my life, I have seen how readily the young maidens of Canada, if they see the hands of Yankees come across the line for them, they will not hesitate to become emigrants and themselves cross to the States. (Laugnter.) We find some of these obstructive Americans coming to take our handsemest girls and carrying them across the line. There is a perfect secial reciprocity there and no Mr. McKinley dare introduce a bill to prevent that kind of reciprocity. (Lughter.) All I can say to our young men, many of whom I see before me just new, is this "Cross the line; invade the enemy's country, de it boldly and determinedly. take the richest and handsemest Yankee girls you can find and annex them." (Much laughter.) But there is another matter bearing en our relations with the United States to which I wish to refer briefly. Lagislation is now taking place in the United States-'t is not yet passed, but I have not much doubt It will pass substantially as it now stands—called the McKirley bill. There may be some medifications in it before it gets the senction of the president and becomes law. Well, we would sather that it did not pass, but we may make up our minds that the law is coming into force. We must not disguise from ourselves that that legislation, whether intended to be friendly or not, I cannot say—I do not wish to attribute metives, at all events, with our present evidence—but whether it is intended to be friendly to Canada er net its effect will be detrimental to Canadian interests. It will check, obstruct and have a tendency to diminish the commordial intercourse between the two coun-

trica. THAT IS NO FAUNT OF OURS. The first reciprocity treaty—that of 1854 although the terms were settled before I had enything to do with it—was passed by the Government of which I was a member. When the United States gave netice to ter-Continued on fith page.]

WHERE ST. PATRICK LANDED

A Visit to the Sacred Spot.

The Legends Connected With it and the Scenery Described.

er the Lough did he leve mest to gaze on ? as he rested en his way frem Saul to Rahelp, until, frem the top of the old Norman tower whert yet stand the remains of the church of ef Welchestewn Castle, we get a fair view out that hely Bishep Tassach, to whem was given the privileges of assisting at the last hours of St. Patrick's life and administering the last Sacraments to him. Here, by the readside, is a spot that should be held very dear to all ; and yet, owing to what was once a river having been drained away until it dwindled down to a little stream, evan the name of the stream was lost, until accidentally discovered by Mr. Hanna, a neted autherity upon the ant quities of the locality. In a pretty nook not very far from Rahelp, we come upon an eld water-mill-its wheel breken; its ent-house dismantled; its little water-course almest choked by wild flowers; the grassy bank beside it luuxrlant with these beautiful umbrella like leaves that make such banks always picturesque. In elden times the streamlet that flews under the mill wheel was a river—the Inver Slane or Slaney—and it was up this water course and past this very spet that Patrick sailed until he came near to the hill whence Dichu looked out and hand for them, or for someone belonging to saw the strange barque upon the Slaney. Prebably the Saint and his followers landed near where this little mill stands new, and prebably, toe, he often embarked here to sail in his coracle amongst the islands of the who then know well that out of the coming Lough, fer in those days the sea came much further inlind than it does now. As time happiness tenteld greater than the went en and land was drained and barriers sorrow that preceded it. This bell of

tion connected with the stop, while so many memories of the surrounding districts HAVE SURVIVED.

breek, the very name of which was so long

fergotten that even the geed weman who lives beside it cannot now give a single tradi-

On a hillock or rath near the read, to the east of Saul, and about a mile and a half distant from the latter, is the little church of Bahelp er Rath-cclpa, which, small as it is, was a Bishop's church in St. Patrick's time. The building is 33ft. long, 21ft. 4ln. wide, the east widows played inward; there are some curiously large stones in the walls, and the elder and hawthorn—without which I have rarely seen the old churches—beautify the ruin with their luxuriant branches. What is knewn of Bishop Tassach, who lived here. and who was "ene of the family of Patrick ef prayers," shows us that in those days a nobleman was not above adding to his privi leges and powers by the acquisition of haudicraft. Tassach was a noble; he was also a skilled artificer "of great endowment," a worker in gold and other metals, and it was he who covered with gold and adorned with precious gems the sacred Baculus Jesu, or Staff of Jesus, which was the principal pasteral staff of St. Patrick, and was then, and during many subsequent ages venerated as having been used by Christ Himself when on earth. There were many traditions connected with this staff. It is said that while St. Patrick was in his country he spent a time on an island in the Toursnian sea, or that part of the ocean which bounds the Toursine. In the island Patrick found a hermit from the East who was in possession of this staff, which was a relic of our Lord's life among men; an angel had prepared the hermit for Patrick's lectures. Professor O'Curry translates a

STAFF OF JESUS: "Patrick took leave of German (his tutor) then, and he gave him his blessing; and there went with him a trusty senior frem Germag te take care of him and to testify to him; Segetius was his name, and a priest in erders, and it was he that performed the effices of the Church under German. Patrick went then upon the sea, nine in his number. It was then the tide cast him on an island, where he saw a new house and a young couple in it; and he saw a withered old weman at the deer of the house by their side. What has happened the hag? said Patrick, great is her debility. The young man answered; this is what he said: She is a grand daughter of mine, said the young man; even the mother, said he, O Olerlo, of that daughter, whom you see, she is more deblitated again. In what way did that happen? said Patrick. It is not difficult to tell it, said the young man, 'We are here since the time of Christ. He happened to visit us when He was among men here; and we made a feast for Him. He blessed our house, and he blessed ourselves, and the blessing did not reach our children; we shall be witnest age, without decay here to the Judgment (day); and it is a long time since thy coming was fereteld us,' said the young man; 'and God left (us infermation) that then wouldst go to preach to the Gaedbil; and He lett a token with us—namely, a bent staff, to be given to thee.' 'I shall not receive it,' said Patrick, until He Himself gives me His staff.'
Patrick stayed three days and nights with them; and he went then to Mount Hermen, in the neighborhood of the island; and the Lord appeared to him there, and said to him to come and preach to the Gaedhil, and that He would give him the Staff of Jesus; and He said that it would be a deliverer to him in the hour of danger and in every unequal contest in which he should be."

AFTER ST. PATRICK'S DEATH the Staff was held in great veneration and preserved amongst the insignia of the See of Armagh as a mest sacred relic, the possession of which, it was believed by the people, gave its helder the right to the Primacy. During successive generations it is mentioned, always with veneratien, by St. Bernard and the other writers, and mest frequently as the "Staff of Jesus." In the tweltch century-1180-it was removed to Ohrlit Church, Dublin, where it was preserved with the same devetion for nearly four hundred years lenger, and there is yet in Westmirst r Abbey a record stating shat in the year 1529 "Sir Gerald Maoshayne, Knight, was swore upon the Helie Masebook and the great relic of Erlonde, called Baculum Ohrieti, in the presence of Kynge's Deputte, Chancellor, Treserer, and Justice." (Dr. Tedd's Intro-duction to the Book of Obits and Martyrolegy of Christ Church, Dablin.) Some years subsequent to this, in 1537, in the reign of

2t Pretestant Archbishep of Dubthis ancient relic was burned
nblicly in Dublin. The annaist; tell of the whelesale destruction Jesus. "They also broke and burned the celebrated images, shrines, and the relics of his absence,

the saints of Ireland and England. They also burned, after that, the image of the illustrieus Virgin Mary, which was of Athruim (Trim), in Meath, which wrought wenders and miracles, and healed the blind, the deaf, the lame, and persons afflicted with various diseases; also the Staff of Jesus, which was in Dublin, and wrought miracles from the time of St. Patrick to that period, and had been in the hands of Christ when He was among men." In place of turning back As we went along these pleasant roads, I to Downpatrick or to the hely wells of found myself wendering if St. Patrick was fend of gathering the flowers that grow under centime on, by the fields and lanes, under fend of gathering the flowers that grow under the hedge-rows in such abundance?—had he favorite walk?—which view of the Quelle saushine and

SWEET AIR OF THE HILLS, of Welchestewn Castle, we get a fair view out ever Strangferd Lough and its many islands, each one like a gem set in the sparkling waters that ripple and glow in the gold of the evening sun. Just here the islands are a perfect net work, numerous enough, although many must have sunk since St. Patrick counted them as 365. Still they are numerous enough to make the telling of their legends mere than I can do. Two of them were related to me as I locked out over the Lough from the old ivy-mantled tower-not se far from the mouth of the Queile but that one can almost see the place where the bell of Saul Abbey lies under the water. Fer it happened once that, hearing the plunderers were en their way to descorate and rob the monastery, the monks of the Abbey threw their bell into the Quelle to save it from the

marauders : and ever since the old inhhabitants of Lecale-those descended from the people of these early days—from time to time hear the bell ringing from beneath the waters; then they knew that sorrew is at them. But If, at the same time, they hear the seund of St. Mochay's bell from Island Mahee, they are consoled, for St. Mechay's bell never rings but fer jey to its hearers, tribulation, patiently borne, will spring some built to keep cut the tide, the Slaney ceased St. Mechay is in like manner buried to be a river; it dwindled slowly to a little in Strangford Leugh, by Island Mahee, or Inis Mechai, some nine miles to the north. A curious island, or sort of twin isles, one of which is like an ancient lis or fort, where eays a tradition—Nial kept his nine houtages.

> dearest disciples, Caolan, the grandson of Milchu, whose slave the boy Patrick had Not long after his coming to Saul, as the Saint was journeying towards the north, he happened to pass by a place where he saw a youth of tender years herding swine, as he himself had dene in his beyhood. Drawn tewards the youth, Patrick speke to him and quickly won his love, and awoke in him the desire to become a Christian.

It was here that St. Patrick placed, as

Bishop and Abbot, one of his first and

HE LEARNED SO QUICKLY says the tradition, that only a miracle could accomplish such a wonder, and, before continuing his journey, St, Patrick baptized and and ordained the youth, giving him a copy of the Gespels. This youth was Caolen, the grandsen of Milchu, with whom St. Patrick had been in captivity. Soon afterwards the Apostle placed Caolan over the Island, which has ever since berne his name, of which Mahee is a corruption. In these early times there was much leve and simplicity amongst Christians, and frequently to a Saint's name the word Mo (my) was prefixed as a torm of reverential affection. Thus amongst his own disciples the young and saintly Abbot was Mo Caelan, which was gradually shortened to Mochay, and finally became Manee.

St. Mochai was a youth of such exceeding parity and sanctity of heart that angels loved to walk in his foots tope, to speak with him, and to admire his diligence in all thinge. The reasoning of these scholars is too ab-One day, along with others from his monas struse to be talked about here. Some even visit, and had inspired him to transmit the tery, the abbot went to the words to cut wat say it was erected through supernatural aid.

staff to the missionary, Patrick, by whem it the for the building of a church. Long before In the first place, you must knew that the was sacredly kept throughout his life. In his the other menks had fluished their work, base of the Great Pyramid cevers, or rather Mechai's task was dene, and he knot upon did cover when built, an area of thirteen carious tradition of the "Baculus Jesu," or the green sward to pray, when he heard a acres! Try to imagine that tract of land to start of Jesus:

STAFF OF JESUS:

Acres ! Try to imagine that tract of land to delightful bird singing in a hawthorn tree start with. Those of you who live in the near at hand. And, having sung a while, the bird said :

"Thine is deligent work, O Mechal." "It is so required of us in the service of God," answered the saint. "Whe is speak-

ing to me?" asked Mechai.
"An angel of God," replied the bird, "and

I am here to amuse thee the while."
"Ab, I like that well," said Mechal, and he leaned up against the hawthern tree and listened while the bright bird sang three melodies" of the harmony of faith, of the harmeny of hope, and of the harmony of the If he didn't pay handsomely for the privilege leve of Ged, and each melody lasted but of being pulled down again. Near the Great twenty minutes, as it seemed to the saint. Then, when the bird ceased, Mochai took his burden home to the menastery, but ne man there knew him ; he repaired to the church te pray, and there he found an oratory which had been erected one hundred and fifty years before to his ewn memory. For the mele dies sung by the heavenly bird had lasted, each one fifty years.

Such are some of the legends told of the islands in Strangford Lough-Islands and leugh which looked very vory beautiful as I saw them in the levely May Verdure, that clethed each hill and dale, each field and hedgerow, with tender leaf and flewer, while the young May sun lit up stream and river and sea so gloriously that Lecale did Indeed just then deserve its ancient title of Triucha ched na soillse-Territory of Light .- Mary Banini in Dublin Freeman.

In Hymen's Bonds.

The marriage of Mr. Marcus P. Kelly, sterekeeper of the Canadian Pacific railway, West Farnham, and Miss Sarah Scullien, daughter of Mr. James Scullion, tock place at St. Patrick's church en Tuesday morning, Roy. Father Dowd efficiating. The bride, who was attired in a neat fitting grey suit, looking handseme, as she proceeded, leaning on the arm of her father, to the altar rail. A(ter the ceremony the friends of the happy pair gathered at the residence of the bride's father on Anderson street, where they partock of a sumptueus repast. The presents, which were numerous, were both coarly and useful. Among the many denors may be mentioned Rev. Sieter St. Aloysius, superior of St. Patrick's academy, who has always been a constant and intimate friend of the bride. The happy couple left at 9 a.m. by the Canadian Pacific railway on a tour of the States, accompanied by the heat wishes of their numerous friends for their future happiness and presperity.

How He Was Punished.

A very melanoholiy case illustrating tho evil effects of the abuse of liquor came under the notice of the pelice on Thursday last in Mentreal. A man, apparently about forty years of age, named Charles Guimond, be-Genry VIII., by order of Bishop Brown, the | came intexicated, and was placed in the cells at the Central station about 3 o'cleck to recover from the effects of his indulgence. He was detained there until about ? e'clock, ist: tell of the wholesale destruction when he was adjudged soher enough to be tichurches, abbeys, statues and relics of this lines, and particularly mention the Staff of the large whole also work to be sold t

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

JAPANESE CUSTOMS.

The Japanese books begin where curs end, the word finis coming where we put the title page; the foet netes are printed at the top of the page and the reader puts in his marker at the bottom. In Japan men make them-selves merry with wine before dinner, not after; the sweets precede the reasts. Japanese mounts his herse on the right side instead of on the left. The mane of the ani-mal hangs on the left side instead of en the right : the herse stands in the stable with his head where his tail aught to be. Beats are hauled upon the beaches atern first. The Japanese saw and plane towards them in-stead of away from them. Keys turn in instead of cut. The best rooms of a Japanese house are always at the back and architects, when building, begin with the

ANTS AND THEIR DOINGS.

A gentleman in the Island of St. Croix instituted several experiments with reference to ascertaining the truth of what he had often been toli, of the ingenuity and apparent reasonings of the auts f that beautiful island. Having slain a centipede which had been sent him by a friend, he laid it on the window stool within his apartment, where, though not a single individual of that mischieveus race of vermin had been seen, to his great gratification, in the course of a few hours, one selltary ant auddenly made its appearance through a crevice in the casing, attracted, prebably, by the eder of the dead body. Shortly after, having surveyed the premises, it disappeared, but speedily returned with a host of companions, to whom the discovery of a prize had unquestionably been communicated; a more careful survey of the magnitude of the object was evidently instituted. The whole company then disappeared simultaneously through the crack; but an army was put in requisition, for the third appearance was a multitude. Having mounted the carcass, examined minutely its exact position, and satisfied themselves that it was actually bereft of life, and that no danger would be incurred from their premeditated operations, a new and unlooked for series of labors was commenced, bearing such a striking analogy to human reason, as manifested in what is commonly called "contrivance," that if there is no intelligence in it-why, the metaphysicians have in reservation an unex-plored field of observation. Not being able to move the mass ontire, they divided themselves into plateons, and out the body into pertions of about half an inch in length, which was effectually and skilfully done between a late hour in the afternoon and the following night, and each piece transperted to their citade, through some contiguous aperture of sufficient diameter to allow the loads to pass. When the observer areas at day light, every part had been carried away but the head, which was really moving off toward the hele, surrounded by an immense concourse of admiring spectators, probably en the qui vive, happy in the delightful anticipation of future feasts and revelings. On further scrutiny, he found that the decapitated head was mounted on the backs of about a dezen bearers, who, like a Roman phalanx with a testude upon their shoulders, were marching off in an orderly manner toward the same orifice through which all the rest had disappeared.

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

This Great Pyramid is about twelve miles from Caire and seven from the banks of the Nile. Exactly when or for what purpose the Pyramids were built is not known. The supposed date of the erection of the Great Pyramid is about twenty-two hundred years B.C., although some Egyptolegists piace the date as far back as six thousand years B C. country upon farms can readily be shown how much ground surface there is in thirteen acres—nearly one-third the area of the fameus Beston Common. The Pyramid was 760 feet in height—over three times as high as Bunker Hill monument. It's pretty hard work climbing the pyramide of Egypt, and somet me not a little dangerous. The natives "boost" and pull the travelers up the great rocky steps, and stories have been teld of how the former, after getting a teurist pretty high up in the air, have threatened to leave him there Pyramid is the famous Sphinx. It is a small thing compared to the Pyramid, although in some of the pictures the Sphinx looks about half as large as the Pyramid itself. In reality the figure of the Sphinx is only about fifty feet in height.

LOST AND FOUND.

He was such a little fellow, not yet five years old, though speaking, very plainly. His people were atrangers in the large town where his father's busines had called him. Naturally, in the confusion of moving and setting thing to rights, Willie was neglected, and he grew very lonely indeed, not knowing any boys with whom he could play. There was a sociable dog next door, to be sure, owning the merry name of Panch ; but a dog is not as satisfactory a playmate as a boy.

Punch was a pug, and he had a saucy black nose, and the funniest quirk in the end of his tail that a dog ever had, I do believe. He and Willie became great friends, and they would take little strolls together, although the bey was careful never to lose eight of the house. But one day, when his mother was very busy putting up the parlor curtains. and a circus procession was passing, the companions strayed farther than usual. All at unce Willie found the buildings growing unfamiliar, and the farther he walked the stranger they became. It was getting late.
"Oh, dear me!" he sighed, "what shall I

"Now," thought the wise little fellow, "there's no use in crying. I'll just step in-te this grocery store and ank the way."

Mr. Brown was weighing sugar. "Please, sir," said a faint voice, "I'm lost Lost, are you, my lad?" answered Mr. Brown, kindly. "Well we'll have to find

you. What's your name?"
"Willie." "Ask what his father's name is," suggested

tall man standing by. "What do folks call your father ?" "Why mamma calls him my dear,' and

grandmamma calls him 'Thomas,' By this time quite a crowd had gathered. "What street do you live on?" was the next inquiry.

"I don't knaw. We've only lived in this place a little while." "I have it!" said good-hearted Jack, the delivery clerk. (His name was John Higgins but everyone called him Jack.) "He must have playmates. We can find out where he lives in that way. With whom de you play,

"I play with Panch, and he has runned back heme.

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"I den't think he has any," said Willie.
Light on the identity of the small wanderer was not coming very fast, He was bravely trying not to cry. Something must ba dene.

in

"Look here, sonny," said Jack, with sudden inspiration. "Den't you know some big building up your way?"
"Yes," replied Willie, thinking bard.
"There's a big church across the street."

"Well, now try and remember semething else abeut it." "There's a nice image of a lady on it, over

the front door." Does she wear a blue cloak?"

"Yer, I'm suce it's blue."

"And what's on her head?"

"What queens wear la the picture books,"

answered Wille.
"It's St. Mary's Church he means," announced Jack triumphantly. "Let me lift you into the delivery wager, young man, and I'll have you heme in a twinkling. You're a

good mile from there now."

Jack had long possessed the desire to be a missionary. This was a favorable chance to begin; so he told Willie of the Blessed Lady whose image was ever the church door, and how grateful he should be to her through whose help, he firmly believed, the little fellow was brought home again.

The fright ned mother was wild with alarm, and neighbors were trying to console

her.
"Hello, mamma!" cried Willie, "And hello, Panch! I got lested, and perhaps I'd stayed lested if I hadn't told about that Lady's image across the street "

Willie is a big toy now, but he still leves the Lady of whom Jack taught him that pleasant day so long age when he was "losted." Punch is old and feeble; and as to Jack he is still teaching the heather, being a missionary new, far away en "India's ceral strand."—A ve Maria.

OBITUARY.

The Irish Canadian notes the deaths of three respected Irish cit zens of Toronto and vicinity. Patrick O'Neili breathed his last at the extraordinary age of 10S years. The venerable patriarch was a native of Kilrush, Clare, and was a man well grown in years when O'Connell struck down Ascendancy in that gallant county. At the age of 50 he line emigrated to this country and actiled in may Teronto, then "Little York." For some be a years Mr. O'Neill's sight had failed him, but etherwise he was well preserved constitutionally for one of his great age.

Denis Nolan was born at Nenagh in the she short-county of Tipperary, in 1817, and at the age est between County of Tipperary, in 1817, and at the age of 23 came to Canada. Making Toronto his adopted heme, he resided here till his death. For fifty years he watched the progress of this city and contributed his share in buil! ing up its prosperity. He was the father ef

a large family of sons and daughters.

The third death recorded is that of Daniel Small at the advanced age of 95 years. Mr. Small was among the first settlers that cast and managed, their let in the then wilds of Adjala town it is one of the their let in the then wilds of Adjala township, and carved out a home for himself and greatest railway syschildren near the spot where he breathed his last. A warmheerted Irishman from "Ty- is the same reasons it helping hand to the poor and needy, Mr. Small made friends wherever he made acquaintances, and died without an

A FEARFUL CRIME.

s Frenzied Father Kills His Children to fave Them From Evil Courses.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., September 17. — A terrible tragedy ecourred here to night and there is great excitement. A meb of several hundred people surrounds the house where the bodies of three dead persons part aly attest the extent of the crime. Fred. H. J. Helne, aged 45 years, a cooper in the empley of the Eldridge Brewing Company, has a family of three daughters, the eldest, Carrie, aged 15 years, keeping house for him, his wife, who, it is said, was unfaithful, having left him several months ago. Since she left it is reported the girl Carrie has become wayward. Heine's trouble preyed upen his mind until he resolved to end the matter and remove from temptation the three female members of his househeld. Two of them and the murderer himself lie dead in his home, while at the hospital the third daughter lies dying with a builet in her neck and at his home Chas. W. Taylor, a well known bardware merchant, whose name has been connected with that of Mrs. Heine, lies with two bullet heles in his back. Bifore the discovery of Heine's dead body officers and c tizens were scouring the city in seasch of him, and had he fallen into the hands of the meb he weuld have been lynched. The story of the murder is as follows: Charles W. Taylor, while entering his residence, about 7 30 to-night, was rushed upon by the murderer, who fired two shots, both of which tick effect in the small of his back. He is atill alive, but will hardly live. Shortly before 8 e'clock people in the vicinity of Heine s house heard five pistel shots fired in rapid succession, and Maud, the 13 year old daughter, ran ent of the house and down the street. She proceeded but a shert distance when she do? I am losted!" To add to his fright, fell, saying, "Father has shot me." The Panch had suddenly disappeared. girl was taken to the hespital, where she now lies in a critical condition. Three shots were fired at her, all taking effect. The lower part of Heine's house was the scene of a murdorer's most horrible work, and it shows evidence of a desperate struggle. The kitchen was covered with blood and everything was in great disorder. Just outside the back door of the house lay two bedies. Carrie, the cldest girl, lay with her face covered with blood, the bullet having entered the left side of the face, passing upward toward the brain. Death resulted instant y. Across her prestrate form lay Bertha, the youngest daughter. When found she was unconscious and expired in fifteen minutes. The bullet that caused her death entered her head just behind the left ear. In the front chamber was found the dead body of Heine on the floor. A bullet had passed through his head from the revelver which lay at his

Return of Mgr. Labelle.

ST. JEROME, Que., September 18 .- The demenstration organized by the citizens of St. Jereme to-day, sided by the clergy of the entire northern country, in honor of Mgr. | localities.

"Panch what. What's his other name?" | Labelle's safe return from his European tour, was assuredly an equalified success. The fete was intended by some of its lay premoters te be a political reception to the Hon. Mr. Mercier, but this seems to have been completely spoiled, as the Premier of Quebeo did not put in an appearance and, in fact, the ours of St. Jereme was finked by leading Conservatives, and was accompanied from Montreal by Hen. J. A. Chapleau, Mesers. Nantel, M.P.P., Bergeren and Therien, M. P.P.; Ald. J. M. Dafresne and Relland, C. A. Dansereau, Mr. Cornellier, Q.C.; John Black, ef St. Johns; Mr. Demers, of L'Evenement; Mr. Latlaire, and others of the same political stripe. St. Jerome had been placed in heliday attire by an energetic committee headed by the Mayor. Arriving at the depot the reverend cure was received in a most enthusiastic manner by thousands of his parishioners assembled to welcome their esteemed pastor home from the Eternal city. Cheera were given for the mensioner and repeated again and again for the Hev. Mr. Chapleau. When the parish church was resched a Te Dam was sung, after which an address was read to Care Labble from the citizens of St. Jereme. The monaigner replied from the door of his presby tery, but made no aliusion to the division of the c lved an ovation from his constituents.

The Ontario Government.

The Provincial administration in Ontario has been rearranged and now stands as fellews: -- Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier and Attornoy-General; Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education; Hon. M. Gibsen, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Richard Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer; Hon, John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture; Hen. E. H. Brenson, Minister without pert-

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diecese. The secretary of State followed and 80,000 TIOKETS at \$4, \$320,000 PRICE OF TICKETS-American Money :

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approximating to \$60,000 prize, \$9,000
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President.

A Change from Slavery to Freedom,

Brought About by the Interposition of the Catholic Church - An Interesting Companion.

Referring to the relative positions of the labering men of B. igium and the United States, the Catholic Sentinel says . For ages men, wemen and onliden have tolled in field, mine and factory; for centuries youth and strength and means were saurificed in wars instigated mainly by the avaries, pride or lust of petty prince or ambitious emperor. The Church found the masses of mankind in slavery. She dert eyed slavery by teaching the equality of all men before God, the immertality of the soul, and moral responsibility and punishment for ain in this world and the world to come. This was the slow work of centuries. Faudalism with its lawless chief-tains, its opposessions, its turbulency, interfered with the growth of the democratic spirit in the Cauron, prevented the diffusion apirt in the Charcus, prevented the difficient of knowledge, and held the emancipated slave as a peon. The craft guide erganized under the direction of the Church were the first labor societies. They were the out-growth of the Christian spirit permeating seciety. Nevertheless the conditions of the masses of the people during the middle ages show a gradual improvement down to the date when Martin Luther and the so-called refermers cast the firebrand of religious dissensions into the European househeld. Of their condition in England we have a striking picture given us by Fortesque, I e d Chief Jutice of England in the reign of Henry VI. He was the author of a book which is quoted

AS AUTHORITY IN LAW COURTS te-day. After praising the benefi laws of his veniences of life, They drink no water, unless at certain times, upon a religious score, woollens; treir bedding and other farniture in their houses are of wool, and that in good implements for husbandry. Every one, ac cording to his rank, bath all things which conduct to make life easy and happy." The act of 23cd, Elward III., fixed wages withent food as failows:

A woman hay-making, or weeding cor	n		
for the day		0	1
A man filling dung-onet		0	34
A reaper		0	4
Mowing an acre of grave		0	6
Tareshing a quarter of wheat		0	4
The price of shoes, cloth and pr	-	- :. 1.	
The price of shoes, civen was per	υŸ		3111
throughout the time that this law co	n.	int	rea
in force as follows:			
10.00 00 100	Ĺ	9.	đ,
A pair of shose	0	0	4
A Date of address to the contract of the contr	~	•	-

	-		
A pair of shose	0	0	4
Hazert broad-cloth, the yard	0	1	1
A stall fed ox			0
A grass-fed ox	O	16	0
A fat speep, ucshern	0	- 1	S
A fat sheep, shern	0	1	2
A fat hog, two years old	0	3	4
A fat goose	0	0	2
Ale, the gallon, by proclamation	0	0	I
Wheat, the quarter	0	3	-1
White wine, the gallen	0	0	6
Rad who		0	4
n			

These prices are taken from the Preciosum of Bishop Fleetwood, who took them from the accounts kept by the bursers of convents. All the world knows that Fiestwood's book

ner woek, that would scarcely carn a pair of shees, while the fourteenth century woman could carn a pair of shoes in four days. The reaper could earn sufficient in two or three weeks to ouy a suit of bread-cloth clothes. While the miner, the track hand, and the dock laborer and other classes of workmen earning a dellar and a half a day or less would work for two months for clothing of the same quality. The scale of farm laborers wages in that early date compared favorably with the wages of the well-paid and most favored unakilied laborers in our times. A similar statiof affairs prevailed in Western Europe. Western Europe was disturbed and desolated by a century of bloody religious wars and persecution immediately succeeding the Reformation, which impoverished and degraded the main body of the people not only in England and Ireland, but in Germany and France. St. Vincent de Paul raised millions of dollars to save the starving populations of Northern France and Southern Germany during the Thirty Years War. The disgraceful name of pauper was never heard in England in Catholic times, but as soon as the fabric of the Catholic Church was destroyed and the

MONASTERIES SEIZED AND CONFISCATED, the country swarmed with necessitous people and open begging even became common. The act 27 Henry VIII., chap. 25, began the poor laws which authorized voluntary alms to be cellected; and at the same time punished the persevering beggar by slicing eff part of his ears, and for a second offence put him to death as a feion! Edward VI., the illegitimate son of Henry, began his reign by an act punishing beggars by burning with a red-hot iren, and making them slaves for two years, with power of their masters to make them wear an iron collar and feed them on bread and water, and refuse meat. In Queen Elizabeth's reign it became necessary to levy compulsory assessments to make provision for the poor. D. Foe, in one of his tracts, says that "Good Base" in her progress through the kingdom upon seeing the miser-able lieks of the crowde that came to see her, trequintly exclaimed "pauper ubique jacet"
the poer cover the land. In the reign of
Charles I, the poor began to increase at such a frightful rate that Parliament referred the report a remedy. The philosopher Lacks, who was of the Commissioners, wrote in bla report that "the multiplicity of the peor and the increase of the tax for their maintenance is so general an observation and complaint that it cannot be doubted of ; it has been

A GROWING BURDEN on the kingdem these many years, and the last two reigns felt the increase of it as well as the present." Looke attributed the cause of the evil "to relaxation of discipline and virtue." This was the country which Forthous described as "having all things which conduce to make life easy and happy." The history of Ireland during this period was one of slaughter, rapine, famine. Wherever the Reformation came it brought the withering blight of poverty, degradation, and relaxation of discipline and virtue. The burdens of the werking classes were increased enermously by continuous strife and bleedshed.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR. References. They like Lecke lay the blame of their misfertures on the poor themselves Merci's a masters increased the hours of man, woman and child into the battle for bread. The numerous Holy Days of the Church, which gave the poor time for relax-ation were shelished as relies of Popish supersitions. Werse, still the infidel philesephy

> Thus we find that all the perplexing labor and social problems of Western Europe today to be the legacy of that revolt against religion, against God and authority, which is falsely styled the R formation.

OBER-AMMERGAU.

Briefly Described by a Pilgrim to the Scene

-- Its Remarkable Points. Since there appears to be a great deal of Interest felt in the pilgrimage to Oper-Ammergan this year, I imagine that among those who will make it there are many who would be corry to pass, without knowing it, a place which is well worth visiting if only as a living witness to the vitality of the Catholic Faith in the heart of a Catholic population. The journey to Oper-Ammergan takes the traveller through Oclogne and Coblenz, and touristo' tokets, allowing the holder to break the journey at Coblenz, will give an opportunity for a drive of half-an-hour up the hill which rises behind the beautiful and picture eque fortress of Ehrenbreitstein to the Church and Convent of Arenberg. Half a century ago this place was in its natural beauty, without a vestige of what makes it now a favourite place of pilgrimage—one, indeed, most fitted to inspire the seni with reverence country at that time, he concludes thus; and love for the sacred mysteries of the Irii Hence it is, that the inhabitants are rich in carnation. About that time the present pasgold, silver, and all the necessaries and center, Johann Baptiete Kraus, was appointed parish priest to the little mountain parish of pigands cases at once. The Government is the Arenberg with the adjuining hamlet of Im. judge of the time and means just as ours would and by way of doing penance. They are fed in great abundance, with all serts of flash and fish, of which they have plenty everywhere; they are clothed throughout in good appears that he began by laying out the grounds, which are on the slope of the hil: aters. They are also well previded with all looking down upon the beautful voltey of ether corts of household goods and necessary | the Rhine, into three great portions -- a plan which has been executed with Infinite taste. Ogo represents the Mount of Olives, with the Garden of Garthaemani; another the House and Garden of Nazareth; and the talid is the Way of the Coss. In the first are the gratum of the Agony, of the alcoping discipice, and the Mugnt of the Association. As the holy places are on the clope of the mountain upon which the church and convent are butle, san walke naturally wind from one levely spot to another, and are shaded by a WEALTH OF LUXURIANT TREES

of every coveription. Al ugina avenue and terraces leading through the Girden of Olives terraces leading through the Garden of Olives into and through the Garden of Nezwork is We give the wonderful explanation verbation. We give the wonderful explanation verbation in Way of our Blessock Leady's Debaues—the standard control of the King and of Crispi to Turin was that of tenting the Seven Debaues. There are large a reconclination with the Vatican. The Pontiff gret os beausifully ornamented, and contain charge Cardinal Alimonda to nerotiate the ing the Mysteries in rulief. These statues terms already begun in Rome. For this object and reliefs are well executed by master hands, with the greatest care and spirituality, and are, each one of them, a meditation in

Fitteen Mysteries of the Rosary, each a per-Fitteen Mysteries of the Rossry, each a per-fect study and help to cout mplation. The because everything was kept most secreb. But I house, which does not protein to be a fac-sipmle or the Holy House of Loret o butonly a piritual conception for the purpose of de-votion, contains two chambers, in one of beginning to end. Whoever the supposed which Our Ludy is represented at work "well-informed" person or persons may be, we which Our Lidy is represented at work

time. Many clorks and serving women in the at intervals, gradually lead up to the charet. large Eastern cities earn I see than four dollars | Near the convent to a lovely little retreat devoted to St. Francis of Assisi, where . e stands surrounded by his beloved birds are animals; also a grotto of Lourdes is found at the end of a lovely terrace, where, by a natural pend, are found aroms in full bloom, and other exotic plants. On the slope towards the church, a secluded apat contains a chap il of the Sacred Heart, and a grotte of the same, also a chapel of the Motzer of Sorrow. uentaining a wenderful P.c a, from which we as end to the Chapel of the death of St. Joseph. and, lastly, in the churchyard Its If, we find the Chapel of the Hely Souls. The church itself it is impossible to describe to the limits of an ordinary letter. It is like nothing else that has ever been built, er is likely to be. Its history reads like a legend of the elden times, and is, in fact, but a repetition of those mysteries of the ages of faith which we read as of things gone by and over; and although the narrator, in his HUMILITY AND FAITH

and perfect dependence on the guldance of Divine Providence, gives all honor to God, I ke a true-hearted, faithful servant, it is clear that the whole work and its accomplishment has been the reward of fidelity, and the answer to a life of prayer, and a soul full of the ardeur of Divine Charity. The venerable man, now in his S6:h year, works in his parish alone. The troubles of later years which have deprived Catholic Germany not only of parish priests but of cobools for forming and educating them, have left deep traces en the land, and there are hundreds of parisnes without even one priest. It is not surprising then that assistance cannot be spared to him ; and yet the work goes on increasing and pilgrimages increase. The church on Sundays and festivals is always full to overflowing. The salutly old man is in his church by 5.30 every morning, and on Sundays and festivals he sings a second Mass (the High Mass) at nine o'clock, preaching at both; Vespers at two o'clock, and precession, with Stations of the Cress in the open ak at 4 40. To assist in the care of the church and their chapels and grounds he brought the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominio te work with him. Since the depression caused by persecutions ceased, the convent has flourished of late years. They have a chapel and a chaplain of their ewn. They educate young girls of a certain class for their household duties, and they have some little orphans whem they take entire charge of for a very small remuneration. The convent is besides a home for persons of different ranks in life, from the titled lady to the modest hourgeeiss-all can find what suits them, and can live as they like in perfeetly amicable seclusion. The Sisters number fifty, and the whole household includes over a hundred persens. I have made my description as shert as is possible for the purpose, which is to give our own Oatholics a chance of seein; into the Cathelic life of a devout people like the Catholic peasantry of

SOCIETY PRINTING of every description, and at reasonable rates, at the "True Witness" Job Office. An era of infidel philosphera succeeded the 761 Craig Street.

THE HOLY SEE.

labor as they lowered the wages, and fereed | The Roman Question-Crispi and the Papacy -A Startling Rumor.

The Roman correspondent of the Catholic Times writes as follows:

"For the last twenty years, ever since the entry of the Fiedmontess into the Eternal City, which brenght about the Frach Kevolutien and held sway in Western Europe abolish d Sanday as a day of rest. The party which to day set up the cry of Liberty, Equality and Fratzenty forced women and children into the miles and mines and made them into the miles into the Eternal City, in has been periodically impressed upon our minds by the various organs of the Liberts press that the Roman question has been dead and buried with the acquisition of Rome as the capital of the United Kingdom of Italy. And was these are the very persons who are always yet these are the very persons who are always oringing up the question de novo and ever recurring to it. The following quotation will show now the existence of the "question" which they constantly ever to have been dead and buried for the tast twenty years still rackles in their breasts. The quotation, for which we are indebted to the official organ, the Riforma, shows their intense and deeply rooted speen against the Church, which they try their best The occasion is taken by the Reforma to menifess its approval and concurrence at the consure of the anti-clerical and Republican French or cans which is directed against the institution, 'Serviteurs de S. Pierre," which was started by the Bishop of Grenoble. The Crispine organ thence proceeds to congratulate itself that France will never go to war with the kingdom of Italy about the question of the temporal power of the Pope; and in any case a similar propaganda is not worth a bean. Then remem-bering how the French clergy receive their salaries from the State Budget, the Riforma most modestly requests that immediately the salaries should be withdrawn from the Bishops and cur's who propagate the defence of the rights of the Pops. At the close of the article Crispi throws out a tempting bait to brige the zeal of the French Republicans by indirectly offering to pay them, by renouncing to them all intentions towards. Corsica and Nizza in the future. The exact words of the conclusion are as follows: "When

it ('he French Government) will have reason to believe the new clerical propaganda, united to the old, can exercise an unpleasant influence on the Franco Italian relations, it will be enough that it makes its will felt to make the probe with regard to everything that might be attempted in Italy against the French Republic." Which being interpreted for the uninitiated in the existing diplomatic uneasiness existing between the great Republic and the Cis Alpine Poinceula would be in plain language this: If you choose to put a stop to the propaganda for the restoration of the temporal power, we in return will stay irredentist movement for Corsica and Nizza. A goodly prize in snoth to pay for silencing a question already dead and buried these twenty years.

A STRANGE STORY.

Last week. Italy generally, and especially the members of the Piers, were set thinking and conjecturing to acoust for an unexpected event which occurred in the shape of a visit of the Premier Crispi to King Hambert, who is staying at Turin. The Scoto of Tirn professes to give the solution to the modle in the following startling revelation, which must be a far more marvelious revelue on to the drama'is personer therein named than even to the gullible public, Is of undoubted authority."

MANY WOMEN IN THIS COUNTRY

Writing at service get less to proportion than the hay making women of King Edward's to first Station of the Cross. Thos.

White and of the Way of Doleurs we cross to the following will be conclusive. Whatever may have been the first Station of the Cross. Thos. King, Crispi did not meet or have any conver-sation with Cardinal Alimonda in his vills at Planezza: and for a very good reason, because Cardinal Alimonda was not there but at Montecatini, where he has gone for a cure. On Saturnay, August 9th the Cardinal passed through Genoa, and stayed at the College delle Marcelline in San Francesco d'Albarc, whence he departed at noon the next day, Sunday, August 10th, and went to Montecatini, where he is still, and from which place he has not been absent. Therefore it is very plain, since we may naturally suppose he has not the gift of oilocation, the good Cardinai could not have been discussing a reconciliation between Crispi and the Pope at Pianezza on the 18sh, when he was down at Montecatini. The Secolo is behind the age, and certainly it belongs to the sccolo passato. Otherwise it would have taken the ordinary precaution of determining the where-abouts of the Cardinal before setting such a story aficat !

A DAUGHTER OF ERIN.

Miss O'Hanlon, a lady of Irish birth, has just died at Orleans after having spent in that city the last for years of a well-filled and devoted life. The esteem in which she was held by her fellow citizens was testified by the number of persons who followed her remains to the grave. Among the religious institutions to the extension of which she largely contributed were the Work of the Adoption, Work of Sion, were the Work of the Adoption, Work of Sion, and the Work of the Mass. Miss O'Hanlon may be said to have been the foundress of the may be said to have need the toudiess of which is the conversion of France. For it she obtained a Papal brief and indulgences from the Sovereign Pontiff. During the Franco-German war she performed the offices of Sister of Charity of wounded soldiers.

ST. PATRICK'S IN ROME.

The New Church and How it is to be Built-A Magnificent Design.

In conformity with the instructions given by the Holy Father, there were prepared, several months ago three designs for the new church : one in Gothlo architecture, another in renalssance, and the third in general classic style. These designs were sent to the four Archbishops of Ireland, and to three other

Ask for Oiroulars.

Archbishops in America and in Australia, as well as to the Provincial of the Augustinians in Ireland. The general opinion of these prelates was in favor of the design in the renaissance style. Their opinion was re-ferred to his Heliness, who was pleased to give his approval. The elifice will rise close te the new College of the Irlsh Augus-tinian Fathors in the Villa Ludovisi quarter of Rome. The style adopte i is that used in the era passing from the Itale-Gothic to the classical and belongs to the latter part of the fourteenth century, an epoch generally considered as the period of the renalesance of art. The designs embrace the methods of the great artists of these times, that is, of Brunelleschi and of Arnolfe di Lapo. This style one eit in meets with in many of the fine cathedrals in Italy, and erpecially in many of the churches in Florence. The form of the church will be that of a basilica with three naves. The pavement will be elevated from the ground level, and the access to the front door will be by steps. The facade will be inteld with marble of various colers, and will besides be ornamented with mosaics and statues. There will be three entrances corresponding to the three naves, and these entrances will be decorated with pilasters, spiral columns, mosalos, and bas reliefs. Over each lateral door will be a circular window, and over these windows will be a series of niches, in which will be placed the statues of the more celebrated saints of the Irish nation, wrought out of Greek marble. In the central niche will stand the statue of the Apostle of Ireland, in proportion larger than the other statues. On the right of St. Patrick will be placed the statues of St. Bridget, of St. Laurence O'Toole, of St. Jarlath, and of St. Dympus, and on the left the statues of St. Colomba, of St. Tormac, of St. Ita, and of St. Kilian.

THE CENTRAL NAVE will be twice the height of the lateral naves.

That part of the facade which corresponds to the central nave will have on it some picture subject in messic, while on the top of the facede will stand a cross in marble. The side walls of the church will be divided by pilasters, and between each will be placed a stained glass window. Each window will be surmounted by a shield bearing the device of a diocese of Ireland. At the point of conjunction of the walls of the apse and of the nave on the gospel uide, will rise the tower divided into various zones, and also orna mented with marbles and messics. To the apse will be given a semi-octagonal form, and it; horizontal divisions will harmonize with those of its front and of its sides. The facade will be 122 feet in height, and 92 feet In length. The length of the central nave, including the apse, will be 177 feet, while the whole internal length of the edifice will be 191 feat. The entire width of the church will be 76 feet, and the central nave will be double as wide as each of the interal cases. The height of the central nave will be So feat, while the height of those on either aide will be 45 feet. Two ilnes of columns will form the division of the naves. Exen line will consist of four monoliths of a granite much resembling the ancient Experime. These columns, with their expi-tion, will stand 34 feet in height. The copitals will be of white Carrara marble, e rved in the Corinthian style. On each and of the two lines of columns will be placed a Ahmonda already worked on previous occasions and founded, when he came to Turin, the Corriers Nazionale, which openly proposed the reconclusion between Church and State. On the sacrity measures altogether 21,740 equare from The sacrity buildings will be on the The House and Garden of Nazareth lies Monday afternoon Crispi, incognite, betook epistle cide of the church, and will community under the rock—the garden containing the himself to Pianezza to the Villa Alimenda, teste internally with the college. With resulting Manager Manager and had a long talk with the Cardinal. The gard to the general architecture, it will be Interesting to know that the Irish Church will stand conspicuous amongst the churches of Rome. The sacristy, which will be very spacious, will, as soon as it is tinished be used as a chapel until the church is completed, -

Wrecks on Inland Waters.

Oftawa, September 14-A supplement to the report of the Marine department, just issued, shows that the number of wrecks and creculties on the inland waters of Canada, for the year 1889 was 15, of which five were total wrecks. The number of lives lost was 13. A statement is also given of number of wrecks and casualties to British, Canadian and for and research in Canadian waters, and to Canadian vessels in other waters. There amounted during the year to 191 vessels, of which 57 were totally wrecked. The number of lives lost was 89. The number of persons who received rewards through the Marine department for services rendered in saving the lives of ship-wrecked sailors was 47, of which 58 were from he Canadian Government, six from the British Government and one each from the Italian, Spanish and United S ates Governments.

Iowa Falls, Io., May 14, 1889. My wife was troubled with nervousness for over a year, when I was induced to give your medicine a trial, and now she is entirely well and I chevrfully recommend Koenig's Nerve Tonic to any person sill cted with nervousness,

Yours trully, MICHAEL EATON.

A Heavy Failure.

BOSTON, September 17.-S. Gardner Chase & Co., bankers and brekers at No. 146 Devoushire atreet, have failed, and an assignment for the benefit of the firm's oreditors has been made to James Paelps, general agent of the National Life Insurance company, No. 159 Devonshire street. The firm was one of the most prominent in that line of business in Boston and the failure is a surprise. No exact figures of the liabilities can as yet be given, but the assignee stated that they will amount to \$2,000,000. The failure will not probably involve any other firms.

FITS All Fits stopped free by Dr Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's ase. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 arial botte free to Fit cases. Arch St., Phila. Pa

The disagreeable sick headache, and feel stemach, so frequently complained of, can be apaedily relieved by a single desc of MoGALE's Rutternut Pilla.

3134 Prizes worth \$52,740.00

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Monthly Drawings for Year 1890 : - October 8, Nov. 12, Dec. 10. THE FOURTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE OCTOBER 8th, 1890.

LIST OF PRIZES: 3134 PRIZES 1 Prize worth \$15,000—\$15,000.00
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1 " " 2,500— 2,500.00
1 " " 1,250— 1,250.00
2 " " 500— 1,250.00
25 " " 50— 1,250.00
25 " " 50— 1,250.00
00 " " 25— 2,500.00
00 " " 15— 3,000.00
00 " " 15— 3,000.00 WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE 25 100 \$15,000.00 Approximation Prizes. 100 100 100 999 999 25— 2,500.00 15— 1,500.00 10— 1,060.00 \$1.00 11 Tickets for \$10.00

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Sadiler's Dominion History of England,
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GRAND

Art. Industrial and Agricultural

EXHIBITION

In Aid of the Hotel Dieu, Windsor, Ont.

From October 1st to October 31st, 1890.

As already announced in the public press, this Ex hibition is to consist of four departments: The Art Department, in which will be seen the finest collection of oil paintings, both old and new, ever exhibited is this province; the Industrial Department, which will bs open to all the manufacturers of the country; the Agricultural Deportment, which will teem with the produce of the farms, orchards and vineyards of the County of Essex ; and last, but not least, the Ladies' Department, to which all the ladies of Ontario and Quebec, who are expert in fancy or pla'n needlework, are ear restly invited to contribute an exhibit.

To encourage competition in this department, a fine old oll painting, from among those received from Europe, will be presented to the lady whose exhibit will be judged the best, by a committee of ladies appointed for the purpose. The ten next best exhibits will be adjudged a fine large engraving each.

The names of all the lady exhibitors will be published in the papers, with such favorable commendations as their exhibits may call for, and to each article on exhibition will be fixed a large card, bearing the name and address of the donor.

Among the oil paintings already on hand there is a nagnificent "Ecco Homo," 4 feet 2 in. x 2 feet 9 in. from the private gallery of the late Pius IX. This grand of painting was bought at the sale of the personal effects of the late venerated Pontiff, after his death, by a Canon of the Cathedral of Prague, in Boltomia, and the very same ray, gentleman donated it to be disposed of to best advantage for the benefit of the Colored Orphanage, attached to the Windsor Hotel Dieu. This beautiful painting will be ratited at the conclusion of the Exhibiti n. on the 31st October next:

chances, 50c. each. There is also on hand another grand oil painting, 2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., representing St. Paul preaching in the Arcopagus at Athens (Acts xvii, 19 33). This will also be raffled at 50c. a chance Persons wishing to obtain further information concerning the Exhibition will kindly write to REV. DEAN WAGNER, Windsor, Ont , who is also prepared to send tickets to all upon demand. READ THIS!

Any manufacturer or business firm wishing to advertise at the exhibition, without sending any exhibits, will have the privilege, upon payment of \$5, of having a framed advertising card 3x4 feet put up in the exhibition buildings, such advertising card, together with the fee, to be sent to the address of the Secretary of the Committee of Management, as above, on ar before the 20th September next. To save cost of shipment such cards might be ordered

at any of the printing offices in Windsor.

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ANTED, for the R. C. Separate School, Furrellton, a female Teacher capable of teaching English and French. State grade of diploma and address WM. FARKELL.

sections of the United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious person. References. BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay

the noted French artist, Jean Francois Millett, and the American Ert Society paid \$115,000.00 for it, making 15 the highest priced picture ever sold.

For a limited time only we will sell a spleudid French Water Color of this famous picture for 50 Cents. They are well worth \$3.00. Soud in your orders early, as we have only a

Se fell in your oracis cally, as we have considered instock. There will be no fighther expense to you than our price (elecate) as we pay all other

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TO THE WEST.

 ${f SEPTEMBER~26th}$ and ${f 27th}$.

Fures from Montreal:

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Tickets valid for return commencing on any date until October 13th, 1890.
For tickets, sleeping car accommodation and further particulars apply to the Company's Agents, 143 St. James street, Windsor Hotel

and Bonaventure station.

J. HICKSON, General Manager.

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GUMELASTIC ROUFING FELT CORBA only \$2.00 per 100 square feet. Makes a good reof for years, and anyone can put it on. Send tamp for sample and full particulars.

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO., 39 & 41 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Local Agents Wanted.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEO. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1196. Dame Domitide Matte, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Leclair, laborer, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband.

blontreal, 8th September, 1890.

GUSTAVE LAMOTHE,

Autorney for Plaintik

ADY AGENTS WANTED — Entirely New Rubber Undergarment; fastest setling ladies' specialty in the world; proof Address,

MRS. N. B. LITTLE,

THE TRUE WITNESS has reached a high position in the ranks of Catholic journalism, not only in Canada, but throughout the United States and Europe. As an advertising medium for Gatholic Publishing Houses, 8choe's, Convents. and general business, it is unex-

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vertising mediums in Canada. All Business letters, and Communications in banded for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Oraig street, Mon-

WEDNESDAY....SEPTEMBER 24, 1890.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24th, St. Gerard, Bishop and Martyr.
THURSDAY, Sept. 25th, St. Cleephas, Dis-

FRIDAY, Sipt. 26th, SS. Cyprian and Justina, Martyre. SATURDAY, Sept. 27th, SS. Cosmas and Damian, Martyrs.
SUNDAY, Sept. 28th, (eighteenth after Pentecost)—St. Wenceslaus, Martyr.
Monday, Sept. 28th, St. Michael, Arch-

TUBSDAY, Sept. 30th, St. Jerome, Confesser and Doctor.

THE unanimity with which the press has accepted the auggestion of raising a fund for the relief of the famine sufferers in Ireland is very gratifying. Amengst those that have given their warmest marks of sympathy are the Mentreal Gazette, La Minerre and Le National, Catholic Review and Catholic Record.

Ir is to be regretted that Mr. Parneli's health is still bad and that in the event of O'Brien and Dillen not coming to this continent it is said he will be unable to take their place. No visit could be more opportune, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of his friends to induce him to again visit these shores will be successful.

THE Globe announces that an extensive egg buyer in the States has ordered his Canadian agent to buy up all the eggs he can and get them rapidly over the lines before the day on which it is supposed the new prohibitory law will come into force. That does this mean? Why does the importer act in this way? It has always been a favorite doctrine with the reform apostles that the consumer does not pay the duty. Some people evidently do not think so.

Ir seems as though the McKinley bill is likely to cause great disaster in the country which has given it birth. The Battleboro Reformer says :- " Ever since the McKinley tariff victory was assured in the election. business has been in a most lamentable state, the whele importing interests in alarm ever a prospect which threatens it with ruin; the manufacturing interest in uncertainty, markets unsettled and meney so "tight" as to keep the country on the verge of a panic all the time."

SECULARITY in religion is evidently carried to the verge of fanaticism in Australia. In the school books in Queensland they have actually cut out the well-known verse in Longfellew's "Wreck of the Hesperus"

"Then the maiden clasped her hands and That saved she might be.

And she thought of Christ, who stilled the

On the Lake of Galilee," as savering too much of sectarian teaching !

And yet there are people who wonder why there should be separate schools and denounce them as unnecessary.

THE Geographical and Economic Science sections of the British Association have been considering the subject of vacant spaces yet available on the earth's surface for settlements. It may be gratifying to know that the learned body has come to the cenclusien, as the proposition was cordially received by the majority, that 182 years must elapse before the earth becomes full, and that even then, with economy, there may be a little space left. It is not presumptuous to say that these who live 182 years hence will still have many wide places to fill, netwithstanding the decided epinions of these learned gentlemen. Prophecies of this kind are not new, and have been found unfulfilled at the end of the periods named.

FOUR Ministers, the Premier, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Finance, have spoken upon the commercial position of Canada as she may be affected by the recent hostile legislation in the United States. There was no uncertain sound in what they said. The speech of Sir John Macdonald is given elsewhere and his celleagues bere out his anticipations and clearly established the fact that Canada if she be only only energetic and true to herself will derive no small benefit from the McKinley bill. The statesmen who have been framing the destinies of the country for the past twelve years have placed it in a pesition which makes the intended blow fall very lightly. In truth the McKinley bill bids fair to preve semething of a beemerang.

THE saying that republics are ungrateful.

consequence of want and despondency is desorlbed elsewhere. Although out to placer, almost in defence of his country his reward has been nothing. The country that can vete mency by the million for pensions for soldier's yet let its real warriors die like Cel. Baillie cannot be in a healthy condition. The fact proves the absence of any true rule of national and public conduct which since attests national solidity and cohesion.

THE coel and patriotic manner in which the passage of the McKinley B li has been reecived in Canada, and the determined expressions of ministers and merchants, appears to have rather surprised our neighbors to the south of us. It is, of course, the eld story of the abregation of the Reciprocity treaty ever again. But these of the annexation school in the States, whose money has been drawn en by their Canadian allies, er pelitical confidence men would perhaps be a better term, seem to be getting alarmed and are praying their friends to "make an effort" like Mrs. Dombey. But like that unfortunate lidy the breath of life for them is passing quickly. Nene of any position dare do any more than write sympathetic letters to the States hinting at what may be done after the next election if the sinews of war are not withheld, and \$100,000 corruption fund is raised under the name of a "League." As to bold avowals of annexation none are heard, as was expected, at least so a New York paper alleges. All that the party organs dare say as to this is by side references to an obscure and weak article the printing of which has been obtained. As to "Cemmercial Union." that fad has died of inanitien. "Give then repe enough," said a preminent Canadian statesman, referring to to the internal enemies of Canada, "the end is inevitable," So it has proved. The peculiar dilemma of the Opposition during the next session of Parliament will be very

L'Electeur says that Quebec has rarely seen se many persons of distinction within it: walls as it has since the first of September. "A prince of the bloed who may be at a future day our sovereign, the Governor General of Canada, the Commander-in Chief of the British forces in America, the Admiral commanding the Atlantic equadron, the governors of two British colonies, Newfoundland and the Bahamas; in the person of Sir George Biden Powell, one of the most distinguished members of the House of Commons in England, three French gentlemen of the Salone de l'Elyrée at Paris, without counting many other persons loss important." L'Electeur regards this festival with approval, and points out how much good it has dene to society and the ancient city generally. It is certainly to be hoped that each year will witness something similar. Quebec has been showing signs of decrepitude for some years, owing to circum tances which are not wholly due to exhibited during the last week or two cannot

THE bane of our civilization is the lying

cablegram. No one is safe. No reputation can escape the slanderous influence of the modern concector of news. There seems to exist a merbid desire to hear or read something that detracts from the good name of our neighbor, and that miserable craving for the sensational has given birth to a crowd of liars, whe earn a disreputable living by sending false despatches to the press of the world. Perhaps the most frequent victims of the slanderers have been the Irish leaders, Parnell and his asseciates, but now new fields have to be sought, and it matters little to the poor wretch, who ekes out a subsistance by pandering to a depraved taste, whose character he may destroy. Canada has been misrepresented systematically in the press despatches of the United States, public men belied, and their views distorted, by an unscrupulous herde of so-called special correspondents. The latest invention, hewever, was a vile despatch cencerning an imaginary street fight, in which Prince George of Wales was made to figure, in the city of Mentreal, during his recent visit. The Prince earned good epinions for himself whilst a guest in our city, by his affability and genial manners, and now, most people think, the precess of lying by despatch has gone far enough. Oriminal preceedings have been instituted by some of our fellow-citizens against certain parties suspect. ed of being engaged in this disreputable business. Altegether, apart from any personal censideration for the Prince, it will be a publio benefit if the bearers of false witness are brought to justice, and an end put to the occupation of those who live by systematic

In the last Review of Reviews the editor narrates an interview held with Lord Wolse-

"No man with whom I ever talked had more of the pride of race than Lord Wolseley, and yet, with characteristic candour, ne man was more frank in describing what he considered to be its weak points. To him one of the chief ebjections to the Parnellite agitation was that it seemed to stand in the way of the Heaven-sent mission of the Irish to govern the whole British Empire. Net so very long age, he said, almost every Celonial Gevernor was an Irishman. Of the Viceroys of India, Lord Mayo, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Lansdowne were all Irishmen : so was Sir Hercules Robinson. The Dake of Wellington was an Irlahman, and so, to go further back, was Burke, for whom he has a great admiration. It is the very superiority of the Irish which makes it so difficult for English men to govern ihem."

Is proved to be true in one case at least, that | can Lord Welseley see to Irishmen governing | So it is with the righteons Doctor of the improvement of the city at the permanent | Mr. Hudspeth, M.P. for South of Cel. Baillie, where death by suicide in Ireland? How the "Heaven-sent mission" nineteenth century. There are two peoples expense of the nation, the Local committee take place on the 11th of October. can Lerd Welseley see to Irlahmen governing | So it is with the righteons Doctor of the

is to be retarded by Home Rule is perhaps in Ireland, the Christian and the nonclear to that warrier, but we doubt if it is to Christian, and he and his fellow Methodists anyone else. It is certainly the extremest are thankful that those who are in outerwant of consistency on the part of the Eoglish to gladly entrust the most difficult Im- shall ever be, and history will go on repeat-"widews" and anything else that will ad- perial tasks to the hands of I dishmen and ing itself, and Pharisees will continue to vance the interests of a political party and yet to object to their independent action in flourish and preciaim themselves until the their own island.

> THE Cork Herald calls attention to what is certainly a singular coincidence. It appears that Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Sir Michael Hicks Brach, the ex-Secretary of State for Ireland, are travelling in Ireland at the present time, and are both well received. The Herald says :-

> The want of accord which has prevailed for a considerable time in the Cabinet between Six M. H. Beach and Mr. Balfour as to the latter's pelicy has been an open secret, and it is known that the President of the Board of Trade has been in favour of a modification of the Chief Secretary's savage coercion regime. The fact that Sir M. H. Beach should have gone on an independent tour of inspection to Ireland at the present important junctum, while Mr. Balfour s occupying his versatile intellect and exercis ing his sinuous form in the mysteries of "putting and "driving," is the subject of much speculation and comment in political circles here. Sir M. H. Beach may be pardoned for regarding the Salisburian ascendancy in the Tory party with subdued gratification. The Salisburian coterie have eyed him with any thing but friendly feelings, both because he has failed to come up to the scratch in eulogianng Mr. Baltour's barbsrities, and because he sympathises more or less openly with Lord Randolph Churchill. It is considered very probable that his visit to Ireland will strengthen his hands in the Cabinet in asserting the opin tons of those Tories who think that the seoner peace is made with the Irish people the better it will be for the future of the parts at large.

Wheat Production.

In the course of the discussion upon the McKinley bill, one of the supporters of that measure-as is seemed with rather weak legic-centended that it would have some effect in retaining for the United States the English market as far as the grain of the west is concerned. "They" (tae English) "must have it." was the burden of the Cengressman's lay. In truth, it has been clear for a considerable time that Great Britain bas been quietly endeavoring to make herself independent of the hezardous source of wheat supply as it exists in the United States. India and Egypt have both been under tuters for some time is connection with grain raising, Canada has, of course, been encouraged to put forward her best efforts in the same direction, with a success that is well known; and, as a consequence of all this, American growth has diminished, and tho strange phenomenon bas been witnessed of corgo upon cargo of Oriental grain being unleaded in New York. So that it may be safely assumed that before many years have passed Great Britain's wheat supply will be produced within the borders of the Empire. But there may be even another phase of this development which at present does not appear upon the surface of United States commerce, and the probability of this is evidenced by a statement recently made by Mr. herself. A little animation such as she has Oliver Dairymple, a gentleman who raises more wheat than any other in the neighborbut have a beneficial effect Such brilliant | ing republic. According to this authority gatherings and gay delogs are links in a chain | the present wheat crop in the Status for exof a splendid and romantic history, which pert will only amount to 40,000,000 bushels bill has been pending, and in fact since a high must be lengthened and strengthened year by and he adds that if the ratio of increase in population in the next decade is equal to that in the last the necessary result of the present rate of wheat preduction will have to be inportation on, an extended scale. It will be singular if the Congress which has recently shewn itself so unfriendly were if the Bill remains law, to be compelled to undo its work in the effect to obtain grain from Canada. But it seems highly prebable. It would be also singular if the States found that Canada had none to spare, and this is highly prebable alse.

Father Matthew Celebration.

The Irish Cathelic Temperance Convention of Total Abstinence Societies is making great preparation for the due celebration of the centenary of Father Matthew. The preceedings will partake of a religious and secolar character. It is likely that a platform will be adopted embedying the views of the organization, with such changes and modifications in the eriginal platform as the altered circumstances of the country may suggest. On the 13th October, in the evening, a grand literary and musical festival will be held. It was hoped that the Rt. Rav. Doctor O'Maheney, Ceadjater Bishep of Toronto, would have been able to deliver the principal address. Mr. Curran, M.P. kindly censented to ge to Teronto and lavite his Lordship to come to Montreal on that occasion. Unfertunately, the health of that prelate will not permit him to be present, very much to his regret and that of the puople of the city. The absence of Blahop Mahoney is unavoidable, but the Convention will be in a position to present such a list of speakers as cannet fail to attract a large attendance. When the platform of principles shall have been adopted by the Convention, we may have a few words to say on this important subject.

A Modern Pharisee.

Doctor McMullen was one of the speakers at the Methodist conference in this city last week. He spoke of Ireland, and gravely infermed his hearers that "there were two peoples in Ireland, Christian and non-Christian," etc. How very remarkable and yet hew natural. We do not know if the Pharises of old belonged to the McMullen family, but he spoke exactly in the same strain. He was thankful, just as our worthy dector is thankful, and for the same reason. The eld Israelite felt that there were two peoples in Israel—the Saints and the Sinners-and he was comfortable in the belief But if this be so, what possible objection | that he did not belong to the sinner tribe.

darkness are not of their persuasien. So it end of time.

A High Compliment.

At the pic-nic lat ly held at Morrisburg, Oat, in aid of Rev. Father Twemey's Church, Sir John Macdonald, the veteran Premier, and Sir John Thempsen, Minister of Justice, were present and made important speeches. Senator Price, of Breeklyn, N.Y., was also there, and having been called upon to make a few remarks, did so in an exceedingly happy vein. The Senator paid a high compliment to the Catholic priesthood for their selfsacrifice and devotien to the interests of the country. He complimented Canada en the fact that its Premier and greatest statesman had laid aside his operous duties to assist in aiding a Church which was not his own. Speaking on the question of receprocity he said: "He belonged to the Democratic party, whese policy had already produced its results on the agricultural community. The people of the United States were already complaining of the mischievous results of such legislation as the McKinly bill, and it was to be hoped that at the next election a party would be returned to power in the United States, which would be in entire accerd with the Canadian people on the reciprecity question.

The Latest Irish Arrests.

The Coercionist Government of Great Britain seems to have taken leave of its senses. The arrest of Mesers, Dllon and O'Brien at this juncture is one of the grossest blunders of a blundering administration. The gentlemen named were about to leave for an American tour when the warrants for their arrest were issued. Possibly Mr. Balfour and his colleagues may have thought that by sending the delegates to jail in Ireland that they would kill all sympathy for the cause in America. Such a calculation is little better than idiotic. Fortunately, the Nationalist ranks are filled with gentlemen capable of pleading the cause of Ireland. Other members will be selected to take the places of those behind the bars, and the coercivo measures adopted by Ireland's oppressors will only serve to assure public sympathy, and give an imputus to the Nacional movement that it might otherwise have lacked. The friends of Ireland will new understand that the moment of the supreme effort has arrived. The coercionists evidently feel that power is slipping from their hands, that the people of England are weary of this policy, and that if the needed supplies for carrying on the next campaign for Home Rule are not intercepted, the reign of Ireland's enemies is at an end. They have, therefore, made their last attempt to paralyze the National League. It is a mad attempt, and will fail igneminously, if the Irish people are true to themselver, and do not falter on Parnell and his associates will receive as warm a welcome as wenld have been given to the imprisened patriots, whose persecution will only serve to fan the flame of generosity in every Irish heart.

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND.

"True Witness" Subscription List.

P. Raleigh, Almonte	\$10	
J. J. Carran, M.P., Q C	20	00
Hen, Edward Murphy (Sunator)	50	
J. A. Donaldson, Terento	5	00
A. Brogan, N.P	2	00
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L. A. M. L	1	00
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A Sympathizer		50
Two Little Girls		50
R. O'Hara, Albany, N.Y	1	00

The Irish Potate Famine

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :-DEAR SIE,—The advice given by William O'Brien, John Dillon and other Irish members, to the tenants on those lands where the crops are a failure, to refuse payment of sent, is but another proof, if such were wanting, of the interest which they take in the welfare and comfort of the people. As the first law of nature is self-preservation, it follows that they are only acting in accordance with that precept. No doub here are a great many among us who will look upon this preaching, and its effects (if carried out), skin to horror, as a spoliation of the landlords; but who, at the same time, could view the desolating effects of the famine upon the people, with placed countenance and unruffled feelings. However, let the tenants be guided in this trying circumstance by their trusted leaders, displaying that confidence in one another, which has contributed in a great measure to the victories which they have achieved, and to the victories which whey they will have no reason to regret it.

M. F. K.

Church street, Ottawa.

Will It be a Failure?

San Francisco, September 20.-The Chronicle to day has an editorial on the management of the World's fair, in which some startling statements are made. The editorial begins with this assertion :- " From present indications everything is being done that is possible to be done to make the World's fair a failure, and a shame and disgrace to the nation; the directors of the local board of Chicago has captured a coterie of members of the National committee and that little handful seems disposed to arrogate to itself the entire management of affairs in the interest of Chicago." The Chronicle points out that the National committee has delegated its power to 26 persons, 14 of whom live or are chiefly interested in Chicago, and adds:—"If this is the way in which the National committee is to conduct its business Congress should repeal the World's fair act entirely and begin anew. Not content with patting in a shameless bid for the permanent

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has pulled the wires so as to make the National committee its catepaw and to put that body in the attitude of panderers to Ohicage's lust and greed of gain. The National committee must extricate itself from the grasp of Chicago, or it would be dragged down to the lowest depths, and the World's fair will be invelved in its fall."

THE BENWELL MURDER.

Birchall's Trial Commenced.

The Crewn Case Opened and the First Evidence Heard-A Suspicious Letter.

Woodsrock, Ont., September 23rd.—The Grand jury on Tuesday evening rendered a true bill against J. Reginald Burchall, for the murder of Frederick C. Benwell. He was arraigned on Monday morning. A jury was empannelled without any challenges. His Lordship Mr. Justice McMahon presided and Mr. Osler Q C. appeared for the Crown the prisoner being de-fended by Mr. G. T. Blackstock, Mr. Osler briefly recapitulated the story of the disappear-ance of Benwell and the subsequent finding of the body in the Blenheim Township, and des cribed the movements of the two men.

One of the strongest points made by him was in reading a letter from Birchall to Col. Ben well, which letter, though often referred to, has never up to this time seen the light of day, Following is the letter:—

Birchall to Col. Benwell:

Please address Messrs. Birchall & Benwell, P. O. box 313, Niagara Falls, Can.: My Dean Sin,-We arrived safely here after a pleasant journey, the sea being rather rougher than otherwise. We came up by sleeping car from New York, and had a very pleasant time indeed. Your son has inspected all my books and all my business arrangements, and I introduced him to people who know me well. He suggested taking other advice, so I of course was perfectly willing, and he consulted a barrister in London, Ont, concerning the business, with satisfactory results, and he has de cided to join me, as he has found all that he wished to be satisfactory. I think we shall make a very good business together. The books show a very good profit for last year. I think the best way is to place the money in our joint names in the bank to the credit of our reserve fund. We shall take the additional piece of land that I mentioned to you as we shall now require it for produce.
The best way to send money out is by bankers'
draft. Drafts for us should be drawn on the Bank of Montreal, New York. They have a branch in London and I think the London and Westminster do business for them. Letters of

ISSUED AND REGISTERED.

this kind should be

We are holding a large sale early in March and your son was somewhat anxious to share in the proceeds which I am quite willing he should do, and so we have signed our deed of partnership and shall, I am sure, never regret doing so Your son is, I think, writing you by this the threshold of victory. Whencever may rost. Kindly excuse bad writing on my part, be chosen to visit America on behalf of but I am rather in a hurry to catch the mail. My letters are generally written by a typewrit ter as they are so much more legible and clear of any trouble as to words. We are having paper printed and this will be ready in a few days. I think you will be pleased that your son has found things satisfacture, and I quite agree that he did the best thing in coming out to see the business first. I will send you weekly papers of all business done so that you can see for yourself how things go on. This will be satisfactory to you, I think. Of course, regard to the money any bank in New York would do for a draft. We have opened a business account in our joint names at the American bank here. Your son will doubtless give you his views in his letters.

With kindest regards, believe me dear sir,

yours sincerely. (Signed) J. R. BIECHALL,

To Lieut. Col. Benwell, Iseultdene, Chelten-Mr. Oaler dwelt on the fact that there was no

farm, no sale, no business in Woodstock most important facts of the letter was the reference to the use of a typewriter, it evidently being the intention to send a type-written letter signed in Benwell's name showing Col. nel Benwell that all was satisfactory and that money should be sent out. The use of a typewriter would obviate the danger of discovery which would arise from an attempt to imitate another hand-writing for a whole letter.

In the afternoon Mr. Osler continued his address as follows:—The arrest on Sunday was made by Chief Young, the search resulted in finding on his person express receipes for the deceased's baggage, a part of which had been passed by the Customs, the heavy baggage being sent in bond. The residue of the prisoner's baggage was also found on the prisoner, except that which had to pass the Canadian Customs.

KEYS BELONGING TO BENWELL opening all his baggage and a gold pencil case having the words 'Connie, September 11, 1889,' were found on the person of the prisoner. This
was a hirthday present to the deceased. A cap
which will be identified as the kind of cap worn by the person with deceased on the wey to the swamp was also found in his possession. The andy was found about 11 o'clock on the morning of Friday, February 21st, which would be four days from Tuesday, the day on which the murder is said to have been committed. They had plainly left the highway about the place where the hunters trail to the lake began. Two bullet holes were found in the back of the head, one behind the ear, another a little to the right of the centre of the head. No blood was seen at first, but after the snow was scraped away s

at ness, out after the show was scraped away a small quantity was found.

William McDonald a "farm agent" who brought Birchell to Canada, was the first witness but his evidence did not materially advance the case.

Douglas R. Pelly was then called. He, it will

be remembered, is the other young Englishman who, with Benwell, accompanied Burchell and his wife to Canada, with a view to entering into agricultural pursuits. Pelly told the story, which is so well known, about how he negotiated. ated with Birchall and agreed to come to Canada tunder certain conditions; how the party arrived in America and proceeded to Buff alo, His examination in chief was not concluded when the court rose at six o'clock, Before the court closed for the evening the Judge warned the jury to be careful not to discuss the case even with each other, and above all avoid making up their minds until all the evidence was equarely before them. The court then adjourned.

The election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the death of the late Mr. Hudspeth, M.P. for South Victoria, will The Province of Quebec Lottery. The above lottery is chartered by the Legis. lature of the Province of Quebec for the very landable purpose of erecting churches, hospitals and charitable institutions, assisting colonizations, &c. It is conducted in a very creditable manner and persons taking chances in this lottery will be sure to get fair play. The lottery is under the immediate managemans of Mr. S. E. Lefebyre, a gentleman of upriving character and one in whom the public can place the greatest confidence.

The drawings take place monthly, full par-

ticulars of which are given in our columns.

The Ranks Extending.

The Toronto Catholic Review says :- In compliance with a request which comes to us from Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., that this Review, along with other of its contemporaries, should open a subscription list for the receipt of monies for transmission to Ireland on the first appeal, we desire to announce that The Ecview is wholly at the service of the promoters of this charitable project, and that all monies forwarded either to it direct. or to the honorary treasurer, the Hon. Edward Murphy, of Montreal, will be acknowledged each week in its columns. We are desired by Mr. Curran-from whom we had the pleasure of a visit on Wednesday-to add that this fund will in no way interfere with any organized efforts for raising money by societies or otherwise, should that be necessary later on.

A Horrible Story.

LONDON, Sept 22 -William O'Brien has written to the Secretary of the John Daly Amnesty committee in Tipperary that he has been in communication with an Englishman of much prominence in Birmingham who has discovered startling proofs that Daly, who is now serving life sentence in prison for alleged complicity in dynamite crime, is the victim of a plot organized by Iri-h poice emissaries under the authority of the Chief coastable of one of the princial cities in Ireland. The Chief constable, Mr. O'Brien says, has made a full confessi n and his statement has been sent to Home Secretary

WM. H. HODSON.

Valuator,

45½ St Antoine Street.

MONTREAL.

NOTICE

The 200 p.m. mixed Train, MONTREAL TO SI. JOHN'S, on Saturdays, and the 11.25 p.m. train. VAUDREUIL TO MONTREAL, on Saturdays, will not run after the 20th

J. HICKSON.

General Manager. Montreal, September 19th, 1890.

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TENDERS.

TO FRESCO PAINTERS—Scaled Tenders for the Frescoing throughout, interiorly, of St. Michael's Cathedral (Decorated English Gobbic) Toronbo, Ont., will be received by the undersigned till noon Saburday, 11th prox. The plaus, &c., can be seen at my office on and after Friday, 26th inst. The lowest or any bender will not necessarily be accepted.

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A cream of tariar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength — U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Continued from first page.] THE PREMIER SPEAKS

Upon the McKinley Tariff Bill.

It was by ne act of ours that that treaty was ended. We know, as far as people can know in consequence of the belief prevailing there that England favored the south as against the north in the terrible war which had been waged in the States, and on that account they sought to punish Canada as being a pertien ei the British Empire. At all events it was no fault of ours. Canada did everything to observe the strictest neturality, and went further ihan international law would compil us, to show hew anxious we were to keep amity with them and observe all the ebligations that ence nation ewned to another during that unhappy struggle between the north and south. Still, for that season I believe the netice abregating the treaty was given. After that we tried again and again to induce the legislature and the government of the United States to deal with the question and resume reciprocal relations. We were unsuccessful. We sent not only com British ambassador at Washington, but we sent del-gations from the Government, beth Conservative and Reform. We sent Sir Alex Galt, and S!r Wm. Hewland to Washlugton to try and indule the American government to grant as reciprocal trade, when Mr. Mackenzie's gevernment came inte power they tried the same thing by sending

THE HON GEORGE BROWN Washington treaty, notice was given by the course they nad every right to pass such benefit of the United States. It will restrict commerce between the two countries, but we them. cannot help that. We are not going to cry ! like children. We have to meet it in the N.Y., congratulated the people upon having best way we can. Already we are deing it such a distinguished statesman among them, to a certain extent and there is no reason why a statesman who would leave his mark as we should not do now as they did after the leng as time would last, not only upon this denunciation of the reciprocity treaty of country, but upon the world at large. He and, moreover, asked to be excused from wear-l854. Some of the elder men who may look belonged to the Democratic party, who did back to these times may remember that the net believe in such mischievous legislation as the reciprocity treaty of country, but upon the world at large. He and, moreover, asked to be excused from wear-ling the helmes. In all other respects his miliback to these times may remember that the net believe in such mischievous legislation as people of Canada, especially the farming the McKiniey bill, but who if returned to of half his years. periation, were in the greatest acts of the members of progression. Their markets were closed to our its broadest sense. Canada had immensely deposed Conservative Government of Ticino, sgricultural preducts, but, marvellens to relate, the country did not suffer a bit. In a Sir John A. Macdonald, and he heped that protesting against Federal clemency for the sense or two there was a closing of the usual when the time came that his Cathelic friends leaders of the recent revolt. He is in a very season or two there was a closing of the usual channels of trade, but new channels spened and in a few years our peeple were in almost

AS GOOD A POSITION as ever. In the same manly spirit that our prople acted then, so we must act now. We must seek new channels of trade if old channels were closed to us. Oas instance in which that can be done occurs to me. Those among you who are farmers knew that the barley grown in this country is called six-rewed barley and is that description which the American brewers seek for their manufacture. In England, however, the brewers prefer the two rowed barley. Now, the laix-rowed and the two rowed barley do not malt tegether, because one comente maturity before the other. In the one case he grain is fully malted when the other is but half malted. You must therefore cultivate one description of barley, but if you grow both they must be kept separate. Mr. Carling, the Minister of Agricoloure, imported a quantity of twe-rowed English barley and has disposed of it all through the country. I am glad to learn that the experiment has been perfectly successful, especially in Manisoba and the Northwest where they have the have they have they west, where they have tested it in the virgin sell of the prevince. If our farmers are going to lose their market for barley in the United States all they have to do is grow two rewed burley, for which they will find an illimitable market in England. The Mother Country cappot produce all the barley she annually requires. She has to import it from France, Germany and other countries, and our farmers would find a ready market for their twerowed barley there. That is one instance of what we can do. Then there is another matter with which the ladies are more familiar, viz, toe raising of poultry. In that line England also furnishes us with an unlimited market. We have already commenced, in consequence of the threatened restriction in our trade with the United States, to send shipments of eggs across the Atlantic, and eggs will keep as fresh until they get to 3134 Prizes worth..... Lendon

AS THEY WOULD TO NEW YORK.

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We must therefore meet this heatile logislation, not in a spirit of irritation, not in a heatile manner—because if the Americans think they should do this they have a perfect right to de it-but by spening new markets. (Hear, hear.) One of the most valuable conrequences of the completion of the C.P.R. is this: That we have already opened markets both in China and Japan for a large portion of our manufactured goods. That trade, however, is merely in its infancy. Soon for the contract float of the contract float floa C.P.R. will have a magnificent fleet of ves-sels plying on the Pacific, and those atsamers will open up the trade between Canada and Japan, and ultimately, I trust, with Australia.
There is no limit to the epportunities before

A Company of the Company

manufactures across to those Asiatic countries but to their country, Father Twomey tries. It is not merely our people in British moved a vote of thanks to the ministers, Columbia who will gain by that. There is which was cordially adopted. not a man in Canada who makes a stove or an agricultural implement; not a man who works in brass or iron, who will not find a market by shipping across the continent for this Asiatic trade. I may as well tell you also that we are met by the most perfect spirit of reciprocity by our Australian fellowceleplats. They are anxious is have more intimate trade relations with us. I am an old man new, but I want to see that mait:r reunded off before I retire from public life. It is essential that we should have a cable between Australia and British Columbia. A cable is the precursor to trade. There has been great epposition to the building of a direct cable line from Australia to Canada from the existing companies that take other reutes. There is a large amount of capital invested in the cables extending from Austalia to Asia and thence to England; but as Providence would have it, while we were fighting these people, while

WE WERE SATING

to the Australians : Do not put all your eggs inte one basket, but have another cable route to England by means of a line from Australia to British Columbia and thence across Canada te England, there came a sea-quake--or an earthquake at the bettem of the sea, which ever we may choose to term it—and broke up the present cable there by demonstrating to the meanest capacity that there ought to be ended. We have a superposed using the strength of the language that is not written, that the great reason for that treaty being ended in 1866 was the irritation in the United States in 1866 was the irritation in the United States. an alternative line. After we have a tween the two countries, and we will then have, besides the trade I have mentioned, a grewing and increasing trade with our fellowceloniste in Australasia. (Applause). Sir John preceeded to refer to the wonderful pregress Canada had made since confederation, dilating at some length on the wonder-ful horvest of Maniteba and the North-west. If, he asked, the present sparse population there could produce fifteen or seventeen million bushels of wheat, what must the yield be there a few years hence. He expressed the hope that the people of Morrisburg and vicinity would push their railway scheme to Ottawa, and build their bridge acress the St. Lawrence, always provided that it be a high level bridge, so that all classes of craft Victoria with a magnificent hon. The animal could pass under it without let er hindrance. has arrived at Liverpool and will probably be When he returned to Morrisburg, perhaps in taken care of at the "Zoo." a year or so, to ask his hearers to vote for him he hoped they would not turn their backs mudication after communication through the | upon him without full consideration. (Cheers and laughter.)

SIR JOHN THOMPSON

comminued in the same strain as the Premier and referred to the happy and prosperous condition of this country at the present time. He alluded to the magnificent harvest of this country as compared with the condition of things on the other side of the line, where the harvest had been blighted by the frest, to Washington for the purpose of attempting droughts and rain. Continuing, he said that United States. Then at the time of the been for the past twenty five years to receive Washington treat 7 of 1871, known as the any suggestion or to make any suggestion and all suggestion are the side of the border side of the border commissioners, and therefore know all about on any reciprocal arrangement, and it. At that time we did all we could to in- we had made evertures to them time duce the American government to extend the and again, but we do not want a oneobjects of the commission with a view to sided arrangement with the advantages all countries. So it has been ever since. Even sea difficulty, he said we had done nothing to covered. Some of one leaders of the make Canada blush in the eyes of the United escaped arrest. The trial of the prisoners will Washington treaty, notice was given by the American government to abrogate them. Of Great Britain to stand upon the existing rights in that sea, and it had been proposed measure as they believed to be in to submit the whole question involved to the the interests of their country, and they arbitration of men who were not interested in were not bound to consider whether Eng. either country. In fact, we had offered to land or Canada or the rest of the world do more; we had offered, if in order to prewould be injuriously affected thereby. All serve the seal it would be necessary to have they are bound to do is to consider whether a closed season, to agree to it and see that any action they may take is for the benefit of our people carried the understanding out. their own country, and we must presume, | Surely this was an earnest of our fair spirit | viewed with rejoicing." therefore, that their legislation is for the in the matter. He concluded by thanking the people for the opportunity of addressing

Senater James F. Pierce, of Brooklyn,

us of developing our trade and sending our would remember their duty not only to them-

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

Lisbon appears as if in a state of siege. Natives of the Carcline islands have mas-

sacred thirty-two Spaniards. Many deaths have been caused in upper Prussia and upper Silesia from typhus fever. The celebrated palace of the Albambra, in Granada was partially destroyed by fire last

The editor of the Cocarde, the Boulangist organ in Paris, has been imprisoned for infringing

on the press law. The Austrian war ship Taurus, reported to have foundered in the Black sea, has arrived at

Constantinople. Mr. Gladstone says he is confident that Eng-

land will refuse to renew her costly support of the Turkish system of government. Delegates from the various colonies are to be sent to Europe during the coming winter to endeavor to secure immigrants from the differ-

ent countries. The indictment against Eyraud and Gabrielle Bompard, the perpetrators of the Paris murder, has been drawn by the officials. It declares the

prisoners equally guilty. A family of eight persons, consisting of father, mother and six children, has been killed at Pressburg, Hungary, by ignorantly eating the fruit of the nightshade plant.

The Figure on Wednesday described the confusion that occurred among the leaders of the party owing to Boulanger's unexpected departure for Brussels to avoid arrest.

The Portuguese Cabinet had to resign in con-sequence of the public agitation over the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, and it is likely that the treaty will not be ratified by the Cortes.

The members of the expelled government in Switzerland have been allowed to re-enter their offices, the Federal Commission in the meantime

retaining supremacy in the administration. The sultan of Sokoto, who rules over 12,000,000 people in West Africa, has presented Queen

A Berlin paper says the principal German official at Zanzibar denies the issuance of a proclamation sanctioning slave dealing. A German official has started for Bagamoyo to investigate.

Japan advices state that 7000 houses were destroyed and thirty-six persons drowned by floods in the Fukishma prefecture on August Fire at Sanjomachi on August 21 destroyed 176 houses and four telegraph posts, and caused the deaths of seven persons.

A London Daily News despatch from Erzerourn says that the scenes attending the persecution of the Christians by the Turks at Alash. to institute of the largest and rain. Continuing, no said that gerd, Armenia, are terriole. Murders are going to improve our commercial relations with the we were as well prepared to-day as we had gerd, Armenia, are terriole. Murders are going women are reported. Additional Turkish troops are arriving, but nothing as done to preserve

An important arrest of counterfeiters has been made at Eschewege, Prussia, and the members of the gaug are now on trial. 35,000 counterfeit coins and a large quantity of forged

The Emperor William sent Prince Henry and the Duke of Rattbon to meet Emperor Francis Joseph on the frontier. The German newspapers speak of the meeting of the Emperors with enthusiasm. The North German Gazette says: Germany and Austria Hungary, closely united, powerful in arms and close fellowship with Italy, constitute a firm strong hold of peace. Henceforth every new demonstration of their frm comradeship will be re-

Marshall, Von Moltke, who attended the Sile-sian manceures in the suite of the Emperor with the ardor and vigor of youth. He went so far as to obey the most recent army order, which decrees that all officers shall wear high riding boots when on march or on parade. He did not; however, attempt to ride on horseback,

Signor Respine, one of the members of the deposed Conservative Government of Ticino,

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L. E. N. PRATTE,

excited state of mind and yows that he will re turn to Ticino and personally eject the rebels unless the Federal Government punishes them. Since his following was not powerful enough to protect him from overthrow and imprisonment, this threat indicates the unbalanced nature of : The Federal authorities are acting coolly and firmly and wild oubtless be able to maintain order in the disturbed canton. The troops are forbidden to discuss politics with the citizens and are thoroughly impartial.

AMERICAN.

Dion Boucicault, the celebrated actor and playwright, died in New York on Thursday of pneumonia.

A freshes has occurred in the vicinity of Hudon, N.Y., where the water is higher than at any time since 1869.

It is announced that the Brazilian elections are over and that the republican form of govern-

nent has been upheld. William E. Russell, of Cambridge, has peen nominated as the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has already given \$600,000 towards the new university in Chicago, has pledged a million more.

The Democratic convention of the state of Massachusetts advocates reciprocal trade with Canada and denounces the McKinley bill. A St. Paul despatch announces the belief that the St Paul and Duluth railroad will

oon pass into the control of the Northern Pacific.

The Tammany hall executive committee has opened the campaign of the fall of 1890 by practically deciding upon a "go it alone" The Buffalo Council has issued an order to all

city contractors to employ none but residents of the city, the order, of course, being aimed at Canadians. Forty thousand Illinois and Indiana miners

seven and a half to ten cents a ton if the operators refuse the raise. The New York chamber of commerce erges an amendment to the pariff bill which will

will strike on Nov. 1 for an advance of from

extend the time for removing goods new in bond to February 1, 1891. Cluett, Coop & Co., the largest collar and

shirt manufacturing company in Troy, was fined twenty dollars in the Police Cours of that city for violation of the factory laws in making working; women work overtime. Superintendent Porter, of the Census office, Washington, has announced that the recount of

Minneapolis showed a population of 161,780, a decrease of about 24,000 from first count. The population of St. Paul is given as 133,301, a talling off of over 10,000 from the enumeration made at the first census. The dam at the outlet of the Troy, N Y, re-

servoir, six miles northeast of the village of Poestenkill, known as the Bone Steel dam, gave way last week. The water rushed down the narrow valley tearing up trees and carrying washed away. The barns and sheds of George Cottrell were wrecked and three saw mills washed away.

Edward Friend, of Dayton, Ohio, attempted to drive the moths from his furniture and car-pets with gasoline last Tuesday afternoon. He had used several gallons of the liquid when the gas, which had generated during the operation. become ignited in some unknown manner and exploded with terrific force. Mr. Friend and Dr F Thomas, who was in the house attending All Germans were pleased to hear of the extra Dr F Thomas, who was in the number and badly sellent health enjoyed by the great Field | a sick child, were enveloped in flames and badly burned, charred skin and flesh peeling from the standard of the side of of the si their bodies. Their agonies were terrible and fatal.

CANADIAN.

John Wilkinson, builder, committed suicide at Cameviile last week.

Sir A. T. Galt is going to erect an hospital at Lethbridge, N.W.T., to cost \$10,000.

The county of Soulanges Agricultural show is to be held at Pont Chateau on Thursday next.

The sum of \$450 was stolen from the Roman Catholic presbytery at Grand Anse, Gloucester county, N.B., last week. A peddlar named cent and at Louis Beaubien, who was at Grand Ause that anywhere.

night, was arrested at Moncton and taken to Bathurst on suspicion. And the sum of \$129 was tound on him.

There is no doubt that the schooner Comrade and her crew of eight were loss on Lake

Hamilton Public Library was formally opened on the 16th by the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

The Liberals of Portneuf County, Que., have nominated Mr. Deslisle, of Quebec, for the Commons.

Rev. Curé Naud, parish priest of St. Ignace de Nominique, has not had a burial since March, 1889.

Lock 18, on the Welland Canal, was again disabled last week by a steamer carrying away the headgates. Dr. Fiset, M.P., Rimouski, has been ap pointed a member of the Provincial Board of

Health in place of Dr. Rinfret, M.P.P., resigned. The Ingersoll and North and West Oxford show, held at Ingersoll last Wednesday and yesterday, was a great success in every particu-

Chancellor Boyd made an order at Toronto last week to restrain Broker Baxter of Montreal from bringing libel suits against the Central Bank liquidators.

A young man named Harper, in the employment of Mr. John N. Willson, near Ridgetown, was kicked in the groin by a horse on Wednesday of last week and died from the effects yes terday.

Brandon, Man , citizens still keep up the boy cost on the Northern Pacific, which snows no signs of weakening. It is said the Morris-Brandon Northern Pacific branch scarcely pays operating expenses.

At Tesswater on Tuesday (last week) the 2 year-old daughter of Mr. W. R. Thompson, lumber merchant, fell head first into a cub of water and was drowned. The mother discovered the little one in a short time, but life was extinct.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Government inspector of railways, has inspected the Canadian Paoific Railway trum end to end, and says it is in first class condition. He is now in Van-

conver, and on his return east will inspect the subway lines in the Territories. At Cobourg Wednesday Magistrate Dumble sentenced the lad Smith, who stabbed young

Hansen with o pocket knite some weeks ago, to 24 lashes with a birch gad on the bare back, the father of the boy to administer the punishment. The sentence was carried out in the police cell in the presence of the chief constable.

Delegates representing various foreign colonies in Manitaba and the Nortwest will be sent to their native countries this autumn in the interests of immigrati n. This will go to Norway, Sweden, Germany, Finland, Denmark, Hungary, Anatria, Roumania, Bohemia, Belgium and France. Free transportation will be given them by the Canadian Pantic Railway and the steamship lines.

Mr. George Cockburn, M.P., of Toronto, was at Ottawa on Wednesday for a few hours on his way home from Montreal. He complains of illegal fishing at Lake Rosscau and other Mus koka lakes, which has almost entirely destroyed fishing in that quarter, which has become one of the best and most popular resorts in western Ontario. The only way to stop the evil is t make a close season for two or three years. Thousands of young fish were put into Lake Rosseau from the harcheries this season.

Me. Trudel, a Quebec Customs officer, last week captured tive barrels and two thirteen gallon cans of smuggled whiskey on the heach at Chateau Richer. Two of the clergy of the clergy of See. Anne had an interview with the authorities on the matter. There was nearly a murder there on Thursday as an outcome of the illicit liquor traffic. An infurlated individual away everything standing. Six new bridges on under the influence of liquor got an axe and the Poenstenkill and Columbia highway were came within an acc of cutting down several people. A fatal as well as cruel practical joke was

played last week on Felix Maroles, employed in Gignac's lumber factory, Quebec, He received a message by telephone to come home as his wife was dying. His employer gave him leave and he set off in a state of nervous excitement. A all appearance of St. Dominic, which will be of few minutes later he was picked up dead on the street opposite St Roch's Church. Had he not well as to the clients of the Saint:—"St. Dominic well as to the clients of the Saint:—"St. Dominic well as to the clients of the Saint:—"St. Dominic well as to the clients of the Saint:—"St. Dominic well as to the clients of the Saint:—"St. Dominic well as to the clients of the Saint:—"St. Dominic well as informed his employer of the message, nothing inic was about the middle stature, but eligibily would ever have been known of it. The police made; his face was beautiful and rather are looking for those who perpetrated the sanguine in celor; his hair and beard of a fair senseless hoax. Death is supposed to have re- and bright hue, and his eyes fine. From his sulted from heart disease,

Mr. S. J. Dawson, M.P. who is now in Ottawa, states that by the end of October the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railway will be completed to Silver Mountain. He says that great interest, is being taken in the mineral development of that section of the country. Very recently an undeveloped mine sold for \$50,000. The purchasers, who are working it, say that in a few weeks they have taken out sufficient ore to pay the purchase price, and have a mine of incalculable value left. The harvest Alroma, Mr. Dawson says, is magnifi-cent and so far the root crop cannot be beaten

(uticura *Soap* BAD (OMPLEXIONS BAD ROUGH HANDS BABY HUMORS.

DAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, BLOTCHY, oily skin, Red, Rough llands, with chaps, painful finger ends and shapeness nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, A marvellous beautifier of world wide ce'ebrity, it is simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unequalled for the Toilet and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed. CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands and prevents inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurations, while it admits of no comparison with the best tions, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin scaps, and rivals in delicacy the most noted and expensive of trifet and nursery scaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin

Sonps.
Sold throughout the world. Price 35c.
Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."
Address Poiter Drug and Chemical Corporation.

Aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 30c.

ASTOR-FLUID!

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

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

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 who has undertaken the special task of taking them into consideration.]

MAKING DIAMONDS. R. O'B.-Chemists have attempted to make diamonds as long as there have been recorded experiments.

A. M. Depretz, of Paris, is said to have come nearest to doing so, having obtained a carbon free from mineral substances. This he did from crystalized sugar candy. This he subjected to votaic action, which resulted in the deposit of microscopic crystals in black occommedians, in coloriess translucent plates.. They had the hardness of diamond powder, and after burning left no residue. But in the strict sense of the word no diamond has ever yet been made save in nature's caudible.

FOREIGNERS IN THE STATES.

Schoolnov.-According to the last census returns of the United States, the foreign bora population numbered 25 per cent.; (2) The socalled "arms" of the several States of the Union are not to be classed with heraldic de signs at all. They appear to be the work of sign painters and are utterly meaningless. Heraldry is an exact science, governed by laws and rigid rules, as to designs and colors, all of which have been humorously disregarded in the instances referred to. The so-called "mottoes" are if anything worse, and the combinations have been the source of much mirthful comment on the part of American scholars. Is may, however, be noticed that the "arms" of some of the provinces of the Dominion are almost as bad, and this is mexcusable, because there is a college of arms in London, Edinburgh and Dublin, as which proper and becoming escutcheons could have been prepared.

I find a correspondent of the London Tablet quoting the following description of the personforehead and between his brows there seemed to shine a radiant light, which drew respect and love from those that saw it. He was always joyous and agreeable, save when moved to com-passion by the afflictions of his neighbors His bands were long and beautiful, and his voice was clear, noble and musical. He was never bald, and he always preserved his religious tonsure entire mingled here and there with a very few white hairs." A portrait of St. Dominic believed to be authentic exists in the Dominican Convent at Bologus. An engraving of it forms the frontispiece to Mgr. Cure's translation of the "Life of St. Dominic," by Thierny d'Apolda, the "Lite of St. Dominic," by Thierny d'Apolda, Copies of this engraving may be had at the office of L'Annee Dominicaine, 49 Rue du Bac. Paris. "The farliest picture I know of," says a writer in Notes and Queries, "is one by Domenichino, in which St. Bartholomew 'ecclessiam B. M. V. adificari jubet; et columna Decideus monachi ejus discipuli jussu interior." sistitur." The Apostle stands in the centre of the picture examining a plan through a pair of

Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal was occupied by the Perrault manslaughter case.

Crown, while Mr. A. E. Poirier and Mr. St. Pierre, Q.C., defended the prisoner. After hearing the judge's charge, which was finished about 1 o'cleck, the jury retired, but when the court met again in the afternoon they returned and reported that they had falled to agree on a verdict. The prisoner was admitted to bail to the extent of \$600 to stand his trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Perrault Case.

The greater part of Thursday last in the

A Bad Accident.

A serious accident securred on the wharf near the Allan line sheds on Thursday morning, to a carter named Onlinet, who was engeged in hauling bricks from a barge. He attempted to pass in front of a meving train and was struck by the engine and thrown violently against the wall leading up to Commissioners street. The back of his head was crushed and part of bis nose was torn away. The horse was killed instactly and the cart smashed to pieces. The man was conveyed by the ambalance to the Notre Dame hespital, where his injuries were attended to.

The Arrested Reporter.

R. N. O'Brien, the reporter arrested for sending what is stated to be a false report con-cerning Prince George of Wales to Ameri-can newspapers, has been commifted for trial, hail for \$800 being accepted.

Mr. John Doheny, railway contractor, was married on Monday morning in St. Ann's Church, Montreal, to Miss Mary Muldoon, niece of the late Mr. Wm. Breunan.

Dr. HARVEY'S

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY

Authorized by the Legislature for Public Purposes, SUCH AS EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT AND LARGE HALL FOR ST. JOHN BAPTIST SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890

October 8, November 12, December 10.

Fourth Montnly Drawing, October 8th.

Prizes, value, - - -\$52,740.00

1 Real Estate\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
5,000 00	5,000 00
1 (0)	
] (1)	
1,250 00	
2 Real Estate	1,000 00
2 Non Estate 250.00	1,250.00
b Secs of Purpleure	1.250 00
D VV ATCHEU	2.500 00
0 de	
D do	3,000 00
	5,000,00
0 de 10.00	-,
Approximation Prizes.	
00 Watches\$25 00	\$2,500.00
15 Oct.	1.500.00

TICKET, ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets can be obtained until FIVE o'cleck P.M. on the day before the Drawing.

Head Office, 81 St. James Street, Montreal Canada.

names not published unless specially authorized.

Orders received on the day of the Drawing will be applied to next Monthly Drawing. Drawings take place on the second Wednesday of every menth at 102 e'clock A.M., at

It is offered to redeem all Prizes in cash, less a commission of Five per cent. Winners'

For Tickets, Circulars, Agencies or further informations, address to

MODE OF DRAWING.

WHEEL OF NUMBERS.—Within the interior of this wheel are one hundred thousand small brass tubes. Each tube contains a printed number from No. 1 to No. 100,000, corresponding with those numbers on the tickets, 100,000 being issued.

Crown, while Mr. A. E. Poirier and Mr. St. WHEEL OF PRIZES.-In this wheel are the Prizes similarly printed and contained in

DRAWING OPERATING.-The wheels are revolved before the public. A young boy draws out a tube from the wheel of numbers; in the meantime another boy draws out a tube from the wheel of prizes. The chairman calls out the number first and the prize immediately after, said number thus winning the prize. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The series of fifty numbers on each side of the numbers drawing the three largest prizes will be entitled to the 300 Approximation Prizes. For example: if ticket No. 31,246 draws the first capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 31,196 to 31,295 inclusive (100 in all) will each be entitled to a watch worth \$25,00. If ticket No. 281 draws the second capital Prize, those tickets numbered from 231 to 331 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$15.00. If ticket No. 51,308 draws the third large Prize, those tickets numbered from 51,258 to 51,358 inclusive will each be entitled to a watch worth \$10.00.

Nors.—The 1,993 Prizes of \$5.00 are determined by the two terminal figures of the Numbers drawing respectively the two capital Prizes of \$15,000 and \$5,000. For example: If the number drawing the \$15,000 prize ends with 20, then all other tickets where the numbers ends with 20 will be entitled to a \$5,00 prize. Similarly, if, for example, the number drawing the \$5,000 prize ends with 33, then all other tickets where the number ends with 33 will be entitled to a \$5,00 prize.

PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Tickets drawing Prizes are payable on presentation at Head Office at any time from the day following the Drawing up to the expiration of the three months' delay mentioned on tickets. The winning tickets can be sent to the Manager of the Lottery by registered letter, or by Express, or deposited in a bank for collection. It is offered to redeem the prize in cash, less a commission of 1.000.00 4.995.00 4,995 00 five per cent.

REMARKS.

Tickets good for one drawing only.

The Manager keeps no register showing to whom the tickets are sold. The prizes are paid directly to the actual bearers on presentation of the ticket, and not otherwise. It will therefore be useless to write if the ticket is lost. Neither the numbers of the tickets nor the names of their purchasers are registered, for the very good reason that lottery tickets are liable to frequently change hands. A great care must be taken of the tickets; if they are lost, the actual bearer may present them and claim the payment thereof, which the manager cannot possibly refuse. Please also be careful to keep your tickets in good order, so that every suspicion as to their identity be

After the drawing please go through the official list to see if you have drawn something, it contains your number, then you have drawn the prize marked opposite that number. 23 Lists published by newspapers are not official, and are liable to contain mistakes.

Structly cash payment is required for tickets, it is needless to ask any on credit.

S, E. LEFEBVRE, Manager.

Head Office: S1 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

Telephone 2876.

NO CROSS-NO CROWN.

No crown shall ever come to him Who will not bear the cross, For Christ to those disgraceful limbs Was nailed, to save the lost.

To all must come some little cross. For e'en the happiest life, Though shielded well from care and woe, Must suffer in the strife.

After the dark and dreary night How beauteous shines the morn, When through her sable robes the light Breaks through in glorious dawn.

After the winter cold and dream Come the warm days of spring, When buds and blossoms bloom again, And with bird songs the woodlands ring.

The cross may seem too heavy For our poor strength to bear,
But God fits the back to the burden,
And no one has more than his share.

Sorrow and trouble and sickness In this life alternate.

With hope and joy and gladness,
The warp and woof of fate.

Christ's life was one long struggle, Orucifixion from the first, Yet he suffered all in silence, Till His heart with anguish burst.

Can we not bear our crosses, But murmur and repine, While the thorn-crowned head of our Saviour On us smiles with love divine?

Stand up, oh, faltering Christian, Beneath your heavy cross, And bear with Jesus bravely, Though my passion's billows tossed.

Remember the words of our Saviour (Who came for the poor and lost), With tenderest love and pity said,

No crown without a cross. -San Francisco Monitor.

Haunted Church.

BY JAMES MURPHY.

CHAPTER XXVI (Continued.)

"That can scarcely be," said the Don. "Why should be have carried these, with him then? Why should be not have left all together? Why carry these with him?"

" Heaven alone knows. Who can answer for what idea might have come into the head of a reckless fire-eating freebooter in one of his mad or drunken moments. Perhaps he bad the intention, seeing from the inscription inside of what character they were, of restoring them, if he could do so, with safety. Who knows? But let us see what else these papers contain? He unfolded another carefully sealed up.

"I suppose I may break the seal without fear of being prosecuted for violation of trust," he said laughingly, as he opened it. "There must be something here of unusual importance to the old pirate. A declaration of love, perhaps, from himself or from another to him.

The captain read a few lines, and judging by the sudden gravity that fell over his face, and the strange look that shot from his eyes, the subject-matter of the writing was of singular and deep unport.

"What is it?" asked Don Miguel, noticing this expression, and fully impressed with the belief that it, too, concerned himself.

"This is very singular and very strange." said the Captain, still with his eyes intently fixed on the document. "So strange, indeed. that I can only read this to yourself. Come with me for a moment." The two withdrew apart. "Is this a dream, or is it really an actual revelation that is taking place before us? See this. This is a document that seems to be a receipt for the person of a young girl, a child daughter of Don Miguel, Governor of Paru, taken from the palace on the 5th of May, 1890. It assumes to be from Philip O'Driscoll, captain of the Bermuda privateer, to William Cantrel',

"Good heavens! it cannot be!" said Don Miguel taking the document in his hands, and glancing at it. "I cannot see it," he said in broken accents; "there is a mist before my

eyes. But is this assuredly in it?"

"As surely, my dear Don, as that you shall read it yourself when your feelings calm down and you will be able to control your thoughts.

Would it not be marvellous, mir aculous almost, if the tild me you thought hurned to death if the child whom you thought burned to death in the palace should be still living.

"It is impossible to think it. I feel as if I were but dreaming." 'It is actual enough. There is the whole matter set out, and by hands certainly that never intended we should see it."

What should they have taken her for? If we can so far look on the matter as probable enough to be discussed. Gold and jewels were tempting enough to robber hands-but a

"I cannot make it out, Heaven knows," said Moreno thoughtfully. "But there is the document as plain as ink and paper can make it. and hidden away for nearly twenty years. The writer clearly enough never expected that it would be opened and read by you or me in the middle of the Atlantic. It is worth inquiring

middle of the Atlantic. It is worth inquiring into, at any rate. This O'Driscoll seems to have been the captain of the privateer."

"O'Driscoll! I remember that name," said the Don. "Yes: I remember it now. There was an English officer of that name who was tried at Lima for obtruding himself. into a ball at the place and insulting the guests. On a complaint from me he was tried by courtmartial and broke-dismissed from his ship." What became of him?"

"He was one of those, it was said, who afterwards eacked and burned the palace, for which he was, when captured by chance, tried and eentenced to death, but escaped by an act of reckless daring. He was a dangerous man, full of evil, and stopped at nothing. I knew him well at the time; but I don't know whether the charges against him were true. He was very vengeful against me, but he was never heard of again."

"I have the explanation now. This dismissed officer must have been the man who commanded the privateer, and who carried out these threats you speak of -in summary fashion enough. And it was he who obtained the cus-tody of the child. We shall make enquiries of him as soon as we reach England—if he be yet living on English soil."

It is almost as distressing news," said the Don, deeply affected, "as the belief in her death was when I first heard it eighteen years

ago. I feel it is even more."

"We had better say nothing of this to Charles Cantrell or Gracia," said the Captain; to would only lead to painful talk and still more properties."

more painful conjectures."

"I think you are right. Better let the past rest for the present." contents of the document, the subject of the

Evading the questionings of Gracia as to the discovery became the theme of many a con-versation during the voyage until the ship touched London, between Moreno and Don

Miguel.

Moreno did not, however, tell the latter all he knew or surmised. He made no mention of the beautiful girl that had been rescued from death in the Thames, nor of the likeness in her face— so very remarkable that even Cantrell had been with it-to that in the portrait in the runck with 10-27 state in the portrate in the creating runned palace of Lima; still less of the singular guardian that accompanied her, and who hore no small resemblance to him who had been ordered for execution in the public square of that healed."

city, and had made his daring escape! But he did not the less think of it, and marvel over it for all that. All the more, parnaps, because lefelt that it would be injudicious to let these eurmises out of his own counsel and keeping.

"He has, precisely," said the doctor. "You must surely know him."

"I do. I am almost certain I do. Oh! Horace, it was God threw you in my way to day. This is the very girl I am persuaded that I was in quest of."

Was in quest of."

I was in quest of."

I' I know," and had made his daring escape! But he did not the doctor. "You must surely know him."

For all that it would be injudicious to let these day. This is the very girl I am persuaded that I was in quest of."

I was in quest of."

I' I know," and had made his daring escape!

MATURAL REMEDY

FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sic ness, Hysterics, St. Vitu Dance, Nervousness, Hy nechondria. Meiancholles

CHAPTER XXVII.

FRANK CROSSLEY'S QUEST FOR AGNESE. Frank Crossley-with chivalrous anxiety for his friend's interests and with no small concern nis iriend's interests and with no small concern for the young girl in the guardianship of the Ogre, as they denominated the Commodore— wandered about London with some faint hope that he might in some unexpected way get sight of her again. But without success. Not at all pleased with himself for his result-

less wenderings, he was seriously thinking of abandoning the pursuit, and was slowly walking through Fleet street one day discussing with himself whether he should pay a continua tion visit to his aunt, or go down to Cambridge and see some of his University triends, when a hand was laid on his shoulder and a friendly

voice said in his ear : "Well, Frank, the world must be a pleasant place for you, you take it so easily."

The young fellow turned around. The voice

that accosted him was that of a brother graduate at the University to 1 e years before, who had studied medicine, had become a doctor, and

left Cambridge.
"What! you, Horace! I am glad to see you,
What brings you here? Where have you come from?"
"From nowhere. I am established in Lon-

don.'
"I thought you had gone to the colonies."
"No. I am established here, and in good practice already."

"I am very glad to hear it. Where are you going now? To see a patient. And you?"

"Well, Horace, I am going nowhere—that is," added he, laughing, "nowhere with any particular or definite intention."
"Then you had better come with me. I have a lot to say to you."
"I have not the elightest objection. One

place is much the same as another—with all the difference of having you for a companion. Have you far to go ?' you far to go?

"Not very. To see a patient at the Travellers' Hotel. But what keeps you luitering around London in the middle of term? I should have thought you would be hard and fast read-

ing now."
"Truth is, Horace, I am wandering about London on a curious business—on a very singular and, I am sure you would say, toolish business. More singular quest did not occupy man's attention since SanchoPanza and his master went looking for distressed damsels to

"I suspect I shall have to follow your advice, whether I like it or not. Bus I feel much dist."

"She is—ikely to become day of knight-errantry," said the doctor, laughing. "I should recommend you to give it up and adopt some other line."

"I suspect I shall have to follow your advice, whether I like it or not. Bus I feel much dist."

"My aunt is Mrs. Neville,

appointed over my non success."
"What is it? Could I aid you?"
"I fear not. I shall tell you another time. What! Oh, you are stopping here?" "Yes, this is my destination for she present. Will you remain here until I come out !-I

shall not be very long.' "Certainly. It is the same thing to loiter about here as elsewhere."
"Very well. I shall not be longer than is

They parted under the porch of the hotel, and whilst his friend was attending to his professional duties, Croseley sauntered up and
down the street, gazing into the shop windows
with purposeless state. He was lost in reverie
and thought, and the articles therein displayed

Frank, under what right or circumstances could failed to fix themselves on his unheeding eye.

The never ceasing crowds passed and repassed does not know this young lady?"

with busy haste, and the life of the great city

"She does. She met her some time ago in with housy haste, and the life of the great city and its mighty commerce showed themselves in Dublin. the eager thousands driving in one direction or

the other.

Whilst Crossley was thus gazing at the window where now the reflection of the passing crowds caught his eye, his attention was suddensed by one of the faces that dark-invested by one of the faces that dark-invested by one of the faces that dark-investigation.

It was the face of the man that had been on board the Montezuma with the fair girl of his search.—The Owre! There was no mistaking that reckless, defiant face, nor that patch over the with the fair girl of his poung lady, and she is the soul of kind that it is extremely difficult to secure tenthal reckless, defiant face, nor that patch over the write her. And call upon me this range, all the available space has been engaged. that reckless, defiant face, nor that patch over

clue to the object of his pursute. He turned around suddenly to see the man

whose image was thus reflected in the window, bus in the crowd of passers by the face was at once mingled and hidden—lost on the very man, whose back and shoulders Crossley thought resembled his, he hurried after, heedless of the friend was going, when a hand again was laid people whom he pushed out of his way. But on his shoulder, and a familiar voice said in his when he reached him, he was disappointed—it was not the same. For the moment the face of the Ogre had disappeared as effectually as if the waters of the Atlantic had closed over it.

It was very disappointing that the clue should have so suddenly appeared and so rapidly vanished. But there was no help for it, and with more or less of self anger that he should not have been quicker to avail himself of the opportunity, Crossely resumed his heedless scrutiny of the shop windows until his friend the dector should make his appearance.

Well, Frank, I hope I did not keep you too long," said the latter, coming out at last. "I have been delayed longer than I anticipated.

My patient is unfortunately very ill."
"Indeed?" said Crossley absently, as he passed his arm through that of his friend. "Yes. It is a singular thing, and I fancy there is some mystery at the bottom of it. It

bad case, too."
"Ah! Hurt?"
"No; indeed, I am inclined to think it is trouble, or worry, or—love."

"Hardly the latter," said Crossley, laughing. "Love now-adays seldom drives anyone

into such serious illness. A young person?"
"A young girl. And one of the loveliest it

has ever been my lot to see. An incomparably beautiful girl."
"Indeed?" said Frank, with languid in berest. "What has caused her illness?"
"That, as I tell you, I can only guess at.
More is the pity and the loss, for the treat-

ment to be effective must be a a good deal guided by a knowledge of the cause that pro duced her illness."
"Could not her friends give the infor

mation ?" One of the stranges things in connection with her case is that she seems to have no friends—at least, none that I can hear of." Surely she must have someone with hersomeone that knows her."

"Only one, and he can give-or will givebut little account of the origin of the malady. I must try, nowever, and put her in charge of some nurse, whom I can rely on to give her every care and attention.

Her brother or her father-this man?" Well. no, neither. This is the mystery of the business. He is old enough to be her father. But in appearance and position certainly not one to be the only companion of such an extremely handsome girl."
"How does he account for himself? You have

interested me extremely in her."
"He explains his position by calling himself her guardian. But it is in incongruous and extraordinary position for him to have. There is something more than that in it, whatever it

"Tell me, Horace," said Frank, suddenly stopping as a thought struck him, "what man-ner of man is this guardian? What description

"Ab, I don't mean these characteristics.

Has he, for instance, a sightless eye!"

"Why, yes, he has," said the doctor wonder-

ingly.
"Over which he wears a patch?"
said the do "Yes, that is so," said the doctor with in-

creasing wonder.

" Was in quest of."
"I knew," said the doctor gravely, "that there was some mystery connected with her.
"What is it, Frank—it is be allowable to tell

it?"
"I don't know," said Frank.
"You don't know?"
"No I only know that there is, but what it is I cannot say. Walk on into this quiet street here and I shall tell you all I know on the subject. You can draw your own conclusions thee."

" Much interested, the doctor turned into the by street indicated, and there listened to the story the latter related, and to the incidents which had brought him into connection with

the unknown patient.

"That is a very curious story, Frank.
Where is Charles Cantrell now?"

"In Peru. He went out there as secretary of the great silver-mining company."

"How long ago?"
"Many months ago."

"And so that is the story of this poor girl?"
"So far as I know, I have told you all. Now, what do you think of it?"
"Upon my word, it is difficult to say

What do you think can be the position of this man towards her?" That is what often perplexed us—they are

so unlike in every respect."

"He is not her father?"

"No-clearly."
"Nor yet her brother?"

"No—impossible."
"Nor her lover?"

"He may, or he may have pretensions to it. There's where the difficulty lies—there's where the mystery remains hidden. Whatever control he has over her, she fears him; and, trading on her fears, he might compel her—to accept him as her husband. What should be done?"

"You are quite sure that in discussing this matter we are not merely beating the empty air—that it is really the young girl known to you of whom we are speaking?"

"I have no doubt at all of it. And now I may tell you that, passing, just for the tenth part of a second, I saw the man's face reflected in a shop window. I turned round to see him bodily, but he had mingled with the crowd, and

disappeared. That Incident alone corroborates my belief sufficiently."

"I wish I knew what mystery lies behind her illness," said the doctor perplexedly. "It would aid me so much to effect her recovery."

"She is very ill?"

"She is—likely to become dangerously ill."
"I'll tell you what I shall do, Horace, if you don't object. I shall write to my aunt to come up and attend her, or at least stay at the hotel duting her illness."
"Your aunt, my dear Crossley. Who is she,

"My aunt is Mrs. Neville, of Portwick Hall. "The name is familiar to me."

"Yes; she is heir at law of that Irish earl, of whose estates and property you may have heard so much in the new-papers lately—Lord Glen-holme—and is so for chief claimant to the "Indeed! I was not aware that you were in

any way connected with that property."
"Nor am 1, save that a sister of her husband's got married to the earl who led so vagrant and wandering a life, and whose fate is hidden in so much obscurity. And as she has

deliberc.

And thereupon Frank narrated the story of

denly attracted by one of the faces that darkened on the sunlit pane. For a second he paused, his eye again lit on it. Lit on it with a thrill of intense surprise!

There was no mistaking the face!

There was no mistaking the face of the man the third hear on the face of the man the third hear on the face of the man the third hear on the face of the man the third hear on the face of the man the third hear on the face of the man the third hear on the face of the man the third hear on the face of the man the face of the face of the man the face of the face of the man the face of the

"I may rend for her, then?"
"Yes, certainly. But will she come?"
"I am assured she will. She was interested

the disfigured eye.

Where was he going?—for there must be the

evening, will you?"

The thamer "City of Choster" is full up and "Where shall I find you if I should call upon Saturday's Cunarder cannot garry all the

The doctor gave him his address. All right, Horace. Good bye."

"Good bye Frank.
They parted, and Crossley, much immersed in the intelligence he had heard, turned to walk in a different direction from that in which his ear with a joytul exclamation of surprise:
"What! Frank! It is not possible I meet

you here. What good luck brought you in my way of all men in the world?"

The young fellow turned sharply round. A face as familiar as the voice was before him.
"Cantrell! In the name of all that is aston-

ishing, Charley, where did you come from? Did you drop out of the aky or arise out of the sea? or what?"
"I did neither one nor the other, though I

came nearly as atrangely. But here I am, at any rate, and glad to see you—delighted! You can't think how much!" "Well, Charley, so am I to see you. I was thinking of you this moment, never dreaming

that you were nearer than thousands of miles to London? What fate has brought you "In would be too long a story to tell you now.

Walk back with me and we shall have a glass of sherry at some hotel, and a talk. I have much to tell you and much to inquire about." "I am quite at your service. You cannot really believe how glad I am to see you."

The hotel into which, in the midst of their conversation, they directed their footsteps, happened to be the Travellers' Hotel, into which the doctor had passed some short time previously to see his patient.

It was not until they passed inside that Crossley remembered where he was, and the incidents his friend the doctor had told him of,

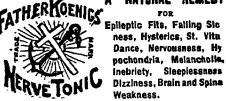
(To be continued.)

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

It has caused no little surprise that there should be some doubt existing with regard to the exact date when the present charter of The Leuisiana State Lottery Company expires. This is plainly expressed in the charer of the company, which, being a public document, is on file and readily accessible. Even the present charter does not terminate until 1895. Moreover, an amendment has been ordered by the Legislature of the State to be submitted to the people, by which the charter of the company will be extended up to the year 1919. Charters are necessarily granted for a limited time, and their renews is a mere matter of form. This has been fully provided for, as anyone familiar with the facts of the case must know. Great satisfaction is expressed at the management of Generals Beantegard and Early, whe, as superintondents of the drawings, have maintained the high standard to which The Louisiana State Lottery Company has always lived up.-Memphis (Tenn.) Ledger, August 27.

A Valuable Discovery.

OTTAWA, September 17 .- From Straight | use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful Like, some thirty-five miles west of Sadbury, comes the news that an extensive find of of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure niskel has been discovered there and quite a These Pills act directly on the blood, which sensation has been the result in that they purify and improve. Having once sublocality. Some Torento capitalists own dued the severity of these diseases, per-



Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

LITTLE CONFIDENCE.

WILCOX, KEAKNEY Co., NEB, May, 1889. In consequence of too much study, I suffered from sleeplessness to such a degree that the nights became a torture to me, and I feared entire loss of my mental faculties, when I read of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonte. I had but little confidence in it; but I tried it and to day I admit with thanks that is has cured me entirely. F. W. YASS.

IN MONTREAL

By R. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agents: - B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre

Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, cor. Bleury and Craig streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; S. Lachance, St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00 Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager Province of Quebec, 11 Gosford st., Montreal.

The Wrecked Ulunda.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Soptember 17.—The steamship Ulunda has been floated and brached at Westport. A wooden bottom will be put in and she will be then taken to Halifax. The syndicate that bought her for \$2,200 will make a enug aum of the speculation. The investigation into the loss of the steamer will be transferred to this city. The Board of Trade urged it strengly and the department have consented. As this port is deeply concerned in the matter, it was felt that the fullest possible enquiry should be made.

Result of Lovers Quarrels.

QUEBEC, September 19.—An interesting case has just been heard in the Circuit court A young couple in St. Sauveur were engaged, and the young man setabout buying furniture which he sent to the lady's house for safekeeping. Un account of a lover's quarrel the engagement was broken and when the trudesman called for payment the young man referred him to the girl's father. The latter was willing to return the goods but the girl the same case was also heard. The young man's mother had bought the ougagement ring but had not paid for it and demanded that it he returned. This action is also on

Good for the Steamship Lines.

LONDON, September 18.—The merchants of Billait are making every endeavor to place at much linen as possible into the United States before the McKinley Tariff bill goes into effect. The steamer Majeric, which solled from Liverpool for New York yesterday, has one of the largest cargoes of linen ever known to have been shipped. In Manchester the rush to get goods ever to New York as early as possible to avoid the pay-ment of the McKiuley bill tariff is so great freight her owners have been asked to take. Consignments intended for New York are being sent via Bost in at a cost of over twenty per cent more than direct rates. Many firms transacting large American business are working overtime at their mills that shipments

Two Distinguished Visitors.

may be made at the earliest possible

moment.

Two gentlemen who are best known to Canadians by their contributions to the ourrent literature of Great Britain are the Rev. Blackoura Kane, vicar of Bicester, Oxford, and Mr. John Roche, Q.C., of Dublin. They have just arrived from the old country and are making a leisurely tour of Canada. In the course of conversation with them it was learned that both are "pronounced Home Rulers," and will devote considerable of their time while here to the study of the working of our system of federal government. "There has been in the cli country an awakening, I might almost say a birth of interest in Canadian affairs within the past few years," said the vicar of Blooster, " and no little credit therefore is due to your enterprising Gevern. ment." From Ottawa they go to Teronto to take in the exhibition. Speaking of the farmer delegates who are now in Canada. Mr. Roche said that the men selected were practical agriculturists, thoroughly representative and eminently suited for the task. Rev. Mr. Kane and Mr. Reche called upon

the Premier on Wednesday. A Diplomatic Visitor.

QUEBEC, Saptember 18 -Sir George Baden. Pewell, M.P., has been visiting the city and called upon His Excellency the Governor-General. He is on his way to British Columbia to study the Behring Sea fi hery question from the sealers' standpoint. After leaving British Columbia Sir George will proceed to Newfoundland and pursue his investigations there, particularly as to the

projected rallway, for which the Galt cempany holds a charter, will be built to that

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digretion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumation Anyone who has an attack of either should action of which, combined with the operation "And a mark down here?"—drawing obliquely with his finger a line down his cheek—
"as of a wound received long since and badly healed."

1,280 acres in the district and the vein the affected joints with warm brine, will, the affected joints will be affected joints with warm brine, will, the affected joints will be affected joints with warm brine, will, the affected joints will be affected joints with warm brine, will, the affected joints will be affected joints with warm brine, will, the affected joints will be affected joints with warm brine, will, the affected joints will be affected j

A MATURAL REMEDY NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Ouchec.

CLASS D.

THE THIRTY-NINTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, 1890, at 2 P.M. PRIZES VALUE, - - - - - - \$50,000.

CAPITAL PRIZE: - ONE REAL ESTATE WORTH \$5,000.

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TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. A. A. AUDET, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal Can.



I, the undersigned certify that I have suffered for a long time from catarrh which turned into a bronchi disease and pulmonary consumption. I had also dyspepsia and heart disease. I tried almost every medicine, without success. I was suff ring terribly and was beginning to despair of ever being cured. I heard of Madame Desmaris and Jacroix mar-The traveline of the furniture. The case is the eddlibers. Another action arising out of the same case were also beard. The case is the same case were also beard. in six months after I was completely cured. I cannot recommend them too highly to those suffering, and I will always consider it a pleasure to those who are pleased to call on me to give them all the information. My brother-inlaw was also cured of rheumatism of 10 years standing, and other members of the family

Valleyfield, P.Q.

We have always on hand all sores of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at mode-

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING EDDGIG CUUUN EPP3 3 CUCUA.

every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle mala-dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a lata, shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pur-plied and a properly nourished trame."—Ciris Service Gazette. Made simply with bolling water of milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:

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Address THE SUN, New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE SUN

1890.

Some people agree with THE SUN'S opinions

Democrats know that for twenty years THE

loyalty to the true interests of the party it

Eighteen hundred and ninety is the year that

will probably determine the result of the Presi-

dential election of 1892, and perhaps the for-

tunes of the Democracy for the rest of the

century. Victory in 1892 is a duty, and the

beginning of 1890 is the best time to start out in

company with THE SUN.

about men and things, and some people don't;

speak its mind.

This Great Household Medicine raks amongst the leading

necessaries of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully yet southingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIONEYS and BOWEL, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all allments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL PAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are throughout the world for the cure of

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Woulds, Sores and Ulcers

This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas

Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at

333 OXFORD STREET, LONDON

and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered in Ottawa. Honce, anyone throughout the British Possessions who may keep the American counterfelts for sale will be prosecuted.

ar Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spuri-



HAVING-

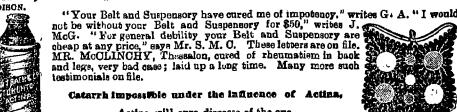
All diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases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

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Butterfly Bolt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street. cured of intermittent fever in test days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. V. HITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 442 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, investigations there, particularly as to the matter of French shore rights. He expects that the entire fights, He expects that the entire fights of House of Commons at its November session.

The Oil Industry.

Ottawa, September 17.—It is stated here that the Imperial company is arranging an extensive deal to obtain oil claims in Crow's Next Pass., N.W.T. If successful targer refinerles will be established there, and the projected railway, for which the Galt cem.



NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED, W. T. BAER & CO.

171 Queen Street West, Toronto. MENTION TELL PAPER,

Acting will cure diseases of the eye. Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list, Free. No Fancy Prices. Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5.00-Certain Cure-

but everybody likes to get hold of the newspaper which is never dull and never afraid to Sun has fought in the front line for Democratic principles, never wavering or weakening in its serves with fearless intelligence and disinterest. ed vigor. At times opinions have differed as to the best means of accomplishing the common purpose; it is not THE SUN'S fault if it has seen further into the millstone.

Illness Detected at Eyesight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE Office Hours from 9 a, m to 8 p. m. Closed on Sunday.

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cured of grave maladies.

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All are requested to peruse our Certificate before consulting us in order to be the better satisfied. Beware of imitators.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural lawt which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a carctul application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save 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 maintenance of flating around as ready to attack whereast

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homocpathic Chamists,







NATURAL MUSIC.

The state of the s

BY A DAUGHTER OF THE LIBERATOR.

There's music in the wild, wild breeze that whistles on the hill,
There's music in the murmuring of the bright brown ripoling rill, There is music in the shiver of the sighing Autumn leaves.

There is music in the gentle air that breathes on Summer eves.

There's music in the whirlwind's rush and in the ocean's roar,
When it breaks in clouds of froth and foam And the role music, gentle music, in the calm

and waveless sea. As it lapses 'k' ainst the shelving banks where no soony barriers be.

There's music in the twistering of the little bir is at more,
When blitte the husbandman goes forth to reap the golden corp,
And there's music in the cooing of the wood-

quests from the tree Neath which the respers take their meal at noontide cheerily ! And oh! what music when the thrush and

blackbird pour sheir notes!
What gushing, gladdening melody through the calm of evening floats! Yet dearer still because it comes in the Winter of the year, Is the music robin-redbreast gives, piercing and

sweet and clear.

But there's a music yet unnamed that's far more dear and sweet Than aught the winds or waters, or the birds themselves repeat,
The sounds to me, beyond all sounds, on earth

harmoniously—
Tis the lisping of the little ones that cluster round my knee!

HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Chain braclets still hold sway.

Colored pearls show to advantage in geometrical designs. A queen chain pendant resembling a small

cradle is unique. Glove buttoners with colored agate handles are creating favor.

Diamend ornamented orchids in enamel are the rage in scari pins.

For mourning jewel'ry a large black knot is worn under which is concealed a book which is attached to the walst band. From this hook hangs a chain of jet or hard wood which sustains a black porte watch. The erdinary watch is concealed under this cover. But the knot er bow of black ribbon is, as I have already said, large and thus becomes an accessory to the tellet.

A NEW WORK FOR WOMEN.

In Paris, that great city where all enes needs and caprices are catered to, there are professions for women entirely unknown in this country. And one is the professional packer. When you think of going away, is not one of your sighs as to how you shall get all your belongings in your trunks? When you reach your destination don't you find them crassed, mussed, and, if possible, what a tiny woman near me calls "in smithereens?" Well, the packer comes in, you tell her what you want to take away, and then let her do her work. Skirts are skillfully felled, bedices have sheets of tissue paper laid between them, and the sleeves are stuffed to shape with it; elippers have their toes filled with raw co't m so they do not reach their destination fistened; and hats and bonnets have tapes attached to them so that they may be plened to the box or tray and will not move until you are ready to lift them out. This is a work for which a busy or rich woman will pay well, and a woman who becomes expert sum," very easily. The packer comes to the house, takes off her bodice and assumes a longe jacket, and then she is ready for her work. Who, among the many who are asking for something for a woman to do, will start in this profession? It is a work easily learned, and offers a variety that must appeal to every woman. Neither is it irksome: hence, a profession which offers mere than the usual advantages for woman's skill. - Ladies' Home Journal.

WASTE.

Waste in the kitchen is often very great from apparently trivial sources. In cooking meats the water is thrown out without removing the grease, or the grease from the dripping pan is thrown away. Scraps of left to sour and spoll. Dried fruits are neglected, and become musty and wormy. Vine gar and sauce are left standing in tin. Apples are left to decay for want of "sorting over." The tea-canister is left open. Victuals are left exposed to be eaten by mice. Bones of meat and the carcass of turkeys or chickens are thrown away, when they could be used in making good soups. Sugar, tes, coffie, and rice are carelessly spliled in the handling. Sosp is left to dieselve and waste in the water. Dish-towels are used for dish cloths. Napkins are used for dish-towels. Townle are used for holders. Brooms and more are not hung up. More coal is burned than nodeseary by not arranging dampers when not using the fire. Lights are left burning when not used. Tin dishes are not preperly cleansed and dried. Good new brooms are used in scrubbing kitchen floors. S.lver spoons are used in soraping kettles. Cream is left to mold and spoil. Vinegar is left to stand until the tin vessel becomes corroded and spoiled. Hams become tainted and filled with vermin for want of care. Tea and coffee pote are injured on the stove. Weodenware unscalded and left to warp and crack. Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding. Bread-but there! the amount of mischief and waste that may be done with broad is too appalling to think of much less set down. There are little things, dear housewiver, but then who knows better than you do how "little things count up" until they assume gigantic propertions. Enonomy in the household has to be carefully It cannot be learned in a week. Perhaps the above hints will help to remind some young wife of ways she can avoid waste in the kitchen.

CURE FOR BURNS OR SCALDS.

Thoroughly bruise a raw onion and a potato into a pulp, by somping or heating them with a relling pin; mix this pulp with a good tablespoonful of salad oil, and apply it to the naked burn or scald; secure it on the part with a lining bandage.

A CUBE FOR COLD IN THE HEAD.

Thirty drops of campherated sad velatile in a small wine glassful of hel water, taken several times in the course of the day.

A CURE FOR THE STING OF WASPS OR BEES Bruise the leaf of the roppy, and apply it to the part offected.

A CURE FOR TOOTHACKE.

ball the size of a pes, dip this in a very communication between Atlantic and Pacific

few drops of camphorated oblereform, and would be given, valuable lands and fisheries with it fill the hollew part ci the decayed would be spened up, and the storms and tooth.

dangers of the North Atlantic would be re-

THE KITCHEN.

LAMBS TONGUES.

Six tongues three heaping tablespeonfuls of butter one large onion, two slices of carrot, three elices of white turnip, three tablespeca fuls of flour, salt, pepper, a quart of water, and a bunch of sweet berbs. Put the butter and sliced vegetables in the stewpan and cook slowly for fifteen minutes; than add the flour and cook until brown, stirring well all the while to prevent it from burning. Stir the water into this and when it boils up add the tengues, which must have been previously boiled for an hour; salt, pepper, and herbs. Simmer gently for two hours. Place the tongues in the centre of a hot dish; arrange the vegetables around them, strain the gravy and pour over all. (furnish with parsley and the larve of insects, distorted in shape and serve.

HOW TO CURE HAMS.

cunces of saltpetre, eight ounces of treacle, two ounces of saltprunella, winter savory, bay leaves, thyme, marjoram, and a good table-speenful of allapive, bruise all these things well together, and thoroughly rub them ever and into the hams, with very clean hands The rubbing-in must be repeated four er five successive mornings, and the hams must remain in this pickle for ten days longer.

HOW TO SMOKE HAMS.

When the hams have been well pickled, as be pressed between boards with heavy stones to render them flat; the hams should remain In press for twenty-four hours; and, at the end of that time, must be well rubbed all meridian zero. On account of its isolation, as over with peasemeal mixed with a little sait; well as of its superficial area. this see reand are then to be smeked in a closed shed or in the chimney, burning for that purpose some branches of juniper or any other wood, and some sawdust. The smoking must last five days. The hame, when is sufficiently smeked, must be kept in a coel place. They will not be ripe for seeking before six months after their curing. Remember that a couple of well-cured hams, kept in reserve for a case of need, will always prove a ready means

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

The average width of the path of destruction with ternadees is said to be a little more than ene then and feet.

Among the most ingenious inventious lately exhibited is a machine for drilling square, oblong, or hexagonial beles, heretofore found impossible.

Test: in Germany of a new electrically controlled steering apparatus show that the Captain can centrel the rudder from the bridge or from any point about the deck.

In the process of phetographing colors, lately discovered, the photographs are taken on glass and paper, and the tints range from a deep red, through yellow, to bright blue and green is absent in all the positives. Very long exposure is required.

A system of steno-telegraphy, by which shorthand reports of speeches can be sent to a distance as they come from the stenographer, has lately appeared in France. The speed of this instruement is said greately to exceed that of all other similar machines now

THE SUNDEW. stretched in threads from one to ancier; and that numbers of minute insects are expbefore quite free, the glands will be seen to at length every gland on the leaf has become inflection, and the insect is hoplosely imprisoned. Long before this it has, however, probably almost cossed to move; and that the movement of the glands is not the result meat are thrown away. Culd petatoes are | of the insect is proved by the fact that the outermost marginal glands do not feld over until the struggles of the insect have ceased.

A BOILING LAKE.

There is a lake of boiling water in the Island of Deminics, lying in the mountains ence to her. After the thanksgiving of the behind Rossau, and in the valleys surround. B'shop, he re-entered the choir of the nuns, ing it are many selfataras, or velcanic sulphur vents. In face, the boiling lake is lit. of Ypres said: "All the old pupils and tle better than a crater filled with scalding water, constantly fed by mountain streams Abbey." His Lordship then breaklasted and through which the pent-up gases find vent and are ejected. The temperature of the water on the margin of the lake ranges from 180 degrees to 190 degrees Fahrenheit; in the middle exactly over the gas vents it is believed to be 300 degrees. Where this active action takes place the water is said to rice two, three er even four fect bove the general surface of the lake, the cone often dividing so that the orifices through which the gas escapes are legion in number. This violent disturbance ever the gas jet causes a violent action over the whole surface of the lake, and though the cones appear to be special vents, the sulphurous vapors rise with equal density over its entire surface. Contrary to what one would suppose there seems to be in ne case vielent action of the escaping gazes, such as explosions of detonation. The water is of a dark gray color, and, having been boiled over and over for thousands of years, has become thick and ellmy with sul-As the inlete to the lake are rapidly closing it is believed it will assume the charactor of a geyser or sniphurous character. HABITS OF THE INDIAN SNAKE-HEAD.

The Indian snake-head accommodates himself to the season when the pond which he inhabits is entirely dry by storing enough water in his special champer to moisten his glils during that trying time. He can thus remain for a long time in a dormant condition, baried within the dry bed of the pood. Old residents of India say that these fish well survive tor many years in a state of suspended animation, and that when pends which have been dry for several successive seasons are suddenly filled by heavy rains, they are

A CANAL THROUGH THE POLE A London engineer, Mr. B. A. H. Dansford proposes amiliocating the climate of the Arotic regions by blasting a channel through the polar ice by means of dynamits. This, he believes, would permit the warm ecean currents to pass the pele, retaining sufficient Rell a small bit of cetten wadding into a heat to keep the channel free from los. Direct

duced. Nature seems to be alawly opening the channel unsided, the ice barrier on the east coast of Greenland being in steady tetreat, and Hudson's Bay being epen 20 days longer each season than 200 years ago.

TREES THAT WHISTLE.

The musical tree found in the West India Islands has a peculiar shaped leaf, and pods with a split or open edge. The wind passing through these forms the sound which gives the tree its peculiar name. In Barbadoes there is a valley filled with these trees, and when the trade winds blow across the island a constart meaning, deep-toned whietle is heard from it, which in the still hours of the night, has a very weird and unpleasant effect, A species of acacla, growing abundantly in the Soudan, is also called the whistling tree. Its shoots are frequently, by the agency of awellen into a globular bladder, frem one to two inches in diameter. After the insect has To six pounds of common salt, add four | emerged from a circular help in the side of the swelling, the opening, played upon by the wind, becomes a musical instrument, equal in sound to a sweet-toned flute. THE PLANET MARS.

"I have just received some new observations concerning the planet Mare, made this summer at some of the principal observato-ries of our own planet. They teach us some very strange things. It seems that at certain seasons of the year the oceans of the planet Mara are divided into two parts just as though a gigantic bridge or bank of sand shown in the preceding number, they must | had been thrown across them from one shore to the other. For instance, there is among the other seas in the planet Mars one situated at the 90th degree of longtitude sast of the well as of its superficial area, this sea resembles cur Black sea. Hitherte it has always been observed as uniform and nearly circular, but last June Mr. Schlaparelli, ef the Milan observatory, discovered that the sea was out in two by a yellow band which divides it into unequal parts. A lake, some-what similar to our Lake Tzsehad, was also neticed to have been divided into two parts. At the same time an excellent and very minute observer in England discovered that te realize some twenty-five shillings towards five immense canals were also divided into naving the rent, etc. parallel to each other in the same manner that a certain number of engineatic canal; were neticed to have been divided seme years age. What can these seas, lakes and canals that divide themselves up in this manner, be? As inhab tints of this earth we have only our observatories and terrestrial ideas in our minds. These are insufficient to divine what takes place in another world, but such discoveries are none the less worthy of all our attention." -- M. Flammarion.

The Abbess of Ypres.

Peregriaus writes in the Catholic Times :-'I have just returned from the Continent, and, as we wal when there, paid a visit to the dear old Benedictine Abbey at Ypres. Quite providentially I arrived just as the three great bells of the abbey were ringing, and for my surprise I saw all the towers heisted with English and B lglan flags, Not many mements elapsed before I heard from various persons that the Bishop of Bruges was going ourly the next morning solumnly to bless that Abbess, the Lady Mary Scholastica Bergi The whole town seemed to be in rejoiding ever it. On the feast of the translation of the relics of the great patriarch, St. Banedict, at half-past six the juyous carillon sounded Faw lovers of plants have not gathered and | forth again, and a stream of people fellowed admired the pretty little Drosera or Sun-the Bishep's carriage, though entrance was dew, a dentant of bogs, with it small red only granted to the old pupils, and a large leaves clothed with glands which are appar number of pricets, and a few chosen friends ently always wet with dew on the hottest and benefactors. The siter was respiendent summer day, and elegant scape of minute in its magnificent array of geld and eliver. pay wen, and a woman who becomes expert white flowers opening only in the brightost. The Bishop was vert d in full Pontifical sunshine. On examination it is seen that the robes, mitre, gleves and shoes, all worked by minute drops which hang on the clark. I the nuns. The whole geremony was performed not the dew, but consist of a visced fluid according to the Benedictine Runal. At the "Gradual" of the Mass the Abbess, accomand that numbers of minute masses the entered in it and firmly held down by the entered in its analysis of the Saints, and the entered in its analysis of the Saints, and the entered in its analysis of the Saints in its analysis panied by two of herSisters, came into the planted in a saucer in damp sand, and a ceived the Holy Rule of Sa B nedict, the minute insect placed on a leaf which was voil, ring, and or zier. It was a striking before quite free, the glands will be seen to ceremony. At the 'Offertory' she offered bend over it, commencing with the ones two most magnificent illuminated candles to nearest to those that actually touch it, until his Lordship, with two barrels of wine, one gold and the other silver, and two loaves, tainly as soon as they have attained full size, also gilded with gelf and eilver. At the "Communion" of the Mass she received Holy Communion from the Bishop, her two nuns holding the nappe. After the "Missa est" of the mechanical irritation from the struggles the Bishop took the Abbess by the hand, his crezier in the other (hers was carried by her chaplain), and led her through a perfect avenue of white lives and roses, seated her in her stall, while the intened the "Te Daum," encircled by all the priests who had fellowed, whilet the nuns paid their obediwith all the priests, and turning to the Dean chosen friends might go throughout the with the priests and nuns in the refectory. During breakfast his Heliness Pops Leo XIII. sent his blessing to the new Abbess. After breakfast I was more than edified when I myself made a turn in the Abbey to find Belgium's aristocracy running about with the joy of children in their old home."

CANNONS VERSUS CANONS. An old writer said that when CANNONS were introduced as negotiators, the CANONS of the church were useless; that the world was governed first by MITRUM and then by NITRUM first by ST PETER, and then by SALTPETRE. The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes are in no way indebted to CANNONS or CANONS, MIT-RUM OF NITRUM, ST. PETER OF SALTPETRE, for the great popularity of their goods. True, too heavy and cumbersome for one man to they acknowledge the great power of the press, and the kind and truthful recommendations of thousands of ladies; still Diamend Dyes have gained their present high position in public favor solely through their grout ark has proved to be an inferior winter neeting merits. Imitators and makers of crude and worthless dyes reply for success from the fact that their dyes are put up in similar style. Do not be acceived because this is done; remember the great point is to obtain grand colors that are bright, fashionable and lasticg; these qualities can only be found in Diamond Dyes.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use and costs, including a box of cintment, only \$150. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the bair its natural color. Also one found to be swarming at once wish full-grown of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles and skin blemishes, as well as toothache and corns, removed at once without pain. As in 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 in-fallible. Read the certificates which we publish

every week.

Dame Ve R. Desmarais & Lacroix (jr.) Fils,

Dame Ve R. Desmarais & Lacroix (jr.) Fils,

Montreal.

great quantities of prepolts. While the weather helds warm, this can be werked—

worked into every hele and epening. The

THE FARM.

POTATOE DISEASE

Cricesote has been successfuily applied as a remedy for the potato disease in Shotland. Every eye of the med notate is touched with creceete, by means of a small camel's hair brush. The product of potatoes on treated is almost totally free from disease. Where the orecrete is not applied to all the eyes of the seedling, the result is partial disease. If too much is used, the seed will not germinate.

WHITE WORMS IN POT PLANTS

Insert two or three common matches, head dewnwards, into each pot, and ran a couple more into the hole in bottom of pot, which will soon destroy the worms, but not injure the plants in the least.

TO GET RID OF THE MEALY BUG AND SCALE INSECT.

Wash the plants with seap and water whals oil soap is preferable. Each leaf will need to be gone over. A small camel hair brush dipped into alcohol and applied to these Insects is said to destroy them.

ROOT CROPS

Mangles and sugar boets should be barvested the latter part of Outeber. Later and barder roots may be left to mature as long as growing weather holds out, but not so late as to be injured by heavy frosts. Parenips may be left in the ground all winter, and will be improved in quality.

GENTLE WORDS TO HORSES.

The ridiculeusly loud tone of voice in which erders are generally given horses when the driver desires them to start or stop has often been the subject of surprise to me. If horses were next thing to deaf there would be an excuse for shoutings and yellings to generally indulged, but they are not, and therefere need not be spoken to so loudly and harebly. The car of a horse is very sensitive, and save in exceptional cases it is possille to control his motions by a command given in a moderate tone of voice, just as readily, and indeed, I think more readily, thag when this rough, rude manner is

A horse is a teachable animal, and is always affected by kind treatment. The fact of the matter is, that if kind words and gentle treatment thoroughly were given these noble animals, instead of oaths. curses and blows, we should find their docility greatly increased. Just imagine, if you will, a gee ! or whoa! uttered in a tone sofficiently loud to be heard at a half mile's distance, and this command given we an animal within five or ten feet of the party giving it. Wherein con-sists necessity for it? Why not resert to more rational, and certainly more pleasing means? Why not speak in a moderate tone? This is all that is required. The horse, if not deaf, can hear, and will as readily obey as if given in thundering tones.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Miss Mary Zimmerman writes to the N. W. Farmer and Breeder the fellowing concise directions for the care of poultry:

FRED.

Poultry should be fed regularly, and a change should not be made in foed too often. The best and most excellent articles of foed

for poultry is wheat or parched corn.

Fowls must be fed twice a day and must have a constant supply of pure, fresh water. The indestructible stone drinking fountains so generally used are well adapted to held the supply.

The chicken house should be cleaned once er twice a week.
Poultry should have lime in some form for the fermation of the egg shell.

PRESENTED AND MATCHING.

Hens should be set in the evening, ann furnished with a good nest in a darkened

Tue hene should be taken off the nest every day, for food, water, brief exercise and a good dusting.

The young chickens should not be removed unit theuty-four hours offer they all ar harched.

Young chickens should be fed regularly and often until five or mx weeks old. If intended for marketing they should be invoed and marketed early; early spring

chlokens pay bost. If the chickens have been liberally fed they whi be in ourse condition for the table without any extra fattening.

In raising fewls for market, as a rule, the chicks should be killed as soon as ready, cer has then better prices are generally procured than later in the season.

WINTERING REES Concerning this subject Mr. Goo. A. Stock well, of Providence, R. I., says: "There is

ne problem about it; all that is required is a grain of knowledge and a pound of common sense. If a colony of bees have abundant stores, the "problem" is settled practically. It does not matter very much what the hive is, if it be as good as a tight box. It is in the interest of many persons to extel the merits of the chaff hives. It is not doubted that a chaff hive is a good hive is a question whether it is better with or without the chaff. Many bee-keepers, if they used double-wall hives, would leave out the chaff altogether. A beginner bought in the spring severe colonies in chaff blves. He did not give them much attention because he had farm work to do. Late in the summer the bees were discovered to be overrun by moth worms. The chaff had been a convenient nest place for them. The bees are worthless. This, of course, is the fault of the censtruction of the hive, and of the owner, but in bee keeping, as in anything else, it does not pa; to watch useless cracks and crevices. The double-wall hive is sufficient with the vacant dead-air space. If anything be better than another to fill the space, it is sand. That will aid to the weight, but prevent the hive from blowing away; and what if it does make it heavy? The erdinary chaff hive is carry easily-and that is one great bar to its use. But we do not want a double wall hive -that is to say, it is not necessary. Tried side by side with single-wall hives, the chaff place. But if it is not inferior, if equal to the single-wall hive, what is the object of having it, since it is double fo price as well as walle. Let us suppose that we have wasted no money enchaff, and have single wall hives. Then let us tuck up the bees and prepare them for winter rest. First, the colony should have twenty or twenty-five pounds of honey. It may winter on less, but if the winter is irregular, more will be consumed than in a strady run of cold weather. Six frames is enough to winter on. If the hive has ten frames, take out the two outside ones, and put in an inch board out, larger than a frame, to fit snug. Place enameled cloth over the frames. If this be done early enough, the bees will build brace combs under the cloth, thereby lifting it up, and allowing a passage way over the frames and under the cloth. If it is done late in the season, pieces of lath, or similar sticks, should be placed under the cloth. But it should be done early by all means. Late in the season the bees collect

enameled cloth is cemented down; the hive is sealed; indeed the bees pack themselver, and if the bee-mester does not add anything it is reasonably sure that they will survive the riger of winter. But they cannot have too much warmth in mid-winter out of doors, therefore the half-story cover is filled with sawdust, chaff or leaver. Top ventilation is not required, and top packing is the only packing required. The bive, of course, is in the open air on the summer stand. On the north and west there should be a break wind. and between it and the hives may be plied leaves, weeds or hay. Bec-keepers differ as to the entrance in winter, but in the writer's aplary, the extrances have been, ever wirter, left wide open, and the result could not be botter. The bee-keeper should bear in mind that the "lat-alone" pelicy is a good pilicy to follow, particularly after his bees have been prepared for winter.

HOW TO BAKE YOUR BREAD.

Put a bushel of flour into a trough, or a

large pan; with your fist make a deep hole in the centre thereof; put a pint of good fresh yeast into this hollow; add thereto two quarts of warm water, and work in with there as much of the flour as will serve to make a soft smooth kind of batter. Strew this ever with just enough flour to blie it; then cover up the trough with its lid, or with a blanket to keep all warm, and whom the leaven has risen sufficiently to cause the flour to crack all over its surface, throw in a handful of salt, work all together; add just enough lukewarm soft water to enable you to work the whole into a firm, compact dough, and after having kneaded this with your firts until it becomes stiff and comparatively tough, chake a little llour over it, and again cover it in with a blanket to keep it warm, in order to assist its fermentation. If properly managed, the fermentation will be accomplished in rather less than half an hour. Meanwhile that the bread is being thus far propared, you will have heated your oven to a estisfactory kegree of heat, with a sufficient quantity of dry, small wood faggors; and when all the woed is burnt, eweep out the oven clean and free from all ashes. Divide your dough into four-pound leaves, kneed them into round shapss, making a hole at the top with your thumb, and immediately put them out of hand into the oven to bake, closing the oven door upon them. In about two hours' time they will be thoroughly baked, and are then to be taken out of the oven, and allowed to become quite cold hefore they are put away in the supposed.

Shred underdone dressed beef with a little fat; season with popper, salt and a litis onion. Make a plain paste, roll it thin and cut it into snape like an apple puil; fill it with the mince, pinch the edges and fry them of a nice brown. The paste should be made with a small quantity of butter, egg and milk.

A Hitch.

St. Johns, P.Q., Sept. 19 -Mr. Regnler, the former postmaster of Iberville, unsatisfied with his salary, and not willing to abide the is w respecting sureties, resigned his position, and Mr. Alex. Loupret, son of Mr. Loupret, D.M., received the nomination in his stend. Mr. Loupret, right after having received notification of his appointment, rented a central office, got is laid out and approved by the inspector, and gave his bond. After all he has been unable to get the transfer of the effice made. People of Iberville and the country who were abxious to have the office at the site selected by Mr. Loupret, are disappointed at this delay.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

of St. Nicholas of Myra, Dublin, by the Rev. Fenton Carroll, Alphoneus, son of the late Caristopher Mooney, Meath street, to Bridget Agnes, third daughter of Patrick Callan.

DIED

COFFEY-At the Pass. Lucan, Catherine, widow of the late Patrick Coffey, aged 60 years. IAFFNEY-Sept. 1, at St. Helen's, Malahide, Angela, youngest and dearly loved daughter of the late Thomas Galfaey, aged 12 years.

HANNAN—Sept. 1, at 14 Denimals street, Margaret, widow of the late Martin Hannan, of Ballycrissain, Co. Galway.

HARMAN—Sept. 1, at Saltertown, Thomas John, second son of the late Thomas Harman, Ardec. PLAHERTY-August 27, at Newtownards,

Bridget Stack O'Flaherty, daughter of the late Mr Timothy O'Flaherty, Listowel, Co. Kerry. R I. P.
BERRY-At his residence, 25 G'oucester-place, North, Dublin, of pueumonia, Michael Seery, of the Anchor Brewery, aged 26 years.

ALLELY—Sept. 1, at his residence, Clady, J. Vallely, father of the Rav. P. Vallely, C. C., Kendy. BEAHAN-August 26, at Dublin, Mary Anne, wite of John Beahan, D.M P.

BROPHY—August 24, at Dublin, Maria, widow of the late John T. Brophy. EYRNE-August 24, at Dublin, John Byrne aged 82 years. BRENNAN-August 23, at Dublia, James Bren

nan, senior. COFFEY-At The Pass, Lucan, county Dublin, Casherine, widow of the late Patrick Coffey, aged 50 years.

aged 50 years.
CULLEN—August 26, at Kildare, Mary, wife of F. F. Cullen, 19.4, aged 32 years.
DELANEY—August 24, at Mountmelick, Michael Delaney, P.L. G., T.C., in the 67th year of his age. FLOOD -August 28, at Dublin, Mary Christian,

second daughter of the late John Flood, aged 27 years. GROGHEGAN—August 28, at her residence, Athlone, Mrs Margaret Googhegan, widow of the late Michael Geoghegan.

GODFREY—August 17, at Ardfinan, county Tipperary, Margarot Anne, wife of Michael Godfrey, aged 21 years.

HAGGH—August 25, at Cabra, John Joseph, son of M. Haugh. Kelly-August 27, Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly of the

county Kildare. King-August 28, John King, Ballinasloe aged 54 years Lawless—At Dundalk, Richard Lawless, Esq., at an a lyanced age. McGuinness—August 25, Dablin, Mr. Thomas

late Bartie Kelly, of Clongorey, Newbridge,

McGuinness, late of Newbridge, in the 47th year of his age.

MITCHELL—August 25, at Drumcondra, Dublin,
George Mitchell, aged 72 years.

MATHEWS—August 25, Dablin, Rebecca Mathews, widow of John Warburton Mathews.

MURPHY—August 29, at h s residence, Glyntown, Glanmire, Cork, Denis Murphy, aged 72 years. Nicolls—May 25, at Tuliyard, Meath, Archi-bald Dowda'l Nicolls, Clerk of the Crown paid LOWGB I NICOLES, CHERK OF THE UTOWN and Peace, axed 70 years.
O'Leary—Sept. 2, Mary, wife of Jeremiah
O'Leary, P.L.G., Gearah, aged 60 years.
PHELAN—Angust 22, Thomas Phelan, Clonmel,

aged 76 years. PURDON—August 24, at Bray, Henry David Purdon, M.D., Arranmore, Kinnegad, aged

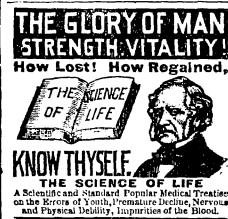
41 years.
RONAYNE-August 24, at Dunmore, Galway, William Ronayne, Esq., aged 29 years.
RUSKELL—Augu-t 28, at Ballyrichard, Arklow,
John Ruskell, J.P., aged 60 years.

The Monument to Rob Roy.

The London Daily Telegraph, referring to the monument cremed to Ren Roy, says :-That such a men should have lived and flourished at the beginning of the lest censeems an anachvortem which is and easy for Englishmen who, ake Meccalsy and Thackeray, are will a quantic out; the literature of Queen Annierrage, to explain. Suffice it to add that, after all his madeeds and adventures, his bele-breadth oscapes and perflous encounters, Rab Ray died quietly in his bed, having given his some and outgivers a good a ucation. He was followed so the grave by "all the propie of the di tret," barring only he partisant of his exaperated for, the Dake of Montroes. There is hardly a cave or socluded dell near Lo h Lemond or Luch Katrines which is not vow cointed out to modern tourists as "Rob Roy's hiding place." Singuharly enough, it has lately hean discovered. that no was a subscriber to Kolthie "Hit ry of Church and Store in See land," published in 1734. Yet, despite all that may be said in his favor, there will not be wanting avoice to excluse, when they here of Rob Ray's monument, that "whereas it was formerly the custom to being rebbers upon crosser, it is onw the custim to long crosses upon rebbers,"

The Unfortunate Strikers.

New York, Sept. 18.—There was a rush of Kuights of Labor strikers to the Grand Courtal depot this morning, the executive beard of D. A. 246 having formally declared the strike off last night. General Superintendent Veerbees teld the mon tint the read was well manned at present and that all he could do for them was to take their names as applicants for work and refer them to the Division Superintendents.



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 thiz great work. It contains 300 pages, royal svo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price only \$1.00 by mail, postpaid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the COLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association for this PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confiof Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEARODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
No. 4 Buffinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



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

The GRAND FATSLADEDINARY DRAWINGS take place Sent-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DEAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify 'hat me supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawing x of the Louiseana State Lettery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Trawings the mostles, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all varties, and weauthorize th name to methin certificate, with fac-similes of ou ignatures attached, in it endvertisements



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay a R Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Prez. Louisla za Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX. Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Sat'l Bank. CARL KORN, Pres. Union Vational Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, OCTOBER 14, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 arc. \$50,030 100 do. 300 arc. \$0,000 20,000

THROUNAL PRIZES.

3,134 Prizes, amounting to......\$1,054,800 PRICE OF TICKETS: Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars: Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2;

Twenticths \$1. Club rates, 55 fractional tickets at \$1, for \$50.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS. FOR WHICH THE COMPANY WILL PAY CHARGES.

RI. A. DAWPEIN, Mew Orleans, Ln.

ATTENTION—The present charter of the Louisiana Stato Lottery Company, which is part of the Constitution of the State, and, by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STAPES, is an involable contract between the State and the Lottery Company, will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature, which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR COMPTINUANCE.

MCLAREN'S GENUINE **BAKING POWDER**

IS PURE. Will do MORE WORK for SAME

COST than any other composed of equally safe Ingredients.

McLAREN'S COOK'S FRIEND THE ONLY CENTINE,

> Continued from first page.] MORE COERCION.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal (Nationalist) says :- "If the Government's object was to step the visit of Dillon and O'Brien to America the arrests are a shameful cenfessien ef weakness and discomfiture." It characterizes Balieur's policy as a piece of imbecility which will give to the plan ef campaign a most invigorating and exhilirating stimulus.

The Independent Conservative Dublin Express says:—"It is an imperative necesalty to secure relief from the tyranny now exercised by the tenants."

DUBLIN, September 19.—The busiest place in Dublin te-day was the headquarters of the Land League, Nationalists were calling in a constant stream to learn the latest news in regard to the arrests and to consult on plans of action for the future. Mr. Dillen was the centre ef an animated circle. No nete of despendency was detected in the utterances of the leaders. On the ether hand, there seemed to be fresh confidence and new enthusiasm. Instead of regarding the arrests as a calamity, the prevailing tendancy is to rejoice at them as a blessing in disguise. The action of Balfour the Nationalists held to have been an immense tactical blunder for the Government. They are satisfied that it will result in signal advantages to the Irish cause.

John Callinane and Michael Dalton, members of the National league, have been arrested. T. D. Sullivan will probably make a tour of America.

The inabi ity of Dillon and O'Brien to make the proposed trip to America is much regretted. But the plan of presenting the true state of Ireland to the American public by means of speeches by leading Irish orators bas not been abandoned. Who will be selected to go to America has not been determined.

DUBLIN, September 21.—The Nationalists held a meeting te-day at Swinford, County Maye. Although rain was falling a large crowd was present. Two hundred policemen and 150 soldiers were on the ground. John Dillon made a speech in which he denounced the Government tactics in dealing with the Nationalists. The Swinford magistrate warned Dillon that the masting would be ditpersed if illegal or intimidating language was used. Dillon made a vohement apoech, in which he complained that the warning was a gross and shameful entrage. An armed efficer, he said, had been sent by the Government to intimidate timants to pay rent, son the same room with him and but he advised timants to held all they pos- awakened to find the father in the ageny of sessed in order to secure the necessaries of life for their wives and families.

Patrick O'Brien, M.P., for whem a sumto held a number of meetings in different. The boy was passionately fond of him and parts of the country. The next important was in the habit of throwing his arms around parts of the country. The next important meeting will be held in the central offices of United States will be decided. In an interview to-day William O'Brien, speaking of the arrest of Dillon and himself, said the Government evidently intended to have a sort of state trial which would cover every petty act and imprudent speech since the Tipperary fight commenced. Warrants were issued against Dilon and O'Brien, but only summonses against the others. Dillen says this proves the intention was to frustrate bis and O'Brien's American tour, Sir Charles Russell, in a speech at Darlington, says the arrests might have incited the people to violence, but happily they have not.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Sir Henry Tyler Speaks on the Prospecia of the Line.

In conversation with a Gazette reporter on the subject of the Grand Trunk Railway and its prospects Sir Henry Tyler said, the other day, in answer to a question whether the company will be likely to extend its line into Mani-

"We already," Sir Henry replied, "have connection as Duluth in the summer by steamer. I have no doubt we shall some day have further connection with Manitoba, but the time is not

"Has your trip been a satisfactory one!" "Has your trip been a sawstactory one:
"With my trip generally I am pretty well satisfied, having found everything in good condition. The double tracking between Montreal and Toronto is going on most satisfactorily and is being completed as fast as the work can be performed, having regard to all the difficulties to be spaceulared in beauing the single line. to be encountered in keeping the single line going whilst the double one is being constructed. It is now practically half completed, and a good deal of the preparatory work for continuing it is finished. A large proportion of the line has also been doubled or will be doubled by the end of this year between Toronto and Hamilton, which is quite as important a division as the one between Montreal and Toronto."

What do you think of the general condition of the Grand Trunk, Sir Henry?"

"The Grand Trunk is physically in an admirable condition.

mirable condition. I am very glad to find that the traffic is continually increasing and the country generally is developing in a most satis-factory manner."

What are the barvest prospects, Sir "Upon the whole I think the harvest will

turn out to be satisfactory. "Reports state that in the Northwest much

damage has been done to the crops by frost.
Did you hear complaints to that effect!"
"I was told at Winnipeg that the frost had dene a little damage, but it was the rain they were afraid of. They had had a large amount of rain, and it was a question whether the harvest

would be injured by it or not." On the central system of the company's line Sir Henry went as far as Nipissing, and this week he starts over the eastern section. He expects to be back in England by the middle of October.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT. The Potterville Express Runs Into

Wreeked Coal Train. READING, Pa., Sept. 19:-A wreck ecourred on the Reading railroad, seventeen miles

beard from 125 to 150 passengers and it this city, there is a curve where the railread is about 18 to 20 feet higher than the Schuylkill river. Here shortly before six e'clook a freight train ran into a ceal train, throwing several cars of the latter on the oppesite track, and before the train hands had time to go back to warn any approaching train of the danger the Potteville express came around the curve and ran into the wrecked coal cars en its track. The engine went dewn the embankment, followed by the entire train with its human freight. The scene was one of great herror. The ories of the imprisoned passengers were heartrending. Some of the passengers managed to crawl out of their prison and arcuse the neighborhood. Word was telegraphed to this city and help summened, but all information was refused at this point by the railroad officials. Physicians and surgeons and three hundred workmen were taken to the spet by the company, and with the aid of a travelling electric light plant the work of clearing away the wreck was at once proceeded with.

The loss of life was very great. Those most seriously injured at Reading were taken to the hospital and the others were transferred to their homes. There are but six of the wounded passengers left in the hespital. Seventeen of the dead were taken to Reading. prepared for burial, and then sent to their destinations. The body of George Lambert, of Tamanqua, has been receverred, making the number of dead twenty-one. It is be-lieved that there are more bedies in the water and that these end the death list.

A Dishonest District.

QUEBEC, September 20.—Another series e robberies is reported from Lavis. Lieut.-Col. Fersyth, who is staying at the Engineers' camp, lost a large quantity of clething which he was sending to the washing. An unsuc-cessful altimpt was made to rob the parish church. The sexten noticed a window that had been left open and closed it without suspooting anything. On going outside, however, he noticed a ladder resting against the window. Procuring a revelver he lay in wait until he saw a man endeavoring to force an entrance. He fired two shots and the man cleared out. Several miner thefts have been committed.

Ottawa Land League.

The Ottawa Land League has passed the following resolution:—" That the members of the Gladstone branch of the Irish National League learn with deep regret of the widespread distress now imminent in Ireland, and at this crisis of affairs have heard with indignation of the arrest on filmsy charges, of two of the most illustrious leaders of the Irish people, John Dillon and William O'Brien, and feel convinced that this arbitrary act of the Government will only have the effect of stimulating the friends of Ireland throughout the world to greater activity in the struggie for Ireland's rights."

Superfluous Lags the Veteran.

Cuicago, September 19 -Colonel Dake Baillie, formerly of the U.S. regular army, but mere recently an author, committed suicide last night in his room. He opened an artery in his leg and permitted himself to bleed to death. The ex-soldier's 12 year-old death. Colonel Baillie had been a widewer four years. He was mustered out of the army directly after the war, and has been in mens has been issued, will return to Dublin receipt of a small pension. He was herribly Wednesday. Arrangements have been made disfigured from wounds received in battle. meeting will be held in the central offices of his neck and klasing and calling him "his the league in Dublin, Tuesday next, when dear old cut up papa." The pair had been the question of sending a mission to the living a bare existence with the colonel's pensions and what he was able to earn from his writings.

Departure of the Fleet.

QUEBEC, September 20 -The round of festivities in honor of Prince George of Wales closed at Quebec on Thursday night with the ball given by the Governo-General and Lady Stanley. The affair was in keeping with the well-known large-heartedness and goed tasts ef the wesithy English nebleman who at present graces the viceregal chair of the Daminion. Among the incidents was a view of Mentmorency falls under flushes of electric light, which set the guests in raptures. Friday an "at home" was given by the efficers on the Bellerophin in the afterneon, and the squadren sailed for Halifax early on Saturday morning.

A Tough Customer.

QUEBEC, September 20.—Detective Walsh had an exciting adventure yesterday, while endeavering to arrest a deserter from the Cavalry school in a Lower Town hetel. The seldier drew a revelver and, when disarmed, endeavered to throw the detactive out of the window. He was everpowered and handcuffed and taken back to the school, where he will be tried by court martial,

Increased Postal Business.

OTTAWA, September 22,-The report of the Postmaster-General this year will show a great increase in business. The greas revenue for the year ending June, 1890, was \$3,223, 614, compared with \$2,984,222 for the year ending 1889, or an increase of \$239,392. The net revenue for the past fiscal year is \$2,357, 388, against \$2,220 503 fer 1889, shewing an Increase of \$136,885.

A Western Catastrophe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21,—At 8 o'clock to night a suburban train on the Ohicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad ran into the rear of an excursion train on the Illinois Central near 18th street. For a time the confusion was so great that even an approximate idea of the loss of life was impossible to obtain. First reports from the police had it that forty people probably had met death, while the railroad officials said only two or three persons were certainly known to have been killed. Within half an hour, however, four mangled corpses had been dragged out of the heap of broken timbers and twisted iron that marked the spot where the collision took place. The four dead were two sisters named Gunnan and two young men, indentity unknown. By theis time it had also been ascertained that at least three persons were seriously injured and six others slightly.

The Tariff Conference.

WASHINGTON, Septembea 21.—Conferees on the Tariff bill say to day that an agreement is not probable before Tuesday or Wednesday. As the report goes first to the Houte for con-sideration it will not reach the Senate until the latter part of the week. It will then depend upon the desire of senators to get away whether the discussion shall be long or not. Notice has above this place at about 6.45 to-night. If made when the conference report is made to the anything is berne out by subsequent develop. Senate by Messrs. Aldrich and Carlisle, of the The burglars are still at large.

ments it is the werst wreck that has ever oc- Finance committee, and Mr. Ingalis, who was curred in this section in the history of the in the chair while the bill was under considercurred in this section in the history of the in the consideration in the Senase. The Republican conferees the disastes laft the city at 6 05 c'clock, ten minutes late. It is known at the Potterville minutes late. It is known at the Potterville satisfied with the progress made. The con-express and was running at the rate of at ferses, he said, had decided that it would be express and was running as an least 38 to 40 miles an hour. It had on unwise to make any statement respecting he heard from 125 to 150 passengers and it status of any one of the schedules, and the consisted of engine, tender, mail and express changes made, either in rates or phra-cology, ours and three passenger cars. Above for none of them was beyond the power of Sheem-kersville, about fifteen miles above recall. Many items had been agreed upon which wruld probably stand as agreed to, but which were all liable to changes. Until the matter was finally settled and the report signed a definite statement could not be given. It was reported during the afternoon that the con-ferees had finished their work and that the bill would be reported to morrow. This, the gen-tleman said, was not the case. The best that could be done, in his estimation, would be to finish the report by Tuesday night and have it ready to make to the House Wednesday morn-

IRISH NOTES.

liems of interest From the Provinces of the Green Lile.

In Lietrim county the potate disease is general, and the crep will be disastrously short.

Throughout Cork, particularly near the coast, the petate disease has wrought ead havec, and the portion of the crop that is not diseased will consist largely of soft unmatured

The potato blight is very general in Olare the crop will be very much below the average, and even the potatoes that are not diseased will be selt and unmatured. Altogether the prospect is gleemy in extreme.

The Land Commissioners thus report on the condition of the potate crep in Galway : "On good well farmed land disease is not serious, leaves only affected. On poerer and badly farmed land the tops are black and much spotted, and growth appears checked, tubers also being affected."

The Land Commissioners have, in many cases, made considerable reductions in the rents of tenant; on the estates of A. P. Bond, Mrs. M. A. Tiernan, Rev. J Crawford, John Malone, Captain R. Smyth, William Dopping, Capt. J. H. North, Wm. Pilkington, Earl of Longford and others in Westmeath.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Dennell, Blahop of Raphoe, in a letter to the Freeman's Journal, affirms that the prospect is not less gleemy for the inhabitants of Donegal than for the neeple of the South and West. "With the exception of the Lagan district and an accasional spot elsewhere, the potato crop is," he says, "a dead failure throughout Donegal."

The potato blight is general throughout Kerry, but is worst in old tillage. A Cahiciveen correspondent sayr. "Although the season is not far enough advanced to estimate quite accurately the extent to which the potato crop has suffered, yet the general appearance of the crop confirms one in the opinion that there cannot be more tran half a crop.

The Land Commissioners report under date of Aug. 15: "The potato disease (in King's Co.) is very general. The stalks only are afficied except in a few instances where tubers are touched. The growth is not yet stepped, but the yield is below the average, and the return of sound potatoes will be below the average. In consequence of the bad weather which has since prevailed the situa tion is now much worse.

The Father Mathew Centenary is not likely o pass away without leaving behind some interesting memorials to commemorate the teaching of the great temperance advocate in Dublin. Canon Bagot has succeeded in having constructed an automatic street fountain, and it is intended to place one in several of the principal thoroughfares of the city. By dropping a penny in the slot milk, coffee, tea, mineral waters, with blacuit, butter and cheese, or whatever kind of refreshment is

Wiman's Company Beaten

The Court of Queen's Bench, appeal side, has decided against the Western Union Telegraph Company in its action against the Montreal Telegraph Company for a reduction of rent on the ground that they had been deprived of the revenue accruing from the telegraph lines of certain railways, especially by the action of the Canadian Pacific railway building new lines along those railways after coming into possessions of them. sion of them. It was asked in consequence that the rate of interest on the capital stock of the cempany defendant be reduced from eight per-cent to six, and that plaintiffs be refunded \$80,000 paid ont under protest. Chief Justice Sir A. A. Dorion ruled against the plaintiff and did nor recognize the rights of action at all,

Mortality in August.

OTTAWA, September 21.-The monthly return of mortuary statistics in the principal cities of Canada for August has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture. There is a considerable decrease in the death rate in the city of Montreal as compared with the month of July, when it almost headed the list. St. Johns P.Q., stands 3.27 per thousand out of an estimated population of 5,500. Three Rivers comes next with 3.26 out of a population of 500, while St. Hyacinthe has a percentage of 3.12; Hull, 3.14; Quebec, 3.00; Sherbrooke, 2.62; Halifax, 2.57; Windsor, 2.28; and Mont. real, 2.27. The lowest death rate was in the city of Galt, which gives .41 out of an estimated population of 7,304. Peterborough and St. Thomas show .75 each, Bellsville .76, London .93, Winnipeg 1.67, and Victoria, B.C., 1.63 per thousand.

Troubles in Goa.

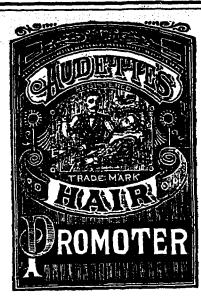
LONDON, September 22.—Advices from Gos in Portuguese, India, state that 18 persons were killed and 50 wounded in the election riot there by Portuguese troops, who fired upon a crowd. The Portuguese residents of Bombay have resolved to appeal to England to annex Goa unless the Portuguese Government redresses the grievances of its subjects. The riot was caused by an armed mob attacking the Municipal hall and preventing the entrance of the president and other officials. The leaders of the mob were arrested'

Alleged Defaulter Arrested.

ST. JOHN, N.B., September 21.-On Friday Charles Desmarteau, curator in the matter of the estate of George Stewart, insolvent furni-ture dealer, of Montreal and Ottawa, arrived in St. John. Yesterday High Constable Bissonnette, of Montreal, arrived with the warrant issued by Judge Demoyers, charging Stewart with making away with property to defraud his creditors. A police magistrate endorsed the warrant, and Stewart was arrested and lodged In jail. He offered to go to Montreal, but Desmarteau would not risk taking him via the short line through Maine. He will be taken before a police magistrate to-morrow and then taken to Montreal. He is alleged to have for \$65,000, and stuck the Bank of British North America for \$25,000. He had recently opened an auction room in this city.

A Post Office Robbed

RICHMOND, September 22.—The Melbourne post office was broken into on Saturday night. one safe opened and two registered letters. registered package of jewellery and about \$50 womb of stamps taken therefrom. The letter



Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

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

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is Bothing like

SCOTT'S **EMULSION**

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and **HYPOPHOSPHITES**

Of Lime and Soda. It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

A wonderful flesh producer.

is put up in a salmon color wrapper. The sare and get the genuine. Sold by all D. alers at 50c, and \$1.99. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville,

COHMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

THE EGG TRADE.

A prominent merchant says :- "The passing of the Mckinley Bill will not affect Canada, incemuch as it will throw open a market far greater than that which has been closed against us. Sir John Macdonald is not asleep. Arrangements have already been made for the Ar easy shipment of eggs to England. Depots will be catablished at convenient points to facilitate be established at convenient points to facilitate
the handling of eggs, and cool chambers will be
placed in outgoing steamers, so that there need
be no fear of the hen fruit spoiling on the trip
across the ocean. I can tell you this: Experiments have already been made with satisfactory results, and in a very short time you will see Canadian farm produce wholly diverted from the States to the larger and better European | to \$11 per brl. macket."-Hamilton Herald.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

Flour.—Recapts during the past week were 25,736 bbls against 38,940 bbls for the week The market has been quiet. Shipprevious. pers have tried bard to get prices down, but Ontario milers state that as they have to pay 95c to \$1 00 for the winter wheat, they cannot sell straight rollers at less than \$4.95 to \$5.00 on track here, but at these figure buyers seem to hold off. Newfoundland buyers will not even reply to offers made within the past week, although stocks there are known to be only moderate. New Ontario flour will come for ward more freely next month the quality of which, will it is said, be very fine, as the new wheat is as dry as the old. Some splendid wheat is as dry as the old. Some splendid samples of new wheat flour have already been received in this market. The Ontario flour from this year's wheat will, it is stated, be better than for several years past. City strong bakers is still held at \$6.00. We quote:—

Patent, winter, \$5.55 to 5.90; Patent, spring, \$4.30 to 6.45; atraight roller, \$5.00 to 5.05; extra, \$4.50 to 4.75; superfine, \$4.00 to 4.50; fine, \$3.30 to 4.00; city arrong bakers', \$6.00 to 0.00; atrong bakers', \$5.75 to 6.00; Untario bags—superfine, \$1.65 to 2.10; do tine, \$1.50 to 2.00; do extra, \$2.20 to 2.35.

OATMEAL, &c —There has been rather

larger volume of business doing during the past week, and sales have been made at better rates.
We quote granulated at \$5 to \$5.15 and stand ard at 4.80 to \$4 90.

BRANS.—Market sready. Sales of car lots reported at \$15.50, and we quote \$15.00 to \$16.00. Shorts are steady and firm at \$17 to 18 and moullie at \$21 to \$23 per ton.

moulie at \$21 to \$23 per ton.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week
were 51,542 bushels, against 106,596 bushels for
the week previous. A sale is reported of new
Manitobs wheat for Occober shipment to Glasgow, but the price was kept private. Sales of few cers of new wheat have also been made at 80c to 83c at Brandon. This would be equal to \$1.12 to \$1.15 here, but the first few cars either at Ontario points or here might bring \$1.25 to \$1,30, but they would be no criterion of the market. Prices here are therefore purely nominal. In Chicago the price of No. 2 spring wheat fell from \$1.07 to \$1.01 since our last

report closing to-day at \$1.027. Corn—Receipts during the past week were 414,828 bushels against 1,800 bushels for the week previous. The sale of a lot of 50,000 bushels of corn was made at 612c c.i.f. Kingston. In this market car lots are quoted firm at 66c to 67c duty paid.

PEAS-Receipts during the past week were 28,108 bushels, against 20,083 bushels for the week previous. Sales are reported in the Stratford district at 62c to 63c per 60 lbs, and here they are firm at 79s to 80c per 60 lbs afloat, 79c OATS-Receipts this week 5,111 bushels; last

week 4,389 bushels. The market is decidedly firmer, sales having been made at 45c to 46c per 32 lbs for Ontario cats, and 433 to 440 for Lower BARLEY. - Sales have been made of new barley

by farmers on the island at 65c delivered at the breweries. Good malting grades are quoted at 650 to 70c. Feed barley BUCKWHEAT.-Quotations are nominal at 52c per bushel. Ryg.-There is a demand now for export,

and buyers would pay 62c per 56 lbs. Malt, -Market firm and steady at 85c to 95c in bond..

PROVISIONS.

reported in summer packed western pork at 117 College Street. Telephone 2582 CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

\$17.50 to \$17.75, and a good demand is reported from the lumbering districts. In smoked means there is a fair reasonable turiness at steady prices. Lard is steady at 8c to 82c per lb for Canadian lard in pails: Some very poor cheap stuff is being pushed on the market having more the flavor of oil (and bad at that) than lard,

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$17.50 to
\$18 00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$17 00
to \$17 50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl,
\$17.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c;
Lard, Western, in palls, per lb, 9½ to 10c;
Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 8½c;
Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common,
refined, per lb, 5½c to 6c. than lard.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 4,735 packages against 9,642packages for the week previous. The market is steady but quiet, the export movement not having developed as fully as was expected. There is a scarcity of choice creamery and dairy, and local buyers have to pay full prices for such grades. Sales of creamery have been made in a jobbing way at 200 to 21c, and for single packages a fraction more has been paid. Sales of choice late made Eastern Townships are reported at 190 and we quote 180 to 190 for finest mode, al. 19c and we quote 19c to 19c for finest goods, al-though 18c has been paid in the country. The sale of a lot of good Townships was reported at 17c. Western has been placed at 14c to 14ge; a lot of very choice bringing 15c. We

Oresmery, August, 20s to 21s; do June and July, 18s to 19s; Kastern Tewnships, 15s to 17s; Morrisburg, 15s to 17s; Western, 13s to

CHEESE.—The market remains steady with an upward tendency in prices. Finest August western colored are firm at 9% to 10c and white western colored are firm at 930 to 10c and white at 93 to 93c. At the boat on Monday 95c was paid for finest French colored. The sale is reported of a lot of 2,500 boxes of July cheese taken out of cold storage at Brockville at 93c, and 1500 do at 93c. We quote finest late made Aug. colored at 93c to 10c and white at 94c to 93c. Other grades range from 8c to 94c. Shippers however say they have bought some very nice goods at from 94c to 94c, and some good mediums at 84c to 9c. Contracts have been made at 10c Sep. and 104c Oct.

At the Brockville market 5,300 boxes were offered and 2,800 sold at 10c to 10 1-6c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs.-The maket remains dull, owing to very light enquiry, and sales have been made in round lots as low as 15c. In smaller quantities we quote 15th to 16 There is still great uncertainty as to when the McKinley Bill will come into force. An American who was in the city yesterday stated that he felt sure the date of its coming into force would be extended to Feb. 1st.

Hops .- Market firm. Brewers are taking s lew lots of choice new Western Ontario is small parcels at 35c. Old hops 8c to 20c as to quality.
BEANS.—The market firm at recent advances. Good to choice white medium \$1.80 to \$2 per busbel.

HONEY.-Choice white Ontario clover honey is quoted at 16c to 17c in 1b sections. Dark buckwheat honey 12: 13: S raized, in tins, is quoted at 95 to 10c per (5, in 5 lb, and 10 lb, tins. Imitation honey is sold in tins at 8c per

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP. - Business in these lines is very quiet, with prices unchanged Sugar 73c to 8c; syrup, 60c to 65cper tin, 54

HAY —Market firm under better demand. A fair business is doing in choice pressed bay at \$9.50 to \$10.00 per ton. Poorer quality \$7.00

FRUITS. &o.

APPLES - Summer stock is in large supply and very difficult to sell, sales being reported all the way from 25c to \$1.50 per barrel. Golden aweets have been placed at from 75c to \$2.00. St Lawrence, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Winter stock is not expected before the first week in October, in any quantity, and prices are purely nominal, but may be quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.25 at the lowest.

Onanges. A car load of Jamaica oranges

was received to day and are offering at \$5.50 to \$6 per bbl. LENONS.-The market is quiet but steady with sales reported at \$5.50 to \$7 per box, as to

quality and quantity.

Bananas—Supplies continue in excess of requirements with sales reported from 75c to \$1

per bunch.
Chambernies—Choice fruit is selling at \$10 GBAPES-Receipts continue unusually heavy

and the market is completely glutted; sales of blue grapes have been made as 2c to 24: per lb, Rogers have been placed at 4c to 5c, and Ningara at same figures. Onions-Red and yellow Canadians are sell-

mg in a jobbing way at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bri, Spanish are quoted at \$4 per crate.

California Fauit—Tokay grapes are in fair demand and selling at \$3 50 per pox. Peaches steady. \$2 50 to \$3 per box. PEARS-Canadian Bartlettes are in fair sup-

ply and have sold at 75c to \$1.25 per basket, and in barrels at \$3 to \$7.50 as to quality. Extra choice green truit have sold at \$8 to \$9 per bri. POTATOES -Very discouraging reports regarding the crop has been received from south side of the river between here and St. John's and

Quebec, but if the present fine weather continues a good portion of the crop may be dry and gathered in good condition. Prices are very low, ranging from 50c to 60c per bag. SWEET POTATOES-A fair business is reported at \$4 to \$4,25 per bri. COCOANUTS-Market steady at \$3.75 to \$4

per 100. MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Sept. 20ph, were 128; Left over from previous week, 12; total for week, 140; shipped during week, 113; left for city, 14; sales for week, 1; on hand for sale and ship-

ment. 7. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped by G.T.Ry. Ex SS. Lake Ontario, 16 horses consigned to J. Harris, of Fore Collins, Col.; 27 horses and 2 ponies to J. E. Stubb, Fairfield, Ill.; 13 horses to Kinkle & Wilson, Irving Oity, Iowa; 9 to B. Throssel, Sheffield, Iowa; 7 horses and 2 ponies to G. E. Breck. Lawton, Mich. Ex S. Buones Ayrean, 6 horses to D. Kirkaldy, of Chicago; 5 horses and 6 ponies to Walker & Headelgester, Delona, Pa. Ex SS. Colina, 3 horses to W. Carter, Ciinton, Ont.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Sept. 6, were as follows:-Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 2382 1674 Over from last week. 307 200 797

797 Total for week..... 2689 1874 60 Leit on hand...... 200 250 Receipts of export cattle for week rather

smaller with no change in values, comparatively few cattle of this class changing hands. butchers' market on Monday opened dull, but closed with a higher tendancy, falling bowever with a heavier supply towards close of week. Sheep in fair demand. Hogs at close show 5c. increase over last week with a good demand. We quote the following as being fair values Cattle export, 42c to 5c; Butchers' good, 43 to 41c; Butchers' med., 33c to 4c; Butchers' culls, 21; to 21c; Sheep, 41c to 41c; Hoga, \$5.50 to \$5.65; Calves, \$5.00 to \$12.00.

Mr. Onimet, warden of St. Vincent de Paul penicentiary, thinks that Donald Morrison, the Meganyic outlaw, is going orazy.

JOHN FOSTER,

Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, CAS and STRAMFITTER. TIN and SHEET-IRON WORKER,

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Visit S. Carsley's costume show rooms and see the most elegant styles and newest shades in costumes for evening and street wear.

Plaid Dress Goods are much in demand for fall and winter wear. S. Carsley is showing a magnificent assortment of the newest combinations of plaid goods.

BUSINESS HOURS.

Our stores close at SIX o'clock LVERY EVENING, Saturdays included.

8. CARSLEY.

MONTREAL'S EMPORIUM MONTREAL'S EMPORIUM MONTREAL'S EMPORIUM MONTREAL'S EMPORIUM

S. CARSLEY'S, Notre Dame street, is Mon. treal's Emporium for Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. The wonderful feature of this catablish. ment is the immense volume of business transacted in a day, and which is ever increasing. This Emporium now comprises almost three entire flats of seven large stores; all used for retail selling We call special attention to the two following departments, which rival any on the continent. The large and choice assortment coupled with the sterling value given has made them noted throughout Montreal. Have you ever visited this Emporium? If not, do so at once, it will please you and you will always continue to be one of its many customers.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

READY FOR MONDAY READY FOR MONDAY READY FOR MONDAY READY FOR MONDAY

Just received a large shipment of Fall Dress Fabrics in all the newest styles and will be ready for sale on Monday morning. Do not miss the opportunity of seeing the latest novel-

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL LINES SPECIAL LINES SPECIAL LINES SPECIAL LINES

IN THIS WEEK'S SHIPMENT IN THIS WEEK'S SHIPMENT IN THIS WEEK'S SHIPMENT IN THIS WEEK'S SHIPMENT

S. CARSLEY. Special attention paid to the Dresemaking

the Special Line quoted.

It is important that ladies should take note of

TWEED EFFECTS TWEED EFFECTS
TWEED EFFECTS

TWEED EFFECTS Amengst this large shipment of Dress Goods a a beautiful line of Scotch Tweed Effects which makes up very handsome. Double Fold, extra wide, 435 per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

MANUFACTURED IN WALES MANUFACTURED IN WALES MANUFACTURED IN WALES MANUFACTURED IN WALES

Costumes made up on the shortest notice.

Another specialty in this new shipment is a ine quality Homespun Fabric, in Plaids and Checks, imported principally for making up Tailor made Styles. Very wide width, 75c per

S. CARSLEY.

See the New Styles in Costumes.

SCOTCH PLAIDS SCOTCH PLAIDS SCOTOH PLAIDS

Large and varied stock of Scotch Plaids marked at reasonable prices. S. CARSLEY.

> SCOTCH PLAIDS SCOTCH PLAIDS SCUTCH PLAIDS

SCOTUH PLAIDS Scotch Plaids are to be very popular this

in all the leading styles, at very low figures. S. CARSLEY.

SELLING

BUSY! BUSY! SELLING NEW PLUSH SHORT JACKETS

See the new Cloakings.

BUSY! BUSY! SELLING

BUSY! BUSY! SELLING

NEW CLOTH PALETOTS.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1775, 1777.

TELEPHONE .

S. CARSLEY.

BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL, No. 555.

S. CARSLEY.

BUSY! BUSY!

LADIES' WATERPROOFS,

See the new Shirt Jackets. See the new Russian Circulars trimmed with Opossum and Quilted Lining.

in all the leading styles at moderate prices.

See the new Ulsterings. See the new Astrachan.

NEW SHORT JACKETS in all the most recherche shades, braided and trimmed with furs lined with quilted satin. S. CARSLEY.

See the New Paletots.

in all the leading styles, plain and trimmed fur, at remarkable low figures.

See the New Plush Dolmans,

NOTRE DAME STREET