Views of His Emmence Cardinal Gibbons.

WORKINGMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Duties He Owes, Boycotting, Strikes and Arbitration.

The following timely and weighty utterance from the Cardinal-Archbishop of Baltimore, published in the last issue of the Cosmopolitan, we gladly make room for in our columns this week.

LABOR ENNOBLED BY CHRIST'S EXAMPLE. The Redeemer of mankind has never conferred a greater temporal blessing on the human race than by enpobling and sanctifying labor and by rescuing it from the stigma of degradation that had been branded upon it. He is ushered into the world not envirened by the splonder of imperial majesty. nor attended by the force of mighty legions. He comes rather as the reputed child of an artisan, and the days of His boyhood and early manhood are spent in a mechanic's

The primeval curse attached to labor has been obliterated by the tollsome life of Jesus Christ. He has shed a balo around the workshop, and has lightened the mechanic's tools by assuming the trade of an artisan. If the profession of a general, a jurist, a statesman, and a prelate is adorned by the example of a Washington, a Taney, a Burke, and a Carroll, how much more is the calling of a workman ennobled by the example of

I cannot conceive any thought better calculated to case the yoke and to lighten the burden of the Christian toller than the reflection that the highest type of manhood had voluntarily devoted Himself to manual labor. IT IS THE MAN THAT DIGNIFIES THE COCU-

Labor is honorable on other grounds. It contributes to the prosperity of the country, and whatever conduces to a nation's welfare is most worthy of commendation. It is not the office or occupation that dignifies the man, but it is the man that dignifies the

"Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part—there all the honor lies." Cincinnatus lent dignity to agriculture by working at the plough. Caligula, by an infamous life, degraded his crown and imperial

purple. De Tocqueville could not pay a juster and more beautiful tribute of praise to the genius of our country than when he wrote, in 1825, that every honest occupation in the United States was honorable. The honest industrione man is honored among us, whether he works with his hands or with his brains, because he is indispensable to the nation's progress. He is the bee in the social hive; he is the benefactor of his race, because he is always producing something for the common

"God bless the noble working men Who rear the cities of the plain, Who dig the mines and build the ships, And drive the commerce of the main God bless them ! for their swarthy hands

Have wrought the glory of our lauda." HOW LABOR IS HONORED IN THIS COUNTRY.

As an evidence of the esteem in which the thrifty son of toll is held among us, we see in this country is a safe criterion by which business houses, is not only disapproved of by from daily observation that the humblest highest preferment in the Commonwealth, when talent and ability are allied to patient industry. Franklin was a printer. President Lincoln's vouthful days were spent in wielding the axe and in handling the plough on his father's farm, President Johnson in his boyhood was apprenticed to a tailor. Grant was the son of a tanner, and Garfield once drove a canal-boat. The examples are given not to excite a feverish ambition in the heart of the laberer or the artisan, but to illustrate the truth that no stain is affixed to the lowliest purspits of life.

In honoring and upholding labor, the na-tion is strengthening its own hands as well as paying a tribute to worth. For a contented and happy working class is the best safeguard of the Republic, while ill-paid and discontented laborers, like the starving and enslaved populace of Rome in the time of Auguatua Cziar, would be a constant menace and repreach to the country.

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION.

Labor has its sacred rights as well as its not a word. dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize, or to form themselves into societies for their mutual protection and benefit. It is in accordance with nasural right that those who have one common interest should unite together for its promotion. Our medern labor associations are the legitimate successors of the ancient guilds of England.

In our days there is a universal tendency towards organization in every department of trade and business. In union there is strength in the physical, moral and social world; and just as the power and majesty of from which the dread of public opinion, or our Republic are derived from the political union of the several States, so do men clearly as individuals to shrink. But perhaps the perceive that the healthy combination of injury is all the more keenly felt by the human forces in the economic world can accomplish results which could not be effected by any individual effort. Throughout the ene responsible proprietor than from a body United States and Great Britain there is today a centinuous network of syndicates and trusts, of companies and partnerships, so that every operation, from the construction of a out painful emotions those heartless monop-

quite natural that mechanics and laborers should follow their example. It would be as unjust to deny to workingmen the right to band together because of the abuses incident to such combinations, as to withold the same right from capitalists because they sometimes unwarrantly seek to crush or absorb weak

laber unions suggests itself. Scoret societies, epenly. The public recognition among us of affords them an opportunity of training themsalves in the schools of self-government and the art of self-discipline; it takes away from now, ye rich men; weep and howl fer your them every excuse and pretext for the formasion of dangerous societies; it exposes to the you have stored up to yourselves wrath Montreal.

light of public scrutiny the constitution and laws of the agreedations and the deliberations laborers, . . . which by fraud hath been of the members; it impires them with a sense of their responsibility as citizens, and with a hath entered into the ears of the Lord of of their responsibility as citizens, and with a iandable desire of meriting the appreval of their fellow citizens, "It is better," as Matthew Arnold observes, "that the body of the people, with all its faults, should act for itself Mr. Pitt: and control its own affairs, than that it should be set aside as ignerant and incapable, and have its affairs managed for it by a so-called superier class."

THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS.

God forbid that the prerogatives which we are maintaining for the working classes should be constructed as implying the slightest invasion of the rights and autonomy of employers. There should not and need not be any conflict between labor and capital, lines both are recovery for the public good. since both are necessary for the public good, and the one depends on the co-operation of the other. A contest between the employer and the employed is as unreasonable and as called together, and if it cannot redress hartful to the social body as a war between your grievances, its power is at an end. Tell the head and hands would be to the physical me not that Parliament cannot; it is omnipobody against the stemach. Whoever tries to our own country, and how earnestly the laborer is the enemy of social order. Every measure should therefore he discounts. that sustains the one at the expense of the ple protection should be afforded to legitithat sustains the one at the expense of the ether. Wheever strives to improve the friendly relations between the proprietors and the labor unious, by suggesting the effectual means of diminishing and even removing the causes of discentent, is a benefactor to the community. With this sels end in view parents to employ children under a certain fought under the new leader at the earliest and fought under the new leader at the earliest community. the community. With this sele end in view parents to employ children under a certain we wenture to touch this delicate subject, and age, and at a period of life which enght to "Is not this the carpenter, the son of if these lines contribute in some small measure to strengthen the bond of union between the enterprising men of capital and the sons of toll, we shall be amply rewarded.

WHAT THE LABORER IS ENTITLED TO. the teaching of Christ as well as the diotate ligations to be fulfilled and dangers to guard of reason itself. He is entitled to a fair and against. just compensation for his services. He deservices remething more, and that is kind and considerate treatment. There would be less ter, temperament, and nationality, they are, ground for complaint against employers if in the nature of things, more unwieldy, more they kept in view the golden maxim of the difficult to manage, more liable to disintegra Gospel: "Whatsover you would that men tion, than corporations of capitalists; and should do unto you, do ye also to them."

THE PLEASURE OF MAKING OTHESS HAPPY. Our sympathies for those in our employ, whether in the household, the mines, or the factory, are wonderfully quickened by putting ourselves in their place, and asking our-selves how we would wish to be treated under similar circumstances. We should remember that they are fellow-beings; they have feelings like surselves; that they are stung by a sense of injustice, repelled by an overbearing spirit, and softened by kindness; and that it spirit, and softened by kindness; and that it the society, as well as of its chosen leaders. largely rests with us whether their hearts and For while the organization is ennobled, and homes are to be clouded with sorrow or radi-

ant with joy. Surely men do not amass wealth for the sole pleasure of counting their bonds and contemplating their gold in secret. No! They acquire it in the hope that it will contribute to their rational comfort and happiness. Now, there is no enjoyment in life so pure and so substantial as that which springs from the reflection that others are made content and happy by our benevolence. And we are the industry, commesce, and trade of the speaking here, not of the benevolence of gra-ountry; whose mission is to pull down and her slater Mercy :

"Is droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd; It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown.

We are happy to say that commerical gaunt princes answering the description of the English bard do not wholly belong to an ideal and imaginary world, but are easily found in our great centres of commerce; and if the actual condition of the average wage-worker instructed not to patronize certain obnoxious follower to the minimistry of the property of our visits to England, Scotland, Ireland, and deal, and in purchasing from one in prefer-the continent of Europe, we have studied the condition of the laboring classes, and we are But the case is altered when by a mandate of persuaded that the American workman is better paid and fed, better clothed and housed, and usually better instructed, at least in the | the liberty of the purchaser and the rights of

Instances of genuine sympathy and benefieasily multiplied. Some time ago the head the current of mercantile intercourse would of a Baltimore manufacturing company re- bachecked, every centre of population would ceived a message announcing the total destruction by a flood of his uninsured mills, involving a loss of three hundred and sixityfive thousand dollars. On receiving the and let live" is a wise maxim, diotated alike news, his first exclamation was: "What a by the law of trade and by Christian charity. loss to so many families! Here are two hundred men thrown on: of employment !" Of the personal injury he sustained, he uttered

OPPRESSORS OF THE LABORING CLASS.

But while applauding the tender feelings and magnazimity of so many capitalists, we are constrained, in the interests of truth, ha-manity, and religion, to protest against the heartles conduct of others whose number, for the honor of our country, is, we hope, comparatively small.

When men form themselves into a business corporation, their personality is overshadowed, and their individual responsibility is lessened. And for this reason, many will assent in their corporate capacity to messures poration, as it is easier to obtain redress from inaccessible to the sufferers.

No friend of his race can contemplate withleviathan steamship to the manufacture of a collete exhibiting a grasping avaries which has needle, is controlled by a corporation. when corporations thus combine, it is sordid solfishness which is deaf to the cries of distress. Their sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the paramount claims of justice and Obristian charity, There trusts and monopolies, like the car Juggernant, ornsh every obstacle that stands in their way. They endeaver—not always, it is alleged, without success—to corrupt our national and state legislatures and municipal Another potent reason for encouraging rivalry as to use unlawful means in driving from the market all competing industries. lurking in dark places and plotting the ever- They compel their operatives to work for throw of existing governments, have been the bane of Continental Europe. The repressive policy of those governments, and their mistrust of the intelligence and the virtue of the people, have given rise to these mischievious | said to have the monoply of stores of supply. organizations; for men are apt to conspire in where exorbitant prices are charged for the secret if not permitted to express their views enemly. The public recognition among us of the workmen are unable to pay from their the right to organize timplies a confidence in scanty wages, and their forced insolvency the intelligence and honesty of the masses; it places them entirely at the mercy of their taskmasters. To such Shylooks may well be applied the words of the apestle: "Go te,

WILLIAM FITT'S EARNEST WARNING. In the beginning of the present century Mr. Pitt uttered in the Heuse of Commons the following words, which reveal the farses-ing mind of that great statesman:

"The time will come when manufactures

the other manufactures must follow. Then, when you are goaded with reductions and willing to flee your country, France and America will receive you with open arms : and then farewell to our commercial state. If ever it does arrive to this pitch Parliament (if it be not then sitting) ought to be

be devoted to their physical, intellectual, and moral development.

OBLIGATIONS AND DUTIES OF LABOR. But if organizations have rights to be vindicated and grievances to be redressed, That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" is it is manifest that they have also sacred ob-

As these societies are composed of members they have need of leaders possessed of groat firmness, tact, and superior executive ability, who will honestly aim at censulting the wel-fare of the society they represent, without infringing on the rights of their employers.

They should exercise unceasing vigilance in securing their body from the control of dealgning demagogues who would make it aut-servient to their own selfish ends, or convert it into a political engine.

They should be also jealous of the reputstion and good name of the rank and file of commands the respect of the public, by the moral and civic virtues of its members, the scandalous and unworthy conduct of even a few of them is apt to bring reproach on the whole body, and to excite the district of the community. They should therefore be care-ful to exclude from their ranks that turbulent element composed of men who boldly preach the gospel of anarchy, socialism, and nihilism; those land pirates who are preying on country; whose mission is to pull down and not to build up; who, instead of upholding thitous bounty, but of fair-dealing tempered not to build up; who, instead of upholding with benignity. Considerate Kindness is like the hands of the government that protects them, are bent on its destruction, and, instead of blessing the mother that opens her arms to welcome them, insult and dely her. It such revolutionists had their way, despotism would supplant legitimate authority, license would reign without liberty, and gaunt poverty would stalk throughout the

INJUSTICE OF BOYCOTTING. We are persuaded that the system of boycotting, by which members of labor unions are the society he is debarred from buying from a particular firm. Such a prohibition assails elements of useful knowledge, than his breth-ren across the Atlautic. the seller, and is an unwarrantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the government to business concerns. If such cence exercised by the heads of business con- a social estracism were generally in vogue, a cerns toward those in their employ could be process of retaliation would naturally follow, be divided into hostile camps, and the good feeling which ought to prevail in every com-munity would be seriously impaired, "Live

STRIKES. Experience has shown that strikes are a drastic, and at best a very questionable remedy for the redress of the laborer's grievances. They paralyze industry, they often fement fierce passions, and lead to the des-truction of property, and above all, they result in inflicting grievous injury on the labourer himself, by keeping him in enforced idleness, during which his mind is clouded by discontent, while brooding over his situation, and his family not infrequently suffers from the want of even the necessaries of life.

From official statistics furnished by Brad-street and Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, for eight years ending December, 1888, comes the following

Number of strikes in the United States for eight years Number of employed involved in 5,453 1,879,282 \$77,538,364

The loss inflicted by the strikes on the employers is but a little over half the amoutus sustained by the employed, who could much less afford to bear it.

ARBITRATION.

It would be a vast stride in the interests of peace and of the laboring classes if the polloy of arbitration which is now gaining favor for the settlement of international quarrels were also availed of for the adjustment of and were the first religious women to land on disputes between capital and labor. Many what at the time was Union soil, for although blessings would result from the adoption of this method; for which strikes, as the name weight of the purse, in the latter by the of Charles Co. Md., the fourth foundress was weight of argument.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline a Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bobble free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their while to live above the al-urements of sense.—Atterbury.

TO THE DEAF.

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

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

CRUCIFIXION

thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of The time will come when manufactures beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the operatives not having any other business to miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain man in a tewn to reduce the wages; and all the other manufactures must follow. Then, Street care pass the door.

KNEW HIS TIME HAD COME.

and the contraction of the contr

The Strange Presentment of an Irish Soldier Come to Pass.

relieved from active duty in the Army of the Baltimere Carmel. Potomac and Gen. Burnaide assumed commend. This change was very unpopular with the Maryland Carmel since its foundation, the boys, who loved Little Mac, and who I fourteen of the deceased exceeded the allotted felt a great degree of uncertainty in the three score and ten and nine others approachability of the new commander. There was ed the verge of it. This is evident proof, widespread discontent in the ranks in consequence of this change. Added to this the in-

possible moment, The first battle of Fredericksburg was the result. On the day of that battle our brigade climbed the heights on the southeastern bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and halted upon the summit near some heavy batteries. As we looked down upon the river, with its slender pontoon bridge, with the city upon its opposite margin, and as we raised our eyes to corresponding heights just back of the city, frowning with cannon and breastworks and awarming with Contederate soldiery, a painful and overpowering sense of the impossible task before us and the deadliness of the undertaking in its horrible magnitude forced itself upon the minds of all present. A sense of duty, the imminence of the great danger before us, and the nearness of the conflict, served to close up the ranks and to keep nearly every man in his place.

I had been detailed with a small squad to act as Provest-General to prevent falling out and straggling to the rear. During the short halt on the brow of the heights, before the march across the river, several of the boys came to the rear of the column to leave with the chaplain valuables and messages to their friends in case anything should happen.

Among the number came Mike, a large, powerful and courageous irishman, a great favorite in the regiment, and a man who had always laughed at danger and had rejoiced at the opportunity of having a "sorimmage" with the enemy.

On this occasion he appeared to be an entirely different man. He approached the chaplain with tears in his eyes; he gave him s picture of his sister living in Portland, his Catholic catechism and other relics, and in a choked voice gave the address of friends, and what he then declared to be his dying mess. age to them. The chaplain endeavored to cheer and en-

courage him, but in wain.
"Chapiain," said he, "I'm not afraid to fight: I'm not afraid to die; I'm not a coward : but there is something here," slapping his breast, "which tells me my time has come. Chaplain, will you please write my sister a kind letter! She is a Christian Catholic and I love her dearly."

Soon the word "forward" rang along the line, and Mike, with the tears coursing down his cheeke, took his place in the ranks. The the plains and hillside beyond it, an shot and shell and death wounds, un to the very frowning jaws of death on the heights beyond. The terrible charge, the murderous repulse, repeated again and again that afternoon; the night canonade the long day following of the skirmish and movement, the succeeding night and the early morning abaudonment and retreat across the river have heon many times told. As soon as possible after the battle the chaptain made earncet inquiries for Mike, but no Mike was there to

answer him. In the terrible charge he was seen to fall ous, cheerful voice, good-natured countenance, rich brogue, and burly form were never again with us. His was the most marked and startling case of presentment of coming death or disester that came under my observation in the army.

Army life and its dangers made many of us believe in fate-that the decree of the Great Author had fixed the span of life for each We are sometimes constrained to beone. lieve that a very thin curtain was stretched between the seen and unseen, and that few mortals were permitted to look beyond the visible, and to receive the absolute assurance of the future fate in store for them and near at hand.—Nebraska State Journal.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE. SOTA AND DAKOTA

Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain-raising region on the continent. Soil richer than the valley of the Nile. Single countries raise millions of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations ship from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain each year. Abundant pportunities still open to the homesesker. For further information, maps. rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

The Centennial of the Discalced Carmelites in the United States.

In July, 1890, the Discalced Carmelite Nuns will nelebrate their arrival in the United States, four nuns having come in July, 1790, from Antwerp in Flanders to Maryland the Ursulines came to New Orleans in 1727, Louisians at the time was, and long after una native of London, England. The Rev. olergyman who accompanied them to America was Rev. Chas. Neals, S.J.. brother to Abp. Neals of Baltimore ; he also gave his patrimony in Maryland to begin the foundstion. Their chapel was the finest church in the United States dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The last survivor of the four

the advanced age of 75 years, of which 58 had been passed in the Order, Miss Victoria Welch who received the habit on July 8th, at the Carmelite convent, New Orleans, and assumed the name of Sr. Aloysia of the Blessed Trinity was named after the foundress In the autumn of '62 Gen. McClellan was who had so hollly borne that name in the Suspect Burke. The tenor of the converse elleved from active duty in the Army of the Baltimere Carmel.

Out of the 50 deaths that have occured in the Maryland Carmel since its foundation, ed the verge of it. This is evident proof, showing how erroneous is the idea that ab stinence, and the austere rule of Carmel is

detrimental to longevity.

A bletory of the three houses in the United States has just been compiled by the Rev. Chas. Warren Currier, C. SS. R., of the Re-The Carmelite Convent at St. Louis, Mo., extraction. Burke's attorney, State Senator the Baltimore Carmel, whence came in Nov, was feared a delay in this police enquiry of Crescant city. Crescent city, two of whom were Louisianiaus by birth and education.

The Latest Social Sham.

"I met what I think is a new departure in social shame," said a claim agent who works a large European collection field, the other day. "A woman came to my office and wanted to know how much I would charge her to have her name and those of her daughters written this summer on all the fashionable hetel registers and other books kept for that purpose in the chief places of the matter presented to him in a different historical or scenic interest throughout light from what he has heretofore viewed it, kept for that purpose in the chief places of Europe. I was to be careful not to get them registered in two places at the same time, and was to be sure that they were duly telegraphed to the American newspapers. At first 1 did not understand her motive, and said But why don't you do it yourself, madam? We would have to charge you a great deal more than it is really worth—it would be little trouble for you to attend to such a little thing or one of your daughters.' 'Why, man, den't you understand?' she replied, them. He has not the brute determination annoyed at my duliness in not taking in the of Detective Dan Coughlin. It is not thought, situation; 'we are not going over at all.' So however, that Burke can go further back I took the contract at a good price, and her than Coughlin, who the authorities have name will be duly cabled over as among the reason to believe was the one who hired Burke latest arrivals in London, Venice, etc., to the and the others to accomplish the purpose in envy of her friends, while in reality she will view. be hiding away in some country boarding house."-New York Tribune.

Lost Letters.

Many instances of letters oddly lost and found might be cited. In 1838 a letter which contained money was received at the post office in New York, addressed to Samuel G. Starr, No. 205 Pearl street, It was given with others to a carrier, but Mr. Starr reported soon after that the letter had not been delivered. The next year, however, during the season of house cleaning, the mystery was solved. The olloioth in the hallway of No. 205 Pearl street was taken up, and on the floor, close to the front door, was found the long column began to move slowly down the letter which had been so long missing. The river, and soon increasing its speed to the place had been closed when visited by the in this country is a safe criterion by which business houses, is not only disapproved of by double quick, over the ponteon bridge, across carrier, and thrusting the letter under the we are to estimate the character and public an impartial public sentiment, but that it the river into the streets of the city, out on door, he had pushed it beneath the floor COVA

A package had been recovered from the dead letter office some years ago which had been the cause of considerable uneasiness. This letter contained \$70,000 in drafts, and was mailed from New Orleans to New York city. Thence it was sent to England, but was re-turned, and finally turned up in the dead letter office, where it was opened and returned to the sender. Much inquiry had been made for the missing package, and suspic-ions strong enough to make several post office officials auxious were directed against them, It was once hinted to the sender that he in the forefront of the battle, and was borne might have misdirected the envelop, but he from the field fatally wounded. His boister- was positive of having been accurate on this was positive of having been accurate on this point. When it came back from its long journey, however, it was found to have been addressed to "New York, England."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fearful Increase of Crime. Every reflecting reader of the daily press will not fail to recognize the fact that orime is in-creasing rapidly in every town, city and village throughout the whole land. There must be a reason for this avalanche of vice which over-whelms the whole land, and we think we are not much mistaken when we trace the origin of this fearful increase of crime to a want of reli-

gious principles among the people.
So recognized a fact has the increase of the crimical classes in this country become, that on recent occasion United States Senator Hoar, speaking from statistics with which he was thoroughly familiar—made this public declar-ation: There is going on in the United States a steady increase in the number of orim inals much greater in proportion than the increase in population. There were 70,000 perbe more than 100,000 in prison for great and serious crimes in 1890. This is the estimate of Rev. Dr. Wines, Secretary of the National Prison Association."

Friends of public school education, who vainly imagined that the curriculum—together with the natural intelligence of American youth would help to form a moral and law-abiding people, must—in the face of these statistics candidly admit that aducation without religion is no preventative of crime. The conscience of man must be thoroughly grounded in the prin ciples of right and wrong, before honesty and the other virtues which make men observers of the law can be brought into play in order to control men to act right and to refrain from wrong doing.—San Francisco Moniter.

The Minister's Story. Rev. H. M. Eaton, writing to the Machias Republican, relates an incident that occurred implies, are aggressive and destructive, arbitration is conciliatory and constructive; the fithe Carmelites were of Maryland birth, an in the early days of Maine Methodism, which result in the former case is determined by the aunt and two nieces by the name of Matthews illustrates how easy it is for a man to imagine that his own inclination is a manifestation of the divine will. In the days of which Mr. Eaton writes, it was the custom for young ministers to consult their presiding elders before taking a wife. Once during s camp meeting in eastern Maine, a young min-ister approached the presiding elder and said he wished to be married. "Whem do you propose to marry?" asked the elder. "Well," Trinity, a Miss Matthews, and niece of Rev. Mother Bernadina Teresa Xavier, the first prioress and foundress. Sr. Aloysia peacefully passed away Nov. 12, 1838, aged 81 years, of which 46 were passed in religion. The second foundress, Miss Dickinson of London. In a second foundress, Miss Dickinson of London. In a second foundress, Miss Dickinson of London. foundress, Miss Dickinson of London; in religion, Mother Clare Joseph of the Sacred riage. Each of them gave the name of the Locky; entirely new; pays \$50.00 a day. Heart, preceded her only by three years, at young woman to whom he proposed to offer lile.

Address, U. S. HOME MEG. CO., Bottle Dept., Chiquest.

himself. They had all prayed over the mathimself. They had all prayed over the mat-ter a great deal, and each was certain that it was God's desire that he should marry the person named. Neither of the five young men knew that any one else had consulted the elder on that subject. On the last day of the camp meeting, at noon, the elder called the five young ministers to his tent to receive his opinion. He said:—"Now, brethren, it may be the will of God for you to marry, but it is not his will that five Methodist ministers should marry that little sister Mary Turner."-Lewiston Journal.

PUMPING BURKE,

Immunity Promised the Suspect if he will Name the Murderers of Dr. Cronin.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Mayor Oregier had a talk of three-quarters of an hour to-day with

Burke was photographed this afterneen and was subsequently talked to by State
Attorney Longenecker and Chief of Police Hubbard. From their words and actions the inference was drawn that Burke had made some valuable admissions. The chief would neither admit ner deny this.

CHICAGO, August 6 .- It has leaked out that detrimental to longevity.

A history of the three houses in the United States has just been compiled by the Rev. Ohas. Warren Currier, C. SS. R., of the Redemptorist Church, Boaton. It will be published in a handsome illustrated volume by Messra. John Marphy & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Messra. John Marphy & Co., Baltimore, Md.

When Company to the longest of the Control of the Contro until to day might give the prisoner an op-portunity to be braced up by his attorney and be made obdurate to the influences of the "sweat box." Chief Hubbard refused to allow any one to see his charge. It is said Senator Kennedy will to-day be allowed to see his client. Kennedy denics that he is a member of the Clanna-Gael, but declines to state by whom he has been retained to defend Burke.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Every indication now points to an early breaking down of Martin Burks, and a confession is looked for from him within two or three days. He has had and it is not thought it will take any particular pressure to induce him to tell everything he knows about the conspiracy which ended in the death of Dr. Cronin. His dangerous position has been strongly impressed upon him. Burke is an ignorant man, a good specimen of the average day laborer; courageous under ordinary circumstances, but not possessing the nerve to atand up for his fel-low conspirators and die on the gallows with however, that Burke can go further back than Coughlin, who the authorities have reason to believe was the one who hired Burke

The fact of the matter is that Burke has been promised immunity-something that has not been held out to any of the other arrested men-and the States Attorney and Chief of Police Hubbard are sure this will lead Burke to "squeal." Whether he knows more than Coughlin, O'Sullivan, Reggs or the others is not the question. Burke is a comparatively honest man. If he confesses he will tell everything he knows. He has no previous confessions to prejudice a jury against him. All he has ever said heretofore has been simply a general denial in any participation in the murder. Burke is believed to have been at the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4, at the very time Cronin was

Burke has been in terror since his arrival in Chicago and fears to cat anything because, as he says, he may be "desed" by the police, and when in an unnatural condition forced to conare Ha seve also that Chic him sick, which may be tuer, as he is a man who decan't often indulge in water except "on the side." He complained to-day that a cigar given him by Detective Palmer had been drugged, but he was soon convinced of his mistake. It is noticed that the police bave suddenly become very friendly to the prisoner, which bears out the story that all necessary arrangements have been made to

CHICAGO, August 7 .- A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and weyt like a child. It is said Chief McRae, of Winnipeg, will be a witness at Burke's trial, and that Burke made important admissions to McRae. The States Attorney claims that there is sufficent evidence to convict Burke of mur-der. It is reported that Burke has made a confession.

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

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

With many readers brilliancy of style passes for affluence of thoughts; they mis-take buttercups in the grass for immeasur-able gold mines under the ground.—Longfel-

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL

FAIR AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION,

1889, ORONTO,

SEPT. 9th to 21st. Increased Prizes, Greater Attractions and s Grander Display than ever before, Newest and Best Special Features that Money can procure.

The Greatest Annual Entertainment on the American Continent. CHEAP: EXCURSIONS ON ALL BAILWAYS. Over 250,000 visitors attended the Exhibition

last year. ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 17th.

For Prize Lists and Forms, Programmes, etc., drop a post card to H. J. HILL, J. J. WITHROW, Pres. Manager, Toronto.

ADY AGENTS WANTED for my wonder-ful new Rubber Undergarment; grandest invention for women ever seen. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ills.

GENTS WANTED for Bottled Electri-