

DEATH IN A CLOUD-BURST

Sleeping Virginia Villages Enveloped by Raging Torrents—Loss of Life Very Great.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 19.—The greatest disaster which ever befell Little Kanawha valley came last night in the shape of a cloud burst, which has completely flooded the country, destroying many lives, carrying off thousands of dollars worth of property, and raising crops for many miles. Mrs. Tucker, Martin Lawless, and an unknown man were drowned.

Above the destruction was still greater. At Charleston, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily and left in corn fields. Big Tygart Valley is completely ruined. In Clay district a fine church and three dwellings were wrecked.

The steamer Onondaga is reported wrecked and sunk at Enterprise, and the steamer O. C. Martin is sunk at Burning Springs.

The Little Tygart Valley is also reported completely ruined, but no lives are reported lost there as yet.

The worst story of all comes from Morristown, a small village near the head of Tucker Creek. There the cloud burst concentrated all its fury, coming down in the village about midnight and totally destroying it, with many people.

The first report gave the loss of life as 11, but later news seems to increase it. The houses are said to have been looked up and hurled against each other in such a short space of time that no chance to escape was given.

It is impossible now to estimate the loss, even in this city, as the river is still rising and carrying everything loose. A family boat containing three or four persons went out during the night and it is believed all are lost.

A freight train went through a trestle which was washed out at Harris Ferry, wrecking the train and killing a man. It is reported that look No. 1, above the city on the Little Kanawha, has given way before the flood.

LIST OF THE DROWNED.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 21.—Specimens from the flood district near Parkersburg tonight give the following list of the drowned so far as is known. It is thought that the list will be much larger when districts now cut off from the outside world are heard from.

Robt. Black, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Thomas Hughes and four children, Ed. Boso, Mrs. Isaac Roberts, Mrs. Orrville West and two children, John Bailey, Roy Kiger and wife, Mrs. Isaac Tucker, an unknown man.

The damage to property cannot be estimated at present. Hundreds of people lost all they possessed and many families are homeless.

The village of Morristown was swept entirely away. Great suffering exists among those who lost all and the commissioners of Wood county will issue an appeal for aid.

The cloudburst occurred on Limestone mountain, Wood county, where the five creeks that were flooded have a common source, and from whence they take their course in many different directions. The damage to crops was incalculable and the farmers will be dependent upon charity until next season.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 21.—There was another sudden rise in the Elk and Coga rivers last night. A great quantity of logs, ties, lumber, hay, wheat and oats was destroyed. The loss will at least reach \$100,000.

NOT "JACK THE RIPPER."

A Self-Confessed Murderer Turns out to be a Drunken Lunatic.

LONDON, July 19.—The man arrested on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer is not "Jack the Ripper." A police to-night says he is only a drunken lunatic, and they attach no importance to his confession. He will be arraigned to-morrow on the charge of vagabondism.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Herald's London cable says: "Jack the Ripper" is still at large. The police are at all sea and no land is in sight. The population of Whitechapel is in a continued tremor of fear and rage. Jack will never live to be hanged if caught, unless all signs fail. The entire district surrounding the scene of the murder is being scoured by officers in hopes of finding something to work upon. The theory that the murderer may be a sailor employed on one of the cattle boats or other craft has received considerable attention and all the vessels along the river have been and still are subjected to the minutest scrutiny and the crews are compelled to answer to the satisfaction of the officers regarding their recent doings. The murderer has not only a well-defined style of butchery, a favorite characteristic style it may be termed, but also a distinct preference as to locality and time. Almost without exception the murders have occurred between one and half-past two o'clock, one or two varying from this by a few minutes only. Experience has shown that the warning that the police have received, signed "Jack, the Ripper," cannot be disregarded with safety. A number of the warnings have not been prophetic but several have been followed by the fulfillment of threats made. The style of mutilation is suggestive and the physician, in one of the cases, wrote said that the murderer had intimate knowledge of anatomy or at least experience in killing animals was doubtless right.

SAW HER FATHER POISONED.

A Borgin's Stepdaughter Tells How the Woman Tortured Her Father.

KINGSTON, July 19.—On May 7 George Brezes aged 60, suddenly died in his dismal home near Brighton. His wife said he had committed suicide, giving as his reason that he was tired of life. His wife (a second one) was suspected, and the coroner insisted on an inquest. His first act was to take the stepdaughter from the terrorizing influence of the woman, who did not live happily with her husband.

The girl confessed yesterday, and told how she saw her unfortunate father tortured to death on Friday, May 4. Rat poison was first administered in berries at the supper table. In the morning Brezes was vomiting blood. He asked for water. His wife gave him some, after mixing poison in it, as she again did later in a cup of tea. In everything he took until Monday night poison was mixed. Once he saw something in the bottom of a cup of milk, and the wretched woman said it was only curdled and he gulped it down. On Tuesday morning he fell out of bed and died. The mother put the body back and prepared her story for the neighbors. Corroborative evidence was obtained and then the woman was arrested and held for murder. Her maiden name was Ellen Dowd.

Wars and Rumors of Wars.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Times' London correspondent says:—Disputing reports from Vienna regarding Serbian affairs are coming,

which are likely to give a new impetus to the war rumors and preparations. It is still officially a profound secret, but I have reason to believe that when the naval manœuvres are over here in September, it has been arranged to hold another series immediately following them at the Straits of Gibraltar, involving a considerable number of vessels now here, and these will then quickly join the Mediterranean squadron. This, of course, is a counter move to the French resolve not to hold any manœuvres at all, but immediately to reinforce the Levant squadron. There is enough on land to warrant a good deal of fresh uneasiness as well. Russian officers by dozens have for the past few days begun openly to take drill charge of the Serbian troops, and Vienna is quite ready to go into a panic again over the danger to European peace. Here just now there is a disposition not to expect immediate trouble, largely because the Russian grain crops were a failure. This big shortage seriously prejudiced Russia's chance of raising new loans and accordingly official reports are now being circulated from Moscow and Warsaw that the crops are not so bad as reported. All private and commercial advice received here, though, agrees that the Russian crop is the worst for fifteen years.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Henry Labouchere asked what truth there was in the statement semi-officially published in *L'Opinion*, of Rome, that there a definite *cicente* that the English and Italian navies would act together in the event of a war with France, and also that a year ago, when a French attack on Spezia was feared, the British Mediterranean squadron was held in readiness to assist Italy.

Sir James Ferguson, parliamentary secretary of the Foreign office, replied that the action of the Government in case of war between France and Italy would be guided by circumstances. England was under no engagement fettering her liberty. The Government had never had any grounds to attribute to France a piratical design to try to capture Spezia.

A FARMER'S FANATISM.

He Kills His Wife, Children and Self Through Religious Mania.

TACOMA, W. T., July 19.—A fearful tragedy, due to religious mania, was discovered near Cedar Creek on Monday. Neighbors passing the farm house of Roland Johnson, on the Farmington road, were horrified to read the following planned on the front door:

"Come in! Open! We are upstairs all dead!"

Rushing upstairs the neighbors were confronted by a horrible sight. Johnson's bloody corpse, with a bullet hole through the head, was found lying at the head of the stairs, a revolver by his side. On a bed close by was the body of his 14-year-old son Willie, nearly covered with blood from two ghastly wounds in the head. Annie, the 7-year-old child, was lying on a pallet at the foot of the bed, also dabbled with blood from a bullet wound. The missile had entered the right side of her head and passed through her eye.

In an adjoining room was found the body of Johnson's wife, who had evidently died in great agony. From a letter written by Johnson it appears that he first administered strychnine to his wife and two children in (anecdote). To make sure of his awful work, he then strangled Mrs. Johnson and shot the children and himself. In his letter he also shows that he was actuated by religious frenzy. He says:

"I do this deed because this world is too wicked to live in. I want to go to heaven, and cannot bear to leave my family in a world full of sin. They will all go to Jesus now. May millions come to Jesus through this."

THE COLLEGE OF COTE DES NEIGES.

The Picturesqueness of Montreal and its Suburbs Described by a Correspondent.

A recent visit to the metropolis of the Dominion convinced me of the onward march to progress of the Province of Quebec, illustrated by the liveliness displayed by Montreal's inhabitants, thronging everywhere the busy and animated thoroughfares, the beauty and opulence of the numerous public buildings, constantly on the increase, the flourishing condition of every thing connected with the development of industrial and mercantile interest, port, railroads, entrepôts, establishments of every kind and description, etc. More especially I noted striking instances of the arduous struggle kept up by the French-Canadian race for the preservation and the sacred rights of religion, and the traditions of their lineage, clearly demonstrated by the number and richness of their beautiful churches, and the ever increasing number of institutions for every age, rank and sex devoted to education and public instruction.

It was my good chance in a most pleasant drive through the suburbs of Montreal, to pay a flying visit to Cote des Neiges. Among the various localities surrounding the city in every direction, none can boast of a more attractive site than this lovely spot, located at the foot of Mount Royal, embellished by a cluster of pleasantly situated villas, surrounded by their extensive bushy grounds, controlling a view of the still more prominent buildings of the College of Notre Dame.

Arriving from the north side, the College presents a most fascinating aspect: An elegant construction of immense proportions, entirely of solid rock, and just now in progress of completion, crowned by two elegant belltowers, surrounded by nicely laid out park-like grounds, and sheltered behind a grove of stately maple trees. The building will afford capacity for 250 to 300 young children. Every progress realized will find its application in the plan and outfit of this beautiful college, which in every respect answers to the claim of undisputed excellence. The chapel, measuring 110 by 40 feet, artistically decorated, is a real gem of the kind. Refectories, study-halls, recreation and classrooms, dormitories, all of them constructed on a lucidly combined plan, promise everything desirable for health, comfort and intellectual training of the youthful inmates.

Nothing has been overlooked: a proper system of ventilation, fire escapes, a powerful engine supplying every story and place with first class hot water, extensive recreation grounds with every appliance for sport and exercise, an infirmary and bath-rooms, balconies from which can be had the most picturesque views of the Lake of Montreal, pleasant walks on the immense grounds of the establishment, a small lake affording safe facility for bathing and swimming, a gymnasium for the development of muscular strength, a spacious exhibition hall for proper training, department and calesthenics, a reading hall with a well furnished library of books and periodicals at the reach of youthful intellect, and a set of attractive games for amusement and pastime during the long winter evenings.

Among the improvements yet in contemplation, ranks foremost the introduction of the Edison incandescent electric light, the steam-power to that purpose being already in operation.

A noteworthy feature of this institution is the careful and painstaking management of a

religious community of Sisters, sparing no efforts to replace the tenderness of the kindest mother towards the little charges entrusted to their care.

We can safely predict success to an institution which by its expeditious outfit for educational purposes provides the utmost devotedness to the real welfare of its centrepiece inmates and its claim to use fulness in discharging the arduous task of education.

ST. JOHN CARNIVAL OPENED

By Guns Fired by Electricity from Montreal and Vancouver.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 22.—The long talked-of summer carnival was formally opened here to-day, the principal feature being the electrical exhibition, which was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of thousands of people. A few minutes before 3 o'clock His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Tilly entered the exhibition building, which fact was announced by the discharge of a gun fired from the rear of the exhibition building. It was fired by electricity from the platform in the building. Promptly at 3 o'clock the first gun declaring the exhibition formally open was fired by telegraph from Montreal by W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway. The second shot was fired by telegraph from the Pacific coast, the third gun being fired by Lieutenant-Governor Tilly from the platform, after which ex-Mayor H. J. Thorne, chairman of the Electrical Exhibition committee, made a short address, in the course of which he said that the instrument by which Mr. Van Horne fired the first gun, was placed in the board room of the Canadian Pacific railway, and at the table sitting around which most of the great schemes connected with that great enterprise have been determined.

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION.

Mr. Thorne then read the following message: MONTREAL, July 22, 1889.

H. J. THORNE, Chairman: I feel highly honored by your invitation to fire the first gun at the opening of the St. John Electrical Exhibition, held to commemorate the union of St. John and Portland and the opening of the Canadian Pacific railway to St. John. I am confident that the establishment of direct railway communication with the West will give a great impetus to the growth and commerce of your united cities. On behalf of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company I send you congratulations and hearty good wishes.

(Signed) W. C. VAN HORNE.

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 22, 1889.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY, Lieutenant-Governor, St. John.

Accept our congratulations on the result of to-day's experiment. The work of combining the provinces of British North America into one grand nation, in which you took so prominent a part, is providing day by day to more completely a success, and the people of Vancouver rejoice with you that in celebrating any thing Canadian seconds only are now required to unite us from ocean to ocean.

(Signed) D. OPPENHEIMER, Mayor.

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 22, 1889.

To Henry J. Thorne, Chairman Electrical Exhibition Committee:

The science of the gentlemen of your association are such distinguished students has to-day proved that by its aid the consolidation of our Dominion is complete. We hope the echoes of the guns which have to-day been simultaneously discharged from Vancouver, Montreal, St. John will prove to ourselves and the world that we are one people from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

(Signed) D. OPPENHEIMER, Mayor.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY then made a short address, congratulating the members of the general committee upon the success which has attended their labors in the arrangement of the present entertainment and thanking those who had so liberally contributed towards making the display. Sir Leonard referred in brief terms to the progress of electricity during the last half century, and expressed the belief that, viewing the present exhibition, we would feel that we had just entered on the threshold of its development. "Little did I dream," he said, "when I visited the Mayor of Vancouver a short time ago, that he would be able to fire the opening gun of our exhibition from Vancouver; but such a program is sufficiently long and I am sanguine enough now that the day is not far distant when we will be able to sail through the air as we do now over the ocean."

In closing, Sir Leonard referred to the proverbial hospitality of St. John, and trusted that all visitors would recognize the truth of that assertion when leaving the city. Among the more prominent exhibitors are the Edison company, of Montreal, who made a fine display of incandescent lights and fixtures of all kinds; the Brush company, the Thomson Electric Welding company, the Starr company, of Halifax, and many others.

The show is a grand success and everybody is delighted. The program is sufficiently long and varied to keep up the interest of the proceeding during the whole of the ten days of the Carnival. Visitors are rolling and sailing into the city in immense crowds by the various railways and steamboat lines.

The Canadian Press association party arrived here safely Saturday night, and having enjoyed a day of rest were well fitted to participate in the gala proceedings of to-day. In the early part of the day a most enjoyable trolley excursion to parts of interest in the city was participated in and a boat ride, in the harbor was much enjoyed during the evening. To-morrow the party sail up the river to Fredericton, returning by special train, and on Wednesday they start for Prince Edward Island.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DONAHUE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for August, opens with the history of thirty American families of Irish extraction, by William Emmet Murray. The second article is by young Ambrose of New Orleans, "Why I am Proud to be a Catholic." Agnes Hampton gives an interesting account of the Tabernacle Society of Washington. Father James H. Cotter writes on Thoughts and Theories. A Canoe Trip on the Susquehanna is good reading for the hot weather. Germany's Debt to Ireland for her Conversion by Irish Missionaries, by Rev. Father Stang, will interest readers of all nationalities. Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy gives another article on Educational Grievances of Catholics. These are only a few of the articles contained in this issue, all of which are interesting to the general reader. The price of this monthly is only two dollars a year. One dollar for six months. Address Donahue's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

"THE PARNELL MOVEMENT."—We are in receipt of a copy of this excellent history of the greatest political movement of modern times, with a sketch of Irish parties from 1843, with an addition containing a full account of the great trial completed by the London Times, and giving a complete history of the Home Rule struggle. This book gives a full and vivid account of the exciting scenes recently enacted in the battle for right waged by Parnell and sustained by Gladstone and the Great English Liberal Party. To the American and Canadian people, who give much substantial aid and generous sympathy, the history of a cause so similar to their own is certainly of interest, while to every Irish Canadian the book is of the greatest importance and value and cannot fail to be heartily welcomed. Mr. O'Connor shows to the great work of Isaac Bell, John Mitchell, Josiah McCarthy, Sexton, Davis, Dillon, Biggar and other brave and true men who have sacrificed their fortunes with Charles Stewart Parnell in the cause of the Home Rule movement. Two other men who want an answer to the question: "Will the Home Rule Movement Succeed?" should read this book wherein the author will undoubtedly convert most of his readers to his own views and "convince them that the Union has been a fatal heritage to both Ireland and England." Mr. O'Connor is a journalist and author, and therefore as far as literary ability is concerned, properly equipped for the task he has undertaken in writing a history of the Parnell movement. The book, which should be read by all, is for sale at Bealder Bros., New York. Price, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Trade journals have made gigantic strides of late, but it was not until last year that a trade journal for advertisers was started. Such a paper has just completed its first volume. It is published at New York, and is entitled *PAINTER'S INK*. Its object is to teach the art of successful advertising, which is done by plain, comprehensive articles that treat of every phase of advertising from the writing of the advertisement to its insertion in the proper papers. It is a veritable store house of information on a subject that is but little understood, and a real number would contain an experienced advertiser to save many dollars in advertising.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review is to be published. As usual it is full of good things. "Catholicity and Human Rights," "History of the Pope," "Abelard and Heloise," "Language and Thought," "Conversion of the Norman," "Nonsectarianism in Common Speech," "The Anglican Bishop of Lincoln," "Old Catholics and Their Friends in America," and "The Forthcoming Catholic Congress," etc., all by first-class artists. This is a most valuable work. Every intelligent Catholic family that can afford it ought to have this excellent work in the house. Price \$3 per year.

The *Catholic World* for July is full of interesting articles. Among them may be mentioned "The Truth about French Canadians," "Love's Word," "Books and how to use them," "A Father of the King," "Neither generous nor just," "Religion in Spain," "An Evening thought," "Dreams," "An apostolic college," "A religious order devoted to publication: Why Not?" etc. Price \$4 per year.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR

Leather Workers Coming to the Front—Australian Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The Leather Workers' convention, which has been in session here for two days, has adjourned sine die. Forty delegates were present from the United States and foreign countries, representing 18,000 tanners, curriers and morocco dressers, and in fact all the branches connected with the leather working trade. The organization is the National Trade Assembly of Leather Workers of the United States and Canada, which forms Local Assembly No. 240 of the Knights of Labor. The object of the convention was to endorse and adopt a platform of resolutions in relation to the wages paid in different sections of the country for the same class of work. At present the worst rates are paid in New York state and parts of Pennsylvania, while the Chicago workers receive the best pay and work the least hours. Master Workman D. F. Moreland said to-day: "The result of the convention will be a satisfactory one. The reports received from different sections indicate great interest in the organization. There are upwards of \$10,000 in the National Assembly treasury and it can command through its local, if necessary, between \$40,000 and \$50,000, so our financial condition is most satisfactory. I think we shall ultimately secure some basis of wages in the various sections of the country for the same work. The *Leather Workers' Journal*, our official organ, has been put on a sound basis and will be published weekly instead of monthly within the next three months. Organizers will be sent to New York state and any other sections of the country that require them to organize all the leather workers not yet in union with us."

TRoubles OF THE KNIGHTS

CHICAGO, July 22.—The Executive board of the Knights of Labor has decided to issue a call to the assemblies for money to aid the striking miners of the Braidwood, Ill., district, the Brazier, Ill., district, and the Brazil, Ind., district.

The board attended a private meeting of the lower central district. Mr. Powderly answered questions concerning the alleged corruption of the board, the waste of money at the Philadelphia headquarters and other matters. It is reported that sharp and bitter things were said.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A charter has been granted by the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor to the first district assembly of the order organized in Australia. The new district is composed of 15 local assemblies, with a total membership of over 500, all of whom have joined the order within the past year. Accompanying the application for a charter was the request for Mr. Powderly to go to Australia and head the labor movement there, all of his expenses to be paid by the Australian branch of the order. It is not likely that Mr. Powderly will accept the invitation, as he has a number of important business matters requiring his personal attention in this country, but some member of the board will probably be sent during the coming winter.

POWDERLY'S 1886 ORDER.

CHICAGO, July 22.—John Devlin, of the Knights of Labor executive board, states that Mr. Powderly's explanation of the board's management of the order was unanimously approved by the meeting held here Sunday night. Mr. Powderly said his famous order instructing the strikers of 1886 to return to work or forfeit their business was a mere suggestion, and that the strikers were not to be held responsible for the general assembly to adjust matters reported they had been adjusted. Later he telegraphed Mr. Powderly that the men were again out. Believing they had broken faith with the packers, Powderly ordered the men to work. Afterwards it was learned that Barry and his associates were permanently and had sent a deceiving report.

BLOODY WAR OF RACES.

A Negro Justice's Murder of a White Prisoner Followed by a War of extermination.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A despatch from Bastrop, Texas, says an incipient race war has begun in Bastrop county. At the last election the negroes in Cedar Creek precinct elected a justice of the peace named Orange Wink, and Isaac Wilson, constable, both negroes. The whites tried to avoid anything that could lead to a race clash, but Wilson, the constable, it is said, intruded on the premises of a harmless old white fisherman, living on the Colorado river. The fisherman requested him to leave. The negro refused. The fisherman then went into his house and brought out his gun, but made no attempt to use it. Wilson then went before the negro justice, got a warrant for arresting the fisherman and the negro on horseback made the old man walk twenty miles before him to Bastrop at a gait that broke the old man down.

This incident raised a feeling of resentment among the whites, but it was allowed to pass. A few days ago a respectable white citizen, Alf. Litten, went to a negro cabin and remonstrated with the negro for molesting a harmless man to him and his wife. For this he was arrested by the negro constable and brought before Justice Wink for trial. While the trial was in its preliminary stage the accused turned towards his lawyer J. B. Fowler, of Bastrop, and asked if he could step outside for a moment. He replied, "No, you can't," and Litten then proceeded to use the words, "You are a justice," "Halt, sir; you can't go."

The young man turned around, but, not thoroughly understanding the order, continued to move towards the door, whereupon the justice seized a shot gun and fired at Litten, killing him. The colored constable also emptied his revolver into the dying man.

The entire confusion took place, knives, revolvers and shot guns were speedily brought forth and people from all parts of the neighborhood rushed to the spot. During the battle many persons who took no part were stabbed or shot. Among the latter was Peter Bell, colored. Five white men, Alexander Nolan and George Schief, were killed by the bullets of the negroes, and Young Litten, brother of Alf. Litten, was also killed, making four white men and one colored who were killed, while five or six others were fatally wounded. Constable Wilson escaped uninjured. One of Houston Moore's sons, colored, was killed by a stray bullet fired by one of his own race, and two others by the hands of the white assailants. One of our best friends, Mr. B. B. White, and blacks of Cedar Creek are arming and getting ready for revenge. Justice Wink is among the killed.

Saturday night nearly one hundred white men, all armed, flocked to the scene from the surrounding country and prepared to thwart any attack that may be made by the blacks. negroes of Cedar Creek consumed the Whites.

FORBIDDEN SOCIETIES.

How They May be Known to Catholics Whether Condemned by Name or Not.

As the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, the Bishops' views on secret societies coincided, and in a pastoral letter which was then issued by the archbishops and bishops of the United States to the clergy and laity in their charge they took occasion to express themselves regarding them in no uncertain way. Here is the portion of the pastoral which especially refers to them. It is headed

"FORBIDDEN SOCIETIES," and its words are as follows:

"One of the most striking characteristics of our times is the universal tendency to band together in societies for the promotion of all sorts of purposes. This tendency is the natural outgrowth of an age of popular rights and representative institutions. It is also in accordance with the spirit of the Church, whose aim, as indicated by her name Catholic, is to unite all mankind in brotherhood. It is consonant, also, with the spirit of Christ, who came to break down all walls of divisions, and to gather all in the one family of the one Heavenly Father.

"But there are few good things which have not their counterpoise, and few tendencies which have not their dangers. It is obvious to any reflecting mind that men form bad as well as good and wise designs; and that they may band together for carrying out evil or dangerous as well as laudable and useful purposes. And this does not necessarily imply deliberate malice, because, while it is unquestionably true that there are powers at work in the world which deliberately antagonize the cause of Christian truth and virtue, still the evil or the danger of purposes and associations need not always spring from a bad root. Honest, but weak and erring, human nature is apt to be taken up with one side of a question as to do injustice to the other; to be so enamored of favorite principles as to carry them to unjustifiable extremes; to be so intent upon securing some laudable end as to ignore the rules of prudence and bring about ruin instead of restoration. But no intention, no matter how honest, can make lawful what is unlawful. For it is a fundamental rule of Christian morality that 'all that is not done that good for the sake of it,' and that 'the end can never justify the means.' If the means are evil, hence, it is the evident duty of every reasonable man, before allowing himself to be drawn into any society, to make sure that both its ends are consistent with truth, justice and conscience.

"WHAT IS A CATHOLIC'S BEST GUIDE?"

"In making such a decision, every Catholic ought to be convinced that his sacred guide is the Church of Christ. She has in her custody the sacred deposit of Christian truth and morals. She has the experience of all ages and all nations. She has at heart the true welfare of mankind. She has the perpetual guidance of the Holy Ghost in her authoritative decisions. In her teaching and her warnings we are sure to hear the voice of wisdom, prudence, justice and charity. From the hilltop of her divine mission and her world-wide experience, she sees events and their consequences far more clearly than they who are down in the tangled plain of daily life.

"She has seen associations that were praiseworthy become perverted by change of circumstances. She has seen others, which won the admiration of the world by their early achievements, corrupted by power or pride into evil tendencies. She has seen men, who were once devoted to the cause of truth and justice, who had their origin in the ages of faith transformed by lapse of time, by loss of faith and the manipulations of designing leaders into open or hidden enemies of religion and human weal. Thus our Holy Father, Leo XIII., has lately shown that the Masonic and kindred societies, although the offspring of the ancient guilds which aimed at sanctifying trades and tradesmen with the blessings of religion; and although retaining, perhaps, in their 'ritual' much that tells of the religiousness of their origin, and although in some countries still professing entire friendliness towards the Christian religion, have nevertheless already gone so far in many countries as to array themselves in armed hostility against Christianity, and against the Catholic Church as its embodiment; that they virtually aim at substituting a world-wide fraternity of their own for the universal brotherhood of Jesus Christ, and at disseminating more or less of materialism for the supernatural revealed religion bestowed upon mankind by the Savior of the world.

"He has shown, too, that even in countries where they are far from acknowledging such purposes, they nevertheless have in them the germs which, under favorable circumstances, would inevitably blossom forth into similar results. The Church consequently forbids her children to have any connection with such societies, because they are either an open evil to be shunned, or a hidden danger to be avoided. She would fall in her duty if she did not speak the word of warning, and her children would equally fall in theirs if they did not heed it.

"Whenever, therefore, the Church has spoken authoritatively in regard to any society, her decision ought to be final for every Catholic. He ought to know that the Church has not acted hastily, nor unadvisedly, nor mistakenly; he should be convinced that any worldly advantage which he might derive from membership in such society would be a poor substitute for the membership, the sacraments, and the blessings of the Church of Christ; he should have the courage of his religious convictions and stand firm to faith and conscience. But if he be inclined or asked to join a society on which the Church has passed no sentence, then let him as a reasonable and Christian man examine into it carefully, and not join the society until he is satisfied as to its lawful character.

A PRESUMPTION AGAINST A SOCIETY.

"There is one characteristic which is always a strong presumption against a society,



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY
CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES
FROM PIMPLES TO SCORFUM
NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itchy, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.
Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from the best, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c. Soap, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the FORTY DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

87 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin 75c. 88 prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA AND PAIN PLASTER, the only pain killing plaster.

and that is secrecy. Our Divine Lord Himself has laid down the rule: "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light and cometh not to the light, but he that doeth truth cometh to the light that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God" (John III. 20, 21). When, therefore, associations veil themselves in secrecy and darkness, the presumption is against them, and it rests with them to prove that there is nothing in them.

OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF APPROVAL.

"But if any society's obligation be such as to bind its members to secrecy, even when rightly questioned by competent authority, then such a society puts itself outside the limits of approval, and no one can be a member of it and at the same time be admitted to the sacraments of the Catholic Church. The same is true of any organization that binds its members to a promise of blind obedience—to accept in advance and to obey whatever orders, lawful or unlawful, that may emanate from its chief authorities; because such a promise is contrary both to reason and to conscience. And if a society works or plots, either openly or in secret, against the Church, or against lawful authorities, then to be a member is to be excluded from the membership of the Catholic Church.

TO LEAVE SUCH SOCIETIES PROMPTLY.

"These authoritative rules, therefore, ought to be the guide of all Catholics in their relations with societies. No Catholic can conscientiously join or continue in a body in which he knows that any of these condemned features exist. If he has joined it in good faith and the objectionable features become known to him afterwards, or if any of these evil elements creep into a society, which was originally good, it becomes his duty to leave it at once. And even if he were to suffer loss or run risk by leaving such a society or refusing to join it, he should do his duty and brave the consequences, regardless of human considerations.

"To these laws of the Church, the justice of which must be manifest to all impartial minds, we deem it necessary to add the following: administration of the Second Plenary Council (No. 510.) 'Care must be taken that working-men's societies, under the pretext of