A CITY SWEPT BY FLAMES

Lynn, Mass, the Scene of a Serious Configration.

Over \$10,000,000 Worth go up in Smoke Stepped by the Ocean.

LYNN, Mass., November 26.—Lynn, the City of Shees, was to-day visited by the greatest fire in its history, and with two axceptions the conflagration is the most disastreus which ever visited New England. The exceptions are the great Beston fire of 1872. which destroyed nearly \$100,000,000 worth of property, and the Pertland fire in 1866, which caused a loss of between ten and twelve millions. To-day's fire started at 11 55 a.m., raged over eight hours, devastated a square mile of the business section of the city and caused a loss estimated at about \$10,000,000. far as regards the important shee manufac-turing blocks and important places of busi-

The fire started in Mowers' wooden building on Almont street, ever the boiler, and out of work and 200 families homeless. The spread with such rapidity that the excellent fire department of the city was powerless to cope with it. This large wooden building was night the mayor said that effers of relief had seen deemed and the flames leaped across a narrow passage way and communicated with the six story brick block known as Mowers' block. When these two buildings got well under way it was evident a terrible confingration would result. Almost simultaneously the four storey wooden shoe factory of Bennett & Barnard, on Contral avenue, and their teur storey wooden building, on Alment cool and street, caught fire and soon a hurricane of in order. flame; had full away, the valiant efforts of the firemen and citizens seemingly being of no

The burned territory is bounded by the at its junction with Willow, Union street a sign "Daily Item office, all ready for busifrom its junction with Broad to Burden ness. block on both sides; Mount Vernon streat, the whele of Central square, the whole of Reach street on both sides as far down as Lee's lumber yards; Washington street, from Monroe through to Union; Railroad avenue, all of Exchange street, Broad street, time. Many insurance companies have refrom the engine house on both sides as far as fused to write policies on mercantile properthe corner of Exchange; Spring street, entire; besides dwelling houses too numerous to mention on Suffolk. Amity, Sagamore and Beach streets. Aid arrived from Boston, Salem, Marblehead and surrounding towns, but the united efforts of the firemen seemed to have little effect on the raging

ONLY THE OCEAN STOPPED IT.

Scenes of the great Boston and Chicago fires were repeated in all their horrors. Mothers were seen fleeing with bables in their arms, and express waggens loading at business and j wellery houses and transferring goods to places of safety, in many cases a second removal being necessary. After the fire had been in progress two hours everybody declared it would not stop until it reached the ccean. So it proved to be. Four daily newspapers are burned out-the, Item, Bec, Press and News-three being afternoon and one a morning paper. Three national banks | in wonderment. -the Central, Security, and First National, with the Lynn Institution for Savings, located in the First National block-are all wiped out. Twelve of the finest shoe blocks in the city are in ruins and about twenty-five

At this writing it is impossible to state how many dwelling houses are burned, but they were mostly occupied by poor people in the vicinity of Beach street and the wharves. It is impossible to give any estimated insurance, but conservative estimates place the less on property at \$10 000,000. There were up Union street after that handsome structure was gutted.

ASSISTING THE HOMELESS,

The First Methodist and First Universalist churches and several school houses have been thrown upon to accommodate burned out families. Mayor Newhall has called a special meeting of the aldermen to take action and choose relief committees. Breed & Co., the largest lumber dealers in Essex county, lose everything, including their handsome brick structure on the corner of Beach and Broad atreets. They estimate their love at \$200,000, with an insurance of \$125,000. They will open for business this morning. Dynamite and powder was used at frequent intervals to blow up weeden buildings, but with little effect. The fire virtually burned itself out, and at 1.80 p.m. was considered under contrel. Both companies of the Massachusetts militia located in Lynn were called out and put on patrol duty. Several of the shoe manufacturers burned out have country factorles and will transfer their business there for the present.

Thieves came in from Boston and elsewhere in large numbers and the amount of stealing was large. A house was blown up with powder at Broad and Exchange street at 3.45 e'clock. The explosion shattered windows in all directions, but the measure was effectual in stopping the progress of the flames in that | yesterday. One set of figures is significant :direction. The atreets were covered with a network of fallen wires which somewhat impeded the progress of the firemen. The central station of the Boston and Main railroad was burned flat and the flames leaped across Mount Vernon street. At this juncture several small buildings were blown donw en Exchange street, but the effect was very elight so flurce was the current of the flames.

USELESS FIRE BOATS, A. B. Marin & Co.'s big brick block on Market street was covered with carpeting from top to bottom and kept wet down. fire boat could have done immense service in saving wharf property, but none was at hand, two from Boston having got stuck on the flate. One small schooner was burned at S. N. Breed's wharf. From the corner of Spring street, on the southerly side of Exchange street, to Broad street was a row of wooder buildings varying from two to four storeys in height, in which the shoe business was first conducted when the manufacturing centre began to be established in the vicinity of Central square. Those were all burned. The house at the extreme easterly end to Exchange street, corner of Broad, was also blown up.

A hopeful feeling prevails and there is no question but that the public spirited citizens and shoes manufaturers will soon rally from the terrible catastrope.

LYNN, Mass., November 27.—Prominent manufacturers are now ef opinion that the total loss will reach nearly \$5,000,000. The number of buildings burned was 296, of which 42 were brick blocks, 112 wooden buildings used for business purposes, and 142 dwellings, occupied by 164 families. The number of laboring people thrown out of work is estimated at 8,000. In proportion to its area and nopulation, this city yesterday suffered a

ber, 1872. The buildings apparently could be easily reached, but as the flumes spread they became so intense that for several hours human skill to stay them was of ne avail. In extent of territory the burned district of Lynn is about the same as that of Beston in 1870. 1872, and the less was relatively about the

The principal difference in the two fires was the burning of a large number of resi-dences in Lynn, while in Boston the loss was almost entirely confined to warehouses, etc. It was a pitiful sight here to witness the breaking up of bomes and the frantic efforts of eccupants to save household treasures and other effects, most of which were deemed to destruction, because in many instances it was

impossible to procure teams to remove them. The city te-day is well perrolled by militia. The men are stationed at the entrances of the ruined streets, barring all approach to the burned district. Through the Associated charities many families are furnished longing in rooms hired at lodging and dwelting houses, and rations of hot seep, crackers and bread are being served to all in need of feed. The greater part of ward 4 is wiped out, so | As seen as some plan for assistance can be devised the work of providing for destitute families will progress rapidly.

TWO HUNDRED FAMILIES MOMELESS.

Mayor Newhall says over 6,000 persons are been received from Haverhill, Salem and Worchester. Portsmouth also sent proffers of aid. Inc mayor is authorized to retain all out of town fire apparatus here as long as it is needed.

Every train brings hundreds of visitors to view the ruins. Nearly all the leading business men are waiting for the bricks to cool and specifications for new buildings are

On the site of the principal business offices may be seen small wooden structures with their signs out. The Lynn Daily Item was the first to erect its little seven by nine office on the site of its former office, with

The early train from Boston brought many insurance adjusters. None expressed surprise at the conflagration, as it had been a common prophecy among them that a city of so many wooden structures must burn somety in Lynn because of the great hezard, and such companies as do do so with a greater or less degree of care. The aggregate loss of the insurance companies, as estimated by the actimaters, is \$2,774,052. Several companies have not yet reported and in some cases there will be alight salvage.

Wonderful Growth.

Catholic Americans, A.D. 1789, 50,000 perhaps.
Catholic Americans, A.D. 1889, 10,000,000

'tia said. Increase, two hundredfold. Americans, A.D. 1779, 3,000,000. Americans, A.D. 1889, 60,000,000.

Increase, threntyfold. These are the figures over which unthinking orators and editors are to-day exclaiming

And yet there is nothing marvellous about

The simple fact is that in 1789 there were few Catholics in the country—Catholic emigration had hardly commenced to come our way. Since 1789 we have been receiving an immense quota of European emigrants, and they have been equally divided between the Oathelic and the Protestant faiths. The Catholic Church has simply taken population from its European strongholds and added itto its weak garrison in the United States.

It has not gained either by conversions or many narrow escapes from accidents, but no by superiority in natural increase. Converts fatalities are reported. The high brick fire from Protestantism there have been but the wall on the B. F. Shinney block, served as a number of these fully offset by the walfs of charge. But bosides all this, his barrier to the further progress of the flames Catholic parentage picked up and Protest tained by a logical power, and

antized by the missionary societies. To illustrate how misleading a comparison made on the basis of the one at the head of this article may be, we submit the follow-

tug:		
Americans, A.D. Americans, A.D. Increase	1830	.12 000,000
Americane, A.D.	1889	.60,000,000
Increase	· • · · • • • · · · • • • • • •	Fivefold
Mormons, A.D.	1820	100
Marmons, A.D.	1889	100 000

Increase A Thousandfold. In 1821, before Catholic emigration began to set io, Archbishop Marechal estimated the Catholic population at 163,000, or about three times what it had been in 1789. But the total population of the country had increased at a similar rate, being 9 000,000, as against 3,000 000 in 1789 In 1840 emigration had begun to tell. The estimated Uatholic population was then 500,000, or ten times the Cathelic population of 1789. The total population of the country was 17,000.000. or nearly six times what it was in 1789. Irish emigration in the decades reaching from 1840 to 860 was really the great factor in American Oatholic growth, and whatever there is wonderial or marvelious about it is wholly due to the petato rot in Ireland and British misrule. Except for the brawn and brain of those starved and fleeing emigrants, we should not now marvell if we but knew the history of

Catholic population of Ireland, A.D. 1845, 200,000 Catholic population of Ireland, A.D. 1889,

.901,000. Decrease, over 40 per cent.

John Gilmary Shea, in the current Ave Maria, speaks of the wonderfulgrowth of the Church as a "marvel of marvels." We should be happy to preceive it in that light; but the marvel of marvels with us is the sub lime nonchalance with which the mere facts of the situation are thrust aside when the the best moral would proceed from a humble recognition of the truth behind the figures. There is no more rectitude in the rejoicing over figures in whose growth there is no intrinsic merit for us than to accept the credit of results that are not of our making .- Catho lic Citizen.

Gladstone and Ireland.

On the occasion of the opening of the new reading and recreation rooms in Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone in the course of an able speech, delivered these high but well-merited compliments to Ireland and the United

"I am speaking to the historical student," said the great statesman and scholar, "and I tell him that the one series of laterical developments from which we may derive the greatest benefit is the history of the parliamentary institutions of Ireland during the last century. It worked out a purpose or design of freedom between 1700 and 1800 much greater than the work that was done by the English parliament within the same period !" Speaking of the formation of the Uniten States government he says : "Among these three millions of people there proceeded at the epoch a group of statesmen that might larger less by fire than any other city in defy the whole history of the world to com-Massachusotts during the present century. It pare with them in any one country began like the great fire in Boston in Novem- er at any one period of time."

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SOME CONVERTS.

A Few Notable Americans Who Joined the Church.

Hen. Peter H. Brunett, ex-Governor of this state, author of several works, including one entitled "The Path Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church." parents were Baptists. In one of his works he gives us the following beautiful passage relative to the feelings of a convert. In becoming a Catholic he says : "He is conscious that he has embraced a higher grade of faith, has been brought into close and holier communion with the unseen world, and has adopted a more just and charitable estimate of human veracity. He has taken a step toward the Celestial City, from the low, murky valley of discord, where the fogs of error do leve to dwell. He shakes hands with the brethren of every kindred, name and tongue. He wor ships with the people of every nation. joins his prayers with those who speak the varied languages of earth. On every shore, in every land, beneath every sky, and in every city he meets his brothern of the Universal Church. Ho is at home everywhere, and bows down with the millions who have worshipped, and who at:!! worship at the same altar, and hold the same faith. But not only so. He looks back over the pages of past history and ascends by a plain, vistole and unbroken chain to the apostolic day. He has no chasms to lsap, no deserts to cross. At every step in this progress he meets the same old church—the same

the Coristian world. He sees the rise and fall of empires and sents; but the same old Church always preemiuent. The records of the past are with him. He has the sanction of antiquity. Time tells for him a gloriouatory. He meess with myriads of brethren all along the clumbering ages. The old martyrs and saints are his brethren, He has companionship with them. Tasir memories are beloved by him. And Biandina, the poor slave, but noblest of martyrs, was his stater. And old Ignatius and Polycerp and Justin and Irenaus are also his brethren. And she, the humblest of the humble—the purest of the pure-the stainless Virgin Mother of his Lord, whom all generations call 'Bluesed, is revered by him as the neblest of creatures. And the old Apostles—the noble and the true — the holy and the just — the despised and persecuted—they, too are his

faith--: he same worship still preeminant in

brethren. In short, the saints and martyrs of the olden time, held the same faith, worshipped at the same altar, and used the same form of worship that he does. He venerates and loves their memory, admires their virtues, calls them brethren and asks their prayers in Heaven. He has no accusation to faith is susproof that cannot be fairly met and confuted.

bring against them-no crimes to lay to their tained by a logical power, and a scriptural It is sustained by every plain and luminous principle upon which society and government are founded. His reason, his common sense, the best feelings of his nature, the holiest impulses of his heart, all saturfy him beyond s doubt that he is in the right." Hon. Frank Hard, LL.D., the well-known

Congressman. Mrs. Emily W. Burnett, of Sing Sing, N.Y. She became a Catholic at Rome, several years ago. She was a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward. Her husband, Col. Ward B. Burnett, rendered distinguished service during our war with Mexico.

Mrs. Tyler, widow of Hon. John Tyler, tenth president of the United States. She was received into the Church together with her daughter and granddaughter.

Mrs. John McKalght, of Bardentown, N. She was the mother of Mrs. Stonor, wife Dr. Samuel Stenor, U.S.A. Mrs Mc-Knight has also two other daughters. One of them married an army officer in New York, and the other became Careline, Countess of Boxhoerden, Russia. Mrs. McKnights husband was very wealthy, and was known in connection with the Camden and Amboy rail-

Mrs. Fred Chatard, Baltimore, Md. mether of Rt. Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, D. D., Bishop of Vincennes, Ind. Mrs. Contard was a convert from Uniterianiem.

Mrs. Day, a niece of Hon. Daniel Webster. She died a few years since at Marshfield, Mass.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord, New York city. Mrs. Drexell, New York city. Mrs. Robert Williams, wife of General Robert A. Williams, U.S.A., and widow of

Stephen A. Douglas. Mrs. Lawis C. Lavin, Philadelphia, Pa. widow of one who had been a prominent Know-Nothing in his day and who was twice sent to Congress by that party. Mrs. Levin's daughters also became Catholics.

Mrs. Gubert, Philadelphia, Pa., sister of he late famous engineer, W. Milnor, the late famous engineer, W. Milnor, Roberts, and mother of Sister Mary Agnes Reberts, the great singer.

Mrs. Cummings, Washington, D. C.,
mother of the late Rev. Cummings, first

rector of St. Stephen's Catholic church, New York city. Mrs. J. Fairfax McLaughlin, nee Nannie Seldon Brooke, New York city; grand

daughter of Hon. Francis Brooke, who was governor of Virginia during President Washington's administration. She was also grand daughter of Judge Henry St. George Tucker, president of the Virginia Court of Appeals and author of Tucker's 'Commentaries Mrs. F. E. White, widow of the late Ferdinand E. White, New York city.

Mrs. Mary C. D. Starr, of York city founded a home for indigent girls. Mrs. St. John Echel, bora in New York city; became a Catholic in 1856 author of Maria Monk's Daughter; an Autobio graphy."-Freeman's Journal.

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TROUBLE IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH

The Ever-Open Door That Leads to Rom

There are, as we think, two points on which the minds of the thoughtful and educated High Anglican may be somewhat exercised. These two are truth and autherity.

With regard to the former, the Anglicanas of course the Catholic-holds that the Church is the divine teacher. To "Go and teach all nations" is her mission. But here comes in difficulty No. 1, as follows: It cannot be denied that, whatever her formular-ice say the Courch of England at the present time, by her living voice of prelates and priests, teaches contradictories. In one Church you find the whole sacramental systom as taught by the Catholic Caurch more or less accurately preached and proclaimed and the symbolic ritual practiced as exemplifying to eye and ear these verities. Within a stune's throw you find another church where all these points of dostrine and practice are proclaimed to be peruicious and soul destroy. ing ; while in a third there is Broad Church teleration of, or indifference to, all or any dogma, if not a denial of what is commen to the belief of High and Low Caurch

people. Take the teaching of Blahop King of Lincoin. He says it is the dostrine of the Church of England. On the other hand, Bishop Ry: of Liverpool will say that most if not all of in incorporation of the reverend fathers of what is considered orthodox in Lincoln is but Jude, and the statute made no one a fond thing vanily invented and a damnable reconsible for the organization. It deceit. Now both these Bishops cannot be was protended that they are a very right-one or other must be in error; yet extensive body; that they are a foreign

ion, e. g, which they advocate? It is not a curious anomaly to find ministers of the same of "Quiet Days" are right in their eacramental teaching, Bishop Ryle must be wrong

decide ? We have purposely touched the fringe of advanced school to reconsider their position. If contradictories are taught in and intolerated by the same communion, then that com munion does not teach the truth, or at least holds that there is no particular truth to teach, and that, after all, the important things are morality and a good life, without bothering about trifles. But unless the Broad Church view be taken, which allows cheerful and hearty services with flowers and bymns in the present and no hell in the future, there will always be a leakage from judgment was right, No. 11 remained in-the Anglican Church of those who come to tact. No. 13 had been stricken out, and his the Anglican Church of those who come to see that truth is not a trifle, and that without authority and obedience to some Christian umpire (who is, say the Catholics, the Pope) religion must become simply a matter of self-plessing, of private judgment, and of likes and dislikes. — Whitehall Review...

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889.

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J. H. Holmes,

Ohn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church,

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs :- The Bailey R. flector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.
It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light.
It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. GRANNIS.

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

The Irish Bishops and the Pope.

At the meeting of the Irlah Bishops held following letter of sympathy to the Pops, deploring the occurrences connected with the Bruno celebration, was adepted:

Most Holy Father-We, the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, in general meeting assembled, prostrate at the feet of your Holi ness, express our deep sense of grief at the execrable and unprecedented insults which most implous men have lately offered to Christ our Lord Himself, and to you who are His Vicar on earth. Under your very eyes, these enemies have loaded with the highest honors an apostate who had abjured the Christian religion, and who was destitute of all virtue, in the holy city of Rome they

scorlingiscoly werehipped the detentibite occurs of mankind. Assuredly, your paternal heart, Meet Hely Father, is filed with grief at the stabberness of your children, excitaining with the prophet:—"Filles cauntist" "et exaltavi, is attem, apreverant me." But we, in accordance with the spirit et our Irish people, forement in saal for the hears of God and the heare of your Hollness, cry with one voice:—"Exurgat Desa, et dissipanter int." mici ojus et lugiant qui orderunt eum a "incie ojus ; sicut deficit fumus deficiant; "elont fiux cora a facie ignia." It behoves us, mercever, Most Holy Father, te affirm the necessity made more and more clear of preserving unimpaired the Temporal Soverepreserving unimpaired the Temporal Soversignty of your Holinese and the Hely Apostolio See. "Nunc regre tatallights, eradimini
"qui judicata arram." For if, in the city
of Rome, which has been consecrated by the
glarious blood of the two Princes of the Apestles, and which is honored through the entire world for I a venerableness and sanctity, these crimes have been perpetrated, how much more ought secular princes to fear. But since your Holiness can neither prevent per restrain in any way these insults and blaphemics, perpetrated under vour eyer, it is manifest that Your Temporal Se-vereignity is necessary for the full and

free exercise of the Apostolic duties, and to carb the persistent enmity of the impleus. Prostrate at the feet of Your Hollness we humbly implere for ourselves and the flocks committed to our care the Apostolic Bene-

Given at Holy Cross College, Dublin, the 16th day of October, 1889.

THE JESUITS WIN. Becision of the Court of Appeals on Portion of the Exceptions to the Form.

Judgment was given on Wednesday last on the appeal of the Mail company from an interlocutory judgment striking out portions of the exception to the form pleaded by the appellants to an action of damages for libel The result of the judgment in appeal was that the decision of the court below was sustained by three to two-Chief Justice Dorlen and Justices Tessier and Bases forming the majority, and the dissentient justices being Justices Cross and Courch.

Cross, J., (diss.,) did not think that all the all gations of the defendant's pleas should have been allowed to stand, but he would have been disposed to discriminate and allow part of the rejected allegations to stand. The incorporation of the Company of Jeans was somewhat different from any precedent that His Honor was acquainted with. It was

coth are Bishops of the same church. Take, body, not coming within the jurisdict.on of again, Archdescon Farrar and the University of parliament here. The allegations saliet school. They teach on the subject of second to show that the Jesuits are a body eternal purishment what both Bishop King and Bishop Ryle would certainly deny to be true. And so, again, there are hundreds of fendants (appellants) they are absolutely exthe clergy who agree to a certain extent with | cluded from political existence by the laws of both the prelates above named-a bit here the Empire, then the logical sequence would and a bit there—and perhaps at the same be that they could not have an incorporation time manage to pelieve, with the Universal. by the Legislature of Quebec. Of course, the ists, what both these Bishops deny. If Got Josuits could not exist in England; they are be a God of truth, this state of things is, to proscribed by the statute. His Honor did not know how they stood in other European eay the least perplexing.

Then there is difficulty No. 2. Assuming, countries, but in England there is a statute expressly declaring that the Jesuits cannot have any standing. His Honor did not see countries, but in England there is a statute comes the permission to exercise the powers have any standing. His Honor did not see conferred by these orders? A judge, a magiatrate, a bishop can exercise their powers in raise the question whether this bedy was incertain places only. But the Anglican clergy corporated for provincial objects. Had their use their powers anywhere and everywhere, inc. reporation been expressly limited to existnot only without leave of the Blahops, but in ence in Canada, then the door might have spite often of episcopal disapproval. When been closed in respect of anything further. been closed in respect of anything further. missions and retreats are given in the diouese | But when they were incorporated generally (say) of Liverpool by High Church clergy of and when persons all ever the world might the diocese (say) of Lincoln, does Bishop Ryle claim such incurporation, and their acts sanction thes missioners in saying mass and might be contrary to Imperial laws, the dehearing confessions? And does Bishop King fendants should have the utmost latitude for sanction their intrusion upon a diocese whose urging their particular view of the case. verseer distinctly reprobates the ductrine Besides these general remarks he might of they preach and the practices, as of confess. serve that some of the clauses which were objected to were nothing but amplification of those which had been allowed to stand church not only contradicting each other, but The objection to these was not well founded Church, J., concurred in the observations.

Invading opiscopal territory sud pronouncing the Bishop of the same territory to be in and largely in the conclusions, of Mr. Justice herery ? For if the missioners or conductors | Cross. The first question was whether the course taken was regular, whether the clauses could be stricken out on motion. On this in his expositions and explications of the point he was with the respondents. The Christian religion. And then comes a second question was whether the allegations of further question: Not only, Who is right? the exception were so clearly set forth that Not only, Who is wrong? but—Who is to the plaintiff was in a position to answer them. On this point he concurred in a por tion of the judgment of the court below. The the matter only, but have said enough to show | first three clauses had been allowed to stand what are the points which, as we believe, load many of the Anglican clergy of the not such as had been made by the judgment not such as had been made by the judgment appealed from. The fifth had been wholly striken out, but as the rules and regulations had been referred to in the act, what was suf ficienty definite for the purposes of the act was sufficient for an investigation by a court of justice. As to the sixth clause, he agreed to all that the judge retained, but considered that too much had been stricken out. Nos. 7 8 and 9 were not touched. No. 10 was a reiteration of No. 4, and should not have been stricken out. As to No. 11, he thought the

Honor thought very properly so. Dorlon, Ch. J., for the majority of the court held, first, that the allegations might be at tacked by a metion. As to the incidental question which had been raised, that the constitutionality of an act of incorportion could not be attacked by a ples, his own opinion was different, but it was not necessary to decide that question here, and the court pronounced ne opinion upon it. His Henor proceeded to read the various allegations of the exception. The first three had been admitted; the defendants had all their rights under these heads—that the society was not incorporated; that it had no right to appear In court : and that the act was ultra vires. Of the fourth, part had been struck out, and properly so. Pleadings must be founded upon facts distinctly stated, and not upon inferences drawn from facts. This had been distinctly held in the case of the Queen vs Newman, in which the pleas were twice reject ed for vagueness, with liberty to plead again, Se, toc, in the Queen ve. Bradlaugh, the same dootrine had been followed. In the present case, the references to vows and to rules and regulations were properly striken out. Whis were the vows, and what were the rules? No one knew. They should have been stated. How could the Court say whether the plain tiffs were deprived of their civil rights by At the meeting of the Irlsh Bishops held their vows? The vows were not given. Tuts in Cloncliff-, on the 16th of last month, the was not correct pleading. His Honor then referred to the other portions rejected from the exception, and concurred in the correct ness of the decision.

> CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1887. I can most truthfully testify to the fact, that here in Cleveland, several cases of epilepsy, here in Cleveland, several cases or controls, which were cured by the medicine of Rev. Father Koenig, of Ft. Wayne Ind., have come under my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It time they have not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if the tidings were more widely circulated that many could thus: be cured by help of this medicine.
>
> P. ALARDUS ANDERSCHICK, O. S. F.

A HORRIBLE SCANE.

The Guelph Murder Avenged in a Clumsy

GUELPH, Oak, Nov. 29.—The last act in the Harvey tragedy was ensated this merning at eight o'clock. Daring the night Archdescon Dixon passed a few hours giving the decemed man consolation and this morning be again visited him to bid him good-bye. Harvey bid the gool officials good-bye and spent his lew remaining hours in spiritual conversation. Harvey slept well and ate a hearty breakfast. Abunt 7 55 the hangman at tered his cell and pinsuned his arms and the proces-sion headed by Archdescon D xen followed by the prisoner, sheriff and hangman, marched to the place of execution. Harvey seemed dejuted and only tooked up once. As he nearest the gallows the prayers for the dead, of the English Church, were said by the Archdences, during the performance of which the black cap was fastened ever his bead and the rope was cut and Harvey was soon swinging between heaven and earth.

It was ease of the werst pieces of bungling that has ever been witnessed at an execution. The weight which lutted the body was not sufficiently heavy, neither was the scaffold high enough to give sufficient rebound to break the neck and the contortions of the victim were frightful as he slowly strangled to death. These present could not but ex-press themselves at the bungling way in which the executioner did his part of the and not. The knot had slipped and caught in front of the ear, and the gurgling sounds of the wretched man could be heard outside of the jell walls, and many of those who witnessed the execution left the place as soon as they pessibly could. It is to be hoped the Government will see some more merciful way of putting murderers out of existence than by

ne rope.

At 10.30 a.m. Coroner Keating held an inquest over the remains of Harvey, who was hanged this morning. Dr. Herod, in his evidence, severely commented on the bungling manner in which the execution was done. He felt Harvey's pulse after he had been hanging seven minutes, and found it at 60 Harvey was conscious at the time, he thought, from the pulse, from the grasp and from the movements of the body. He made a special examination of the corpre and found that the neck was not dislocated. The jury had found the: Harvey had died according to law, and recommended that the Government be saked to concider the advisebility of employing an official expert executioner. The remains were handed over to Dr Lett and Architecon Dixon and the fue rel took place from the gaol to the English Church cometery, where the body was interred health that of Mrs. Harvey and those of Lily and Geratdine Harry v. The funeral was strictly private. The papers in Harvey's hand at the time he was hanged were a letter from Gerel sine in reference to & coming anniversary and a portion of a letter from his sen.

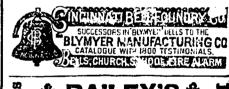
A Womau's Remarkable Crime. CONCORD, N.H., November 29,-At the Merrimac county farm, in North Boscawen, yesterday, during the temporary absence of the matron, a woman named B-nnett, who had been committed from London, N.H., Sunday, attacked a slight, delicate woman from Chester, named Sarah C. Wood. Seizing her around the body she carried her to a bath room and threw her into a tue. She held her down with her feet, and turning on the cold water, kept her in that position till the water covered her body and drowned her. The murdered woman was mar-ried, and was 35 years of age.

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