"WHY ARE WE CATHOLICS?"

The Church's "Unity in Variety."

In the Church of the Hely Name, Man-chester, on Sunday the 8th uit., Father An-derson S.J., gave the second sermen of his September course on the subject named above. Owing to some misapprehension, he thought it well to recapitulate briefly the teples of his former discourse. He therefore showed again that the fact of Creation resulted from the infinite goodness and com-municativeness of God. Whe would love and be beloved by creatures capacible their measure of knewing and loving Him. Next, having created, Aimighty God would, from the same motive, reveal Himself to His intelligent orcation. This revelation, once given, would be perpetuated, kept safe and incorruptible, and that by a special organization called into existence for the purpose. The revelation thus given pessesses authority over the conscience of man. As the expression of the Divine truth and will, it must needs claim his belief, his submission and obedience, But, to substantiate that claim, the organisation containing and propounding the revelation must be visible and unmistakable; it must be endewed with certain marks, certain characteristics, evident to the simplest, to hydra, a monstrous thing, or rather theory. "the poor te whom the Gospel is preached." It is the theory of Anglicans, but it never has Such was the premise. "A path and a way shall existed, nor ever will. It would not need a be there, and it shall be called the holy way inew revelation to make us believe it, and . and this shall be unto you a straight way so that foels shall not err therein." What, then (he continued), was the first of those marks? We read it in Oar Lord's prayer for His disciples, addressed to the Eternal Father, "the night before He "I pray for those also who anffered. through their word shall believe in Me, that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in Us, that the world may believe that Thou the furthest extremity, and by the pulsations hast sont Me." He prayed that His Church of the Sacred Heart itself. Therefore, also, should possess unity, and manifest it; a and thereby, this one Church works for the unity strong enough to convince an unbelievasivation of the universal man. That they all ing world. That unity was to exalt the Church before all men's eyes above the character of a mere "denomination" or religious persuasion, and show it as "a city seated on a meuntain," and "cannot be hid." It was to be, not an outward uniformity of manually. to be, not an outward uniformity of mutually repellent and inconsistent elements, bound ory at once of angels and apostels. Men tegether by State pressure. That was the expedient of the Tudor and the Stuart when they made their new departure from Catholic unity. They passed an "Ant of Uniformity," and with what result? It resulted that men came tegather to worship, not according to their consciences, but against them. The timid Catholic, fearful of fines and imprisonment, found himself side by side with the stern Puritan, who revolted even from the sign of the Cross. The Act of Uniformity bound men together like a gang of slaves collared by the same chain. When politics became more liberal, uniformity was marks, or notes, by which it is perceived by related, and liberty at once degenerated into further licence of misbellef, until now our divided England presented the appalling spectacle of some nundred and forty denomination's all claiming to be the true Christian faith. Far different is the unity of God's Church. It is based on the Divine unity in the Gedhead: "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." It is apprehended by every child of the Church as being His peremptory and exclusive will. It interprets our inmost convictions, and animates them as an instinct. It is witnessed, too, even by those who are etry, simply because we believe the fulness of the meaning of Our Lord's last prayer. Has that prayer been fulfilled? If the Church's unity is not a mere human combination, if it is not founded on a compromise, an "agreement to differ," if it unites men, not simply on externals and non-essentials, but on "the weightier things of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith," then it must be a supernatural bond and power indeed. For the tendency his fellow-man. To promote some practical object, men may combine but in a house," all of them deeply, intimately convinced of the absolute truth of whatever He has revealed through His Ohurch, Look at the first fulfilment of Oar Lerd's prayer. Ten days after it was uttered, the Day of Pentecost came, and with it came the great fulfilment of His promise. With the sound of a powerful breath from Heaven, the parted tongues as of fire rested on the brows of the Apoetics, and they spoke forth. with in all the languages of those who had come to Jerusalem from the uttermost parts of the earth. Here is the manifestation of the Church's two characteristics, unity in variety. Absolute unity in its authoritative teaching, and at the same time a diversity, elastic and adaptive, to the circumstances and capacities of its children. To trace the successive operations of the same Spirit would be te rehearse the history of eighteen hundred years. The Church's unity and iden Ity has interpreted the records of Christianity and of civilization. Ever teaching the same truths, enforcing the same discipline, administering the same life-restoring Sacraments, the Church has encountered every form of human misbellef, and won her way through them all. Herceles have arisen; they have been met and expelled. Councils have been summoned, presided over by the legates of him to whom the charge was committed, " Confirm thy brethren." They have promulgated their decrees of doctrine, their canons tricts. For further information, maps, rates, of discipline. These have been received by &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., the hundreds of millions of believers, in each successive day, not as pious opinions, not as expressions to be acquiesced in, but with the intimate assent and consent of those who knew the meaning of the Divine Word of His Apostles. "He that heareth you heareth Me." The feoundity of the Church, as well as her unity, has been shown when, age after age, new Orders and religious congregations have arisen, and united in preachng the unity of the one true Faith. "Where is your unity?" cries a superficial objector, when you have your black friars and white, blue friars and grey; when Franciscans and Dominicans have quarrelled over one point of theology, Dominicans and Jesuits over another?" The answer is, the more diversity
you can show within the bounds of that absoother ?" inte unity, the more do you bring out and illustrate that unity itself. Theological schools have differed, and sometimes with sufficient vehlmence, on points not yet decided by the Church. When the Church sees the moment to be opportune for a decision, then, in St. Augustine's words, Rome locuta est, causa finita est, the difference is ended on the spot, and all is perfect agreement. Throughout the dispute each party was firmly convinced of the authority of the Church and of the Holy See. Would we have a preof of it! Then go to Tyburn gallows during the ornel reign of Elizabeth. See Dominican and Franciscan, see Dominican and Jesuit ranged under the same beam, prepared to die an out down alive, quartered on the same blook. | clean."

Their life-blood mingled its streams, flowing from hearts that have best in unison with every utterance of the Church's teaching. If this is not religious unity, where will you find it? Has, then, Our Lords's last prayer been fulfilled, or has it falled? Do not tell us of the solismatical communities of the East. Their schism only witnesses the more powerfully to the unity of the Church from which pride and ambition have torn them. An amputated limb leaves the head and heart and body intact; itself it is that perlahes. "They went out from us," says St. John, "but they were not of us," and the reason why they went out is supplied by St. Jude—"These are they who separate them-selves, sensual men not having the Spirit." Sensual are they, that is, guided by a human, earthly spirit that is not of God; a spirit of self, of independence and rebellion; the pirit of Core, Danan, and Abiron : Te with them in their temper of mind, one with them. it must be feared, in their doom. Lastly, ist us look at what may be called the final cause of the Church's unity. It directly prometes both the glory of God and the asi-vation of man. All the Divine works are invested with the degree of perfection. He wills to impress on them, and all tend to unity. There is a centripetal force in the workings of grace, as well as in the natural order. A divided Church, a Church made up of various independent "branches," is a that new revelation (by way of saying an impossible thing) would contradict the old. Whereas, the Church of God's creation is one bacause He is one. It is beautiful and majestic in that unity of organisation in the unity of its message to the world, in the perfect consistency of part with part. It is the Mystical Body of Christ, where no limb is amputated, no feature lost or obliterated where one life runs through the whole, to see the necessity in everything else of anity of purpose and action. In religion, that is, in treatment of God's revelation, they seem to rejoice and to take pride in the most irreconcliable diversity, They deal with God's truth as the false mother before Solomon's judgment seat pleaded for the child as against her rival claimant. "Let it be neither mine nor thine, but divide it." This they learn to call liberality, for men are never so liberal as when they deal with what does not those who have eyes to see. To belong to it and walk by its precepts is to be in the way of salvation. To remain sutside, or to appeatatize and depart, is to withdraw from saving grace—the grace of faith and the Sacraments.

Moral Training Needed.

With all our many appliances for spreading knowledge and disciplining the mind, and our rightful interest in the work, there are lew who would not agree that important as most widely separated from us; for they it is, the building up of moral character out-charge us with narrowness, intolerance, big- weighs it in its serious result upon the weiweighs it in its serious result upon the wellare of the community. A poor education is a thing greatly to be regretted, but a poor character is far more lamentable. That a workman should be an idler, adrunkard, or a chest is much worse. Who would not prefer to employ the youth whe, with the mere rudiments of learning, was trustworthy, rather than one who, with talents and education. was lacking in integrity? And what communhe more BODV BO of man is ever to divergo in opinion from if the citizen were honerable, law-abiding and practical object, men may combine but they were adepts in all the achelar-always under the provise that their inferior thoughts and opinions shall be free as air. The operation of the Holy spirit of Truth gas further than this "Cod is not, and ought not to be seen as a continuous than the second continuous that the second continuous than the second continuous that the second continuous than the second continuous that the s gos further than this. "God is the Happily they are the united possession of Lord, who maketh men to be of one mind large numbers of our favored citizens in this large sumbers of our favored citizens in this iend of opportunities. But it is readily taken for granted that the former will insure the latter and this is not the case. There are too many sorrowful instances of well-educated men and women falling into vicious habits and oriminal practices to allow us to cherish any such delusions. Yet, although charactermaking is thus the most important end that any community can have in view, it is by no means recognized as such, or provided for as it deserves. If intellectual exercises fail to instil it, as they certainly do, it becomes a vital question what means to use to train up the good and scientious men and women of which our country has such a sero need. How shall we teach the young the lessons of sobriety and honesty, truth and purity, industry and economy, brotherly love and mutual good-will, as successfully and as thoroughly as we now do those of language and of thought? Such questions frequently rise up in the mind of every conscientions teacher and regret is felt that a complete answer is not forthcoming,-Philadelphia Ledger.

480 ACRES FREE. Dakota offers a free claim, a pre-emption

and a homestead—in all, 480 acres—free to each nettler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry, reaches the Davil a Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land dis-St. Paul. Miun.

A Great Cattle Plague.

PHENIXVILLE, Penn., Sept. 25 .- An extraordinary plague of pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle of Chester county, and the adjoining counties of Montgomery and Berks, which threatens to make disastrons inroads upon the live stock of the region. Nineteen herds of cews, belonging to as many farmers in Chester county, are new quarantined by order of the State Veterinary Surgo The disease first made its appearance here about three weeks ago, and prevailed among the cattle of Caleb Chalfant, of Upland. The cows that were known to be afflicted were killed at once, but since then the disease has developed afresh in neighboring localities. J. & P. Webb, steek dealers, heid a sale of cattle last week at Upland, and to-day it was found that a portion of this stock is affected. As a consequence, the herds sold to different parties were identified and ordered in quarantine, with a view to stopping the further spread of the disease. Reports from the lower end of Berks and the western side of Mentgomery county show that the epidemic has invaded those sections

" Hear the news from down below ?" "No. What?" A lady down near Lendon nnaided and alone, held up aw entire train." "Do you may! What nerve! Who was she?" " A their last scoramental confession, one to the belle of the period. She wanted to dross other, before they were lameded into the air, the dusty read, and neid it up to keep it the dusty read, and held it up to keep it | me,"

alse in like degree.

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"EVEN THIS SHALL PASS AWAY.

Once in Persia reigned a king, Who upon his signet ring Graved a maxim true and wise, Which, if held before his oyes, Gave him counsel at a glauce Fit for every change and chance, Solemn words, and these are they, Even this shall pass away.

Trains of camels through the sand Brought him gems from Samarcand; Fleets of galleys through the seas Brought him pearls to match with these, But he counted not his gain
Treasures of the mine or main i
What is wealth?" the king would say; Even this shall pass away.

In the revels of his court, At the zenith of the sport, At the zenth of the sport,
When the palms or all his guests
Burned with clapping at his jests.
He, amid his figs and wine,
Cried, "Oh, loving friends of mine!
Pleasures come, but not to stay:
Even this shall pass away,"
Fighting on a furious field,
Once a javelin pierced his shield.
Soldiers, with lond lament. Soldiers, with loud lament, Bore him bleeding to his tent, Groaning from his tortured side, Pain is hard to bear," he cried, But with patience, day by day, Even this shall pass away.

Towering in the public square, Twenty cubits in the air, Rose his statue carved in stone. Then the king disguised unknown, Stood before his sculptured name, Musing meekly, "what is fame? Fame is slow to decay— Even this shall pass away."

Struck with palsy, sore and old, Waiting at the Gates of Gold, Said he with his dying breath, Life is done, but what is death?" Then, in answer to the king, Feil a subbeam on his ring, Showing by a heavenly ray, Even this shall pass away.

THE WRECK OF THE LILY.

Terrible Death of Seven of Her Crew,

Halifax, September 25, -H.M.S. Emerald arrived to day with the crow of H.M.S. Lily, wrecked on the coast of Labrador. The Llip went ashore at 5 p.m. on the 16th inst. at Point Armour, Forteau Bay, Labrador. She was bound into Fortsan Bay for her mails at the time. A very thick fog prevailed, and suildenly, without the least warning, the snip struck the rocks with considerable force. Three of the boats were lowered and started for the shore, but owing to the heavy surf they capaized when close in, throwing the occupants into the water. All managed to swim ashore but two, who were drowned. One of the sailors swam ashore with a line, and by this means a haweer was got to land. Between tite ship and the beach, a ledge of sharp rocks intervened, with very deep water between the rocks and the shore, and over this ledge, which turned out to be a perfect death-trap, the hawser passed. Four of the crew attempted to climb ashore by means of the rope, but before they could succeed the poor fellows were lifted by heavy seas which were running and dashed to death on the rocks beneath. Fluding it impossible to land safely by this means a cradle was arranged on the awser and the first man to be sent from the ship in it was a West Indian named Sealey, who acted as a musician on board. He met the same fate as the previous four, his dead body being found in the cradle next day. The Emerald happened to be lying in Fortern bay, which is about five miles from Point Armour, and in answer to distress signals eent a number of her men to assist at the wreck, and with their help the remainder of Lily was lying on her starboard side at an in adhesiveness. ingle of 40 degrees with her netting unde water. Her bottom is completely battered out and the water is up to the upper deck. Her three heavy guns were left on board, it boing impussible to land them. Of the lost six were seamen, including the colored man, and one marine.

DASHED INTO THE LAST CAR. A Freight Train's Awful Plange Into a Car Fuil of People.

CHICAGO, September 24.-The Chicago, Rock Island and Paoine passenger train which left the main depot at 9.35 p.m. to day for Blue Island, was run into by a freight train at the Lake Shore and Pan Handle crossings near Eighty-seventh street, Englewood. The passenger was at a standatill, one coach projecting over the cressing. Irto this ceach, containing about cirty persons, plunged the freight train, travelling rapidly at right augles to the Rock Island track. The wreck of the passenger coach was complete. The first estimates put the number of deaths at twelve to fourteen. Half an hour afterward four dead bodies had been taken out of the debris, and the number of victims was still unknown. Most of the people in the illstarred coach were residents of the suburban towns of Washington Heights and Morgan

LATER .- The list of the killed is Mrs. Kelly, J. McKenzle, Mrs. Hufbren, Mrs. Brown, an unknown woman. All belong to Washington Heights.

Those most seriously injured are:-Gue Mulcaby, Chicago, fatally hurt; Miss A. K. Steels, Anton Shuiberg, Parker Harden, of Washington Heights. Several others sustained slight injuries.

Balfour's Backdown.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21 .- Timethy M. Healy, presiding at a meeting of the National league here to day, said Balfour's renunciation of tae Catholic University scheme was a bitter blow to those who sought to consolidate the power of England at the Vatican against the Irish Nationalists. When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (formerly chief secretary of Ireland) left Dublin there was filed in his office a complote scheme for the catablishment of a Catholic university in Ireland. This was a part of the bargain that led to Monseigneur Persico's mission and was intended to muzzle Irish scolesiastics. The scheme, happily, had f siled.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavaller County, Dakota, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice gevernment land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario. Secure a farm from the government land. For further information, maps, rates, &co., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Chippering—" is these are your children, are they?" Mrs. Marres--" Yes. poor little things."

POSTAL OURIOSITIES.

Some Strange Things in the British Postmaster-Concrat's Report.

Light literature, as a rule, is not to be

sought for among Blue books, says the London Daily News, but the annual report of the Postmaster General is a happy exception. True, there is a wonderful similarity in his yearly steries, but they are the same with a difference, and are reliahed none the less for their air of familiarity. That must be a new story, of course, however like an old one, which tells of the fifty pound bank note that disappeared in its registered letter just before the tanne of the last report, and was looked for in valu for seven months. A lady returning to a village nome after a long ab sence found so many newspapers awalthing her that she made up her mind to have them destroyed unopened. She took up one by chance, perhaps in the act of forming this resolution, and out of its folds dropped the leng lost registered letter, which was restored to the post office, and at last reached its rightful owner. He or she was fortunate in cemps rison with the person who had to wait twelve years for the recovery of a five pound note lost in the post. It was found this year during the repair of a post office van on Cornieh railway, and with the assistance of the Bank of England returned to the ewner. Through insufficient addresses or bad packing the post office efficials have made fresh discoveries of the odd things they carry. A human skull with the crown sawn off is the chief eccentricity of this year. The "thirty green tree frogs, all alive," remind us pretty much of former reports; and it seems all the public have not yet learned that it is contrary to regulation to send by post cats, squirrels, pigeons, lizards, dormice, snakes, cukoos, mushrats and moles. Was there not a plumadding story in last year's report? There is one this time, but it cannot be the same, for the pudding new referred to has been three years on the road to and from and about Australia. The Post office people had at last to give up the hunt for the boy to whom it was addressed. That is a pity, for his plam-pudding has been turned out of its tin mould in a perfectly good condition. Plum-puddings well made improve by keeping. The tomtit that built its nest in the private letter-box seems, on the first mention, to be no great curiosity; there are so many clever birds of that kind about now-a-days but the point of this story is that the par-ticular comiti in question has been educated to telerate letters, whereas for the two previous years she persistently pushed out all that were placed in the box. Now she treats them with placid contempt, and she hatched a family without allowing herself to be disturbed by a selection of the letters many times a day. The parcel post to India seems to have struck a native resident in London as a flitting vehicle for the transmission of his brother's ashes, after cremation, for dispersal in the sacred Ganges. An application ras made on the subject to the Post Oilice officials, who replied that the condition of their co-operation must be the limitation of the parcel to the regulation weight of 11 pound. They heard no more from this enquirer. We read of the successful delivery of a letter addressed rebus-like, partly in words and partly in pictorial design; It is hard to avoid the suspicion that the Postmaster-General has not been cleverly utilized when we find the addresses to be one of those soanmaking firms with a recognized genius for advertising. The annual total of lotters, postcards, book packets, circulars, and newspapers delivered in the United Kingdom is now about 2 3231 millions, a total too impesing for imagination to grasp. Of these millions, 1,558 are letters. As many as 28,330 letters were posted last year without any address, 1,390 of them coutaining cash, cheques, and bills, to the value of £8,700. The Poetmaster-General attributes the 58,000 loose pestage stamps found those on board managed to reach the shore in in the letter boxes to careless affixing; it safety about six o'clock next morning. When does not occur to him that porhaps the Post-the Emerald left the scene last Saturday the master-General's gum may be a little wanting

BLAINE CREATES A SCARE

Among Europe's Merchants by his American Nation Congress,

WASHINGTON, September 24 .- The State Department is receiving from its representatives in Europe a great many interesting ex tracte from European journals expressing alarm over the effect upon European trade of the coming conference of American nations. Some of them are almost hysterical in their appeals to the South American republics to distrust our advantages and continue to trade in Europe. Europe is waking up to the possible result of the congress in earnest.

Le Temps, of Paris, has been publishing a series of articles expressing the gravest fears as to the consequence of the congress. It declares that it is intended to form a zollverein among all the American states which, while fostering their commerce among themselves, will practically exclude that of Europe This paper urges the English and French merchants to make every effort to prevent the realization of this result and to induce the Hispano-Americans" to adhere to their accient system,

La Epoca, of Madrid, has also been publishing vigorous comments on the congress. Frederick Grant, minister to Austria-Hungary, sends a long article from the Vienna Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Minister of Foreign affairs. Itsays: "Inc United States Government has invited all the Governments of the new world to take part in a congress to be held in Washington under the watchword of "United America," especially "America united against Europe." Uniform weights, measures and coinage are to be introduced, a court of arbitration appointed to settle all disputes between American states, encroachments of European states in connection with American affairs are to be jointly opposed, and the most important of all. a uniform tariff rate or Customs duties is to be established.

The plan is one of imposing grandeur and Scoretary Blaine, who conceived it, will thereby surely add numbers to the ranks of his party. That the success of Mr. Blaine's device would be of great and disagreeable consequences to Europe is easily understood. Europe ships a large part of its manufactures to South America and our own Austrian preducers all know the value of their Brazilian and Argentine customers, who purchase their china, glass, paper, funcy goods, shoes and other articles of exports to those countries. If these ports should be closed to us by tariff rates as high as those of the United States a large part of our workmen and a still larger part of German, French and English laboring men, would be in danger of losing their employment.

"There is, therefore, every reason for reflecting seriously regarding this matter, and for not dismissing it as being too far remeyed. It would be a serious loss to Europe if the politicians at Washington should succeed in uniting the whole American continent, not in a single free territory, but in a and everybody says they're just the image of tems barriers. 'America for Americans' is the nations, were the growth of their fertile me," Mrs. Chippering—" Wby, so they are, poor little things."

**Monree doctrine. 'Americans' is the doctrine of Blaine. We' Revolution of 1688." And the second of the Comment of the second

cannot believe that the people of Mexico, Brazil, the La Plata and other Latin states will ever submit to this."

NEW YORK, September 54.—A number of delegates to the American International Congress arrived to day on the City of Paris from Aspinwall,

BLAINE'S IDEA POPULAR. NEW YORK, September 25.—A distinguished party of Spanish-Americans, the first delegates who will take part in Mr. Blaine coming congress of American nations, arrived by the Pacific mail steamer City of Para yesterday. The gentlemen included in the party are Juan Francisco Velarde, delegate of Bell via, and his two sons, Alcibiades and Mariano, attaches; Jeronime Zelays, delegate of Honduras, and E. C. Fiallos, secretary, and Dr. Jacinte Castellanes, delegate of Salvador, and his young son, Dr. Josquin Arrieta Rossi, attache, and Samuel Valdivieso seore

tary. The dolegates were welcomed at Quarantine by a committee on beard the revenue cutter Manhattan. It had been expected that Mr. Walker Blaine, the secretary's son, who was to arrive in the city yesterday morning on his way to Richfield Springs to witness the marriage of his brother, Emmone Blaine, to Miss Anlta McCermick, would at least be present when the visitors touched terra firms, and would greet them in the name of the De partment of State, which is under a certain obligation to see that due honor is paid them while in this country. Neither he nor James G. appeared, and there was visible disapnointment all around.

In an interview Sener Castellance, of Salvador, said :- "I am delighted with the mission which my government has confided to me because I believe in a closer union of interests amongst all the American peoples. The object of this Congress is just this, and it will be a most noble work it it can be accomplished. I see no reason why it should not be. In the phrase of one of your states-men, it is manifest destiny. I suppose all the South American and Central American countries desire more intimate commercial relations with the United States.

"Other countries possess our markets, and we would much rather that they were controlled by you, since for many years to come they must be in the hands of traders belonging to the manufacturing nations. I think that the best way to atrongthen and build up the trade between the United States and Salvador is to adopt a treaty of reciprocity. Our main exports are coffee and sugar. We think it would be to your advantage as well as to our own to permit our coffee and sugar to be imported into this country free of duty. Unlike many of the South American and Central American nations, we levy ne export

Sanor Castellanos expressed the fervent hope that it would tend to further the movement toward a union of all the Central American republics in a powerful confedera-

The delegate from Honduras, Senor Zelaya, said that the people of that republic were very enthusiastic over the International congrees. They hoped for many good results from it. What Honduras most needed was the development of her mines and agricultural resources. Railroads and the enlargement of foreign commerce were demanded. There was the most cordial feeling towards the United States, and a closer union with the Americans of the north would be warmly wel-

"The trade of Honduras," said Sonot Zelaya, "is controlled by England and Those countries are naturally France. ealous of anything that looks towards their displacement, but the United States can acquire the commercial supremacy if they will but take the right measures. I trust that the coming congress will lead to this

Senor Velarde, of Bolivia, said :- "What Bolivia desires is the early development of her mines and agricultural resources. Our gold, silver, the and copper deposits are equal to any in the world. Our trade is menopolized by the British, and everything that they do not want to see developed is dwarfed. They particularly oppose the working of our tin mines, because England has one of the principal deposits from which the world for centuries has been supplied. Unr commerce is capable of far greater development than it has ever had. The United States enjoys but little of it. You might have nearly the whole of it if your pierchants could obtain from your Government the proper conditions in reciprocity with ours. We pray for the introduction into our country of North American energy and business methods.

The delegates will remain in this city a few days and then will proceed to Washing-

The Missionary and Other Works of the Jesuits. Sir James Mackintosh: "Wille the na-

tions of the Peninsula hastened to spread re-

ligion in the newly-explored reigons of the east and the west, the Jesuits, the missionaries of that age, either repaired or atoned for the evils caused by their countrymen. In India they suffered martyrdom with heroic constancy. They penetrated through the barrier which Chinese policy opposed to the entrance of strangers-cultivating the most difficult of languages with such success as to compose bundreds of volumes in it; and by the public utility of their scientific acquirements, obtained teleration, patronage, and personal honors, from that jealous government. The natives of America, who generally felt the comparative superiority of the European race only in a more rapid or more general destruction, and to whom even the quakers dealt out little more than penurious justice, were, under the paternal rule of the Jesuits, reclaimed from savage manners and instructed in the arts and duties of civilized life. At the opposite point of society, they were fitted by their release from conventiul life and their

allewed intercourse with the world, for the perilous office of secretly guiding the conscience of princes. They maintained the highest station as a religious body in the literature of Catholic countries. No other association ever set forth so many disciples who reached such eminence in departments so various and unlike. While some of their number ruled the royal penitents of Versailles or the Escurial, others were teaching the use of the spade and the shuttle to the naked savages of Punguay; a third body daily endangered their lives in an attempt to convert the Hindus to Christianity; a fourth carried on the centroversy against the 'Reformers; a portion were at liberty to cultivate politicate literature: while the greater part continued to be employed either in carrying on the education of Catholic Europe, er in the govern-

ment of their society, and in accertaining the ability and disposition of the junior members, so that well qualified men might be selected for the extraordinary variety of effices in their immense common wealth. The most famous constitutionalists, the most skillful casulats, the ablest schoolmasters, the mest celebrated professors, the best teachers of the humblest mechanical arts, the missionaries who could most bravely encounter martyrdom, or who with the most patient skill could infuse the rudiments of religion into erritory surrounded by insurmountable ous- the minds of ignorant tribes or prejudiced

A PRIESTS GOOD WORK.

Pather Francish is after the Brooklyn Saleen Keepers,

"Intemperance is the great evil of this parsh. It is fast increasing, and the poverty and misery and orime and sin that flow from it threaten to overwhelm us. You see its sad work on every side."

Such was the wording, in a part, of a ciroular issued eight months ago by the Rev. Father Frausioli, pastor of St. Peter's Cathelic church, Hloke, and Warren streets, Brooklyn. They were the first notes in a warfare against drunkenness and the liquor tr. ffic.

As that time, with a couple of hundred of his parishioners at his back, the priest of St. Peter's organized an order that has grown in numbers and influence. The American League of the Cross is its title. One branch of the order is in Greenpoint, with the energetic Rev. P. F. O'Hara, paster of St. Anthony's church, at his head.

The League is pledged to a warfare upon the saloens of the city in behalf of the poor and weak who have been under the denomination of the saloon-keepers. One cause in the by-laws states that the custom of treating and drinking in the saloons. The members sign a pleage not to enter as saloon for the purpose of treating or drinking there.

The Rev. Father Francicli is a white haired and vigorous little man of seventy five years. He has always been an advocate of sobriety. The League is the outcome of years of hard fighting against the saloon power. The organization lacks the impracticable features of complete prohibition and attacks the liquor power in its very vitals,

St. Peter's is one of the largest Catholic parishes in Brooklyn. It has 15,000 parishioners. The boundaries of it are Atlantic avenue to Degraw street, and Henry street to the river. Within these limits are no less than seventy saloons. When John Schlieman was created an excise commissioner by Mayor Whitney he voted for the opening of new saloons in the parish whenever application was made for license. Father Francicil protested in vain.

"I was told that it was a debatable question whether drunkenness was controlled by the number of saloons," said the venerable priest. "Only one commissioner stood by me, and he was in minority. My protests were unvailing.

"The evil was pressing and needed instant remedy. I resolved to rescue my parlsbouers at any cost. If I could not reduce the number of saloons by law, I might do so by taking away some of their customers.

"Then it was I conceived the plan of the American League of the Cross. A similar movement with which I was familiar, had been started some years ago in England by Cardinal Manning and met with considerable success. I had studied the liquor question and was satisfied that the true solution of the difficulty lay in high license.

"I believe in moderation, temperance and the limitation of the number of saleons. I explained to my parishioners and they were eager and ready to join me.

"The idea of the League is to unite the total abstainer and partial abstainer in the common cause. It makes the temperance movement general and therefore effectual. It is desired that there should be a cordial union of all Catholics, with clergy and laity, in a warfare against drupkenness and the drinking habits of society. There are no fees or obligations in the League.

Upwards of 3,000 persons have joined the organization. Any member who breaks his pledge is bound in honor and conscience to return his certificate to the spiritual director. This is stated on the certificates issued. Very

fow have had to do so. "We will not cease our activity until the 15,000 people in the parish are all on our side," continued Father Fransical. "Twothirds of the saloons must be closed. Some have been closed and the proprietors of others are anylous to sell out. We will render the saloous powerless by driving away their patronage. We do not intend to over-look the

Interests of the invasion.

The priest of St. Peter's believes that the movement is destined to spread over the entire land. He expressed a hope that he might live to see one grand league at work in every part of the country. The meetings in the parish are held in the hall attached to

ti:e church. Such a powerful organization is bound to have a great political influence. The candilates of the saloon will not receive the votes of the leaguers. The public men are being watched closely to learn whether they are for saloon or not for saloon.

Daring Train Robbery.

Monile, Ala., Sept. 25.—The M.O. south bound passenger train was boarded by des-peradoes at Buckatana, Miss., seventeen miles north of this city, this morning. As the train was leaving the station two men mounted behind the tender and crawled over into the cab of the locomotive. There they covered Engineer Jack Therrell and Fireman Hust with their revolvers. The robbers, who were all well masked, ordered the engineer to stop the train at the bridge, two miles south of Buck Atanna. This order was given at the point of a revolver and the engineer was compelled to obey it. Arriving at the bridge the engineer and fireman were ordered to detach the mail and express car from the balance of the train and to pull these two cars across the bridge away from the other cars. At that point two other men joined the robbers. The express messenger was thenforced to dump the contents of a safe into at canvass bag, about \$2,700. The robbers overlooked \$60,000 of Government money en route for Florida. The mail car was then raided and a pouch filled with registered mail matter taken. This pouch was made up at Meriden and the value of its contents are unknown. The robbers then fired several shots at the train men and disappeared in the undergrowth, The train then proceeded to Citronelle where a posse was made up and started in search of the robbers.

EVERYBODY

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