MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

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THE OHRISTIAN CHURCH IN

HISTORY.

Sometimes an old truth strikes us with new force, and its familiar features take on an expression of unwonted impressiveness. This occurred to us the other day when we are the

pression or unwoneed impressiveness. This occurred to us the other day when we read the following sentence in the introduction to Van following "The French Revolutionary Epoch":

She sea.

But what were those services to which Van
But what were those services to which Van
Lann refers—services rendered by the clergy of
the Christian Church to the cause of civilization
the Christian Church to the cause of civilization

for 1200 years? At the date of its fall and dis-

"In the history of the European from the time of the Emperor Constantine to the eighteenth century, the ecclesiastical element so greatly preponderates as to constitute its almost essential feature; and, after all, it is impossible to do justice to the effects which ensued on the establishment of Christianity and its admits by the which was a his religious.

adoption by the white man as his religion. The

civil law exerted an exterior power in human relations; this produced an interior and moral

relations; this produced an interior and moral change. The idea of an ultimate accountability of personal deeds, of which the old Europeans had an indistinct perception, became intense and predict; the sentiment of universal charity was assemblied, not only in individual acts.

exemplified, not only in individual acts, the re-

membrance of which soon passes away, but the more permanent institution of establishments

for the relief of affliction, the spread of know-ledge, the propagation of truth. Of the great sodesiastics, many had risen from the humblest

ranks of society, and those men, true to their

fully, and by the organization of the Church.

which was essentially republican, they showed

her all-seeing eye, like that of Providence itself.

ould equally take in a hemisphere at a glance,

of his life at her confessionals, and punished his faults by her penances. In his hour of sickness and brouble her servants sought him out,

teaching him by her exquisite litanies and prayers to place his reliance on God, or strengthening him for the trials of life by the example

of the holy and just. Her prayers had the efficacy to give repose to the soul of his dead. When even to his wriends his lifeless body had become an offence, in the name of God she re-

coived it into her consecrated ground, and unde ber shadow he rested till the great reckening day. From little better than a slave she raised his wife to be his equal, and forbidding him to

bave more than one, met her recompense for those noble deeds in a firm friend at every fire-

side. Discountenancing all impure love, she put around that fireside the children of one mother,

and made that mother little less than sacred in

wheir eyes. In ages of lawlessness and ra-lyine, among people but a step above sav-ages, she vindicated the inviolability of her pre-

sges, and vindicated the inviolating of her pre-curets against the hand of power, and made her temples a refuge and sanctuary for the despairing and oppressed. Truly she was the shadow of a great rock in many a wesry

THE CROSS. Quains though the construction be of the folwing poem, yet never has the story of the ross been told with more truthful simplicity:

Blest they who seek, While in their youth, With spirit meek, The way of truth,

following sentence in the introduction to Van following sentence in the introduction to Van Lam's "The French Revolutionary Epoch": Such were the services of the clerky for more than 1,200 year, and how they were apprechant 1,200 year, and the reward mankind distance of the Christian provided in the civilized world." This is in effect a statement that for world." This is in effect a statement that for world." This is in effect a statement that for world. "This is in effect a statement that for world." This is in effect a statement that for world. "This is in effect a statement that for world." The Christian era the civilization of Europe was under the mind as a brief, flecting sea themselves to the mind as a brief, flecting sea, passed like a troubled dream in the long table of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval those ages are but a part of the whole medieval the organization of modern and the part of the whole medieval the organization of modern and the part of the whole medieval the organization of modern and the part of the whole medieval the part of the w The way of truen,

To them the sacred Scriptures now display,
Christ as the only true and living way,
His precious blood on Calvary was given,
To make them heirs of endless bluss in Heaven,
And e'en on earth the child of God can trace
The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace.

For them He bors
His father's frown,
The sham He work

For them He wore The thorny crown; Nailed to the Cross, Endured its pain, That His life's loss Might be their gain. Then haste to choose That ketter part, Nor e'en dare refuse

Nor e'en dare retuse
The Lord thy heart,
Lest He deciare
"I know you not."
And deep despair
Should be your lot.
Now look to Jesus who on Calvary died
And trust in Him who there was crucified.

ANTIQUITY OF THE CROSS.

Cardinal Wiseman in his charming work, "Fablola," thus speaks of the great love manifested for the cross as the symbol of man's redemption :

the Christian Church to the cash of the christian Church to the date of its fall and disfor 1200 years? At the date of its fall and disformemberment the Roman empire embodied the science, the literature, the philosophy and the science, the literature, the philosophy and the art of Europe. Its overthrow was in resulty a return to savagery, and it was a question whether the whole result of human progress, "the long result of time," would not be swept away and buried in oblivion beneath one universal flood of barbarism, and whether the profound darkness of that night which had never been broken beyond the limits of Roman conquest would not settle forever over all the classic shores of the Medit remean. The brute force of an immemorial savagery had to all appearances at last prevailed over the inventive, constructive and organizing genius of the world's entire past. The light of the world had flickentire past. The light of the world had firefred never so low; but there was eft one ark of ered never so low; but there was the Christian mans renemption:

"The Christians," said Calpurnius, "are a foreign sect, the founder of which flourished many years ago in Chaldes. His doctrines were brought to Rome at the time of Vestignation. pasian by two brothers named Peter and Paul. Some maintain that these were the same twin brothers as the Jews call Moses and Aaron, the second of whom sold his birthright to his brother for a kid, the skin entire past. The light of the world had lifek-ered never so low; but there was eft one ark of safety—only one. That was the Christian Church. In the midst of interminable wars of which he wanted to make gloves of. But this identity I do not admit, as it is recorded in the mystical books of the Jews that the church. In the midst of interminable wars and ceaseless rapine, where one barbarian chieftain after another achieved by pillage and bloodshed a brief authority, the Christian pricethood stood steadfastly by the principles of law and order, and taught without ceasing the way and means of useful and progressive industry. They were the farmers, the architects, the physicians, the teachers, the jurists and the statesmen of the Middle Ages. Theirs were long the only library and the only art galleries in the westerr world. They alone preserved the remains of Grecian and Roman civilization. Over against the rugged castle of the rude marauder they built the temple and monastery, and when the night was at its larkest the sacred flame of a heaven-inspired humanity was lever once extinguished upon their alters. second of these brothers, seeing the other's victims give better omens of birds than his own, slew him, as our Romulus did Remus, but with the jaw-hone of an ass; for which he was hung by King Mordonaeus of Macedon, upon a gibbet fifty cubits high, at the suit of their elster Judith. However, Peter and Paul, coming, as I said, to Rome, the former was discovered to be a fugitive slave of Pontius Pilate, and was crucified by his master's orders on the Janiculum. Their followers, of whom they had made many, made the cross their symbol and adored; it and they think it the greatest honor to suffer stripes and even ignominious death, as the best heaven-inspired humanity was lever once the theorished upon their alters.

Touching this topic we have found a passage in the "Human Physiology" of Dr. J. W. Draper, which is so eloquent and so just that we cannot forbear to quote it here:

"In the history of the European, from the the European for the European for the the European for the former of Constanting to the means of being like their teachers, and, as they fancy, of going to them in a place some where among the clouds."

THE CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL FINISHED!

AN APPEAL TO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE AT HEART THE HONOR OF MONTREAL.

The Cathedral of Montreal, the work of which had been suspended owing to financial difficulties, offered a sad spectacie four years ago. The uncovered walls and the half-comago. The uncovered walls and the nati-com-pleted dome appeared destined to fall into ruin, thus threatening to deprive Montreal of a magnificent temple which was commenced with the hope that it would be one of the grandest monuments in America, and which had already cost a considerable sum.

To day the aspect is changed; a roof covers the walls, and the exterior of the main dome which rises to the height of 260 ft. is completed. St. Peter's of Montreal is secured to our coun try—thanks to the religious and patriotic zeal of the children of the diocese, who, in three years, have contributed \$70,000. The difficulty of the architecture and the fabulous sum judged of the architecture and the tabulous sum judged necessary for the construction of such a monument, made many believe that the completion of the work would be impossible for a new country like curs. These fears are now dispelled and those who were the most incredulous are at present the most earnest in pushing forward the great enterprise. racks of society, and close men, whe to their democratic instincts, were often found to be the inflexible supporters of right scains might. Eventually coming to be the depositaries of the knowledge that then existed, they opposed intellect to brute force, in many instances successfully and by the opposization of the Church the great enterprise.

The part executed up to the present, com-

how representative systems may be introduced into the State. Nor was it over communities and nations that the Church displayed her chief pared with what remains to be completed, leaves no room to doubt that the building can be finished. Since \$300,000 could be collected power. Never in the world before was there such a system. From her central seat at Rome for the undertaking when it appeared impossible to so many, have we not reason to hope that we can obtain without much difficulty. \$150,000, which will suffice, strictly speaking, to fit for divine service this cathedral, which is now not only a possible work, by one of necessity. Can we doubt that a diocese such as Montreal, which is perbaps the finest in America, is able to raise a sum sufficient to erect an edifice which will be forever the glory of our Canada: when we see rural parishes of the same diocese constructing churches at a for the undertaking when it appeared impossior examine the private life of an individual.

Her boundless influences enveloped kings in their palaces, or relieved the beggar at the monastery gate. In all Europe there was not a man too obscure, too insignificant, or too deso-late for her. Surrounded by her solemnities, every one received his name at her altar, her bells chimed at his marriage, her knell tolled at the same diocese constructing churches at a cost of more than \$100,000? his funeral. She extorted from him the secrets

Our horse of a happy issue are based on the good feeling exhibited by our friends when the work was re-commenced. The smout subscribed before resuming work was about \$10,-000 and the total receipts up to the time of completing the dome amounted to more than \$6,000. pleting the dome amounted to more than \$6,000. Whose names we were unable to ascertain. The state of the subscription of \$100,000, it does not appear to be above the means and liberality of the 400,000 Catholics of this diocese, when we consider that it supposes only about one cent per month during two years, twenty-five cents per head once for all, or 10,000 subscribers of per head once for all, or 10,000 subscribers of conclusion of the service the procession of the service the procession. consider that it supposes only about one cent per month during two years, twenty-five cents per head once for all, or 10,000 subscribers of \$10 each. The promises that have been made and the gifts which have been received in the past make us believe that subscribers will once more manifest their great generouity. If there were in the past donations of \$1,000, \$2,000 and even \$4,000 when the work was regarded by

good understanding. With these conditions itere will be infallible success.

To attain so desirable an end we propose to form an association of ladies and gentlemen who would labor for the interests on the undertaking. The gentlemen will solicit unbeription; the ladies will collect every month dur-ing two years, in a certain number of families, me cent, which is asked from every Catholic in the diocess.

The persons authorized to fill one or the other of these offices, will have a written document showing the part of the diocese in which they will have to exercise their zeal.

Besides these, there will be a promoter for each decade. The amounts collected could be ransferred to their hands every month and remits d by them to the procurator of the cathedral, who will keep an account of the amount collected by each lady or gentleman. Money should be given only to those persons who are authorized to receive it.

Those who will give or have already given \$10 will receive a certificate of subscription. This certificate (16 x 20), artistically worked, contains the portraits of Bishops Lartigue, Bourget and Fabre, and a view of the Cathedral. It also shows what has been paid by each sub-scriber since the beginning of the work in 1870. It is to be hoped that every family will procure this teseimony of faith and patriotism, and thus perpetuate a remembrance of the part they have taken in the erection of one of the principal re-

ligious monuments of our sountry.

Let us unite our forces and make a last generous effort to complete this great edifice, in order that the commercial metropolis of Canada, whose population is principally Catholic, may rejoice in the possession of a Cathedral dral, after having been deprived of one for

nearly forty years.

MA strong proof of our profound veneration for the sacred character of our worthy Archielsop would be to present him on returning from his voyage ad lumina with a list of subscribers that will furnish means sufficient to complete a temple suitable for the exercise of

his high and holy functions.

Archbishopric, Montreal, Aug. 28, 1888.

Z. RAGIOOT, Priest,

Procurator of the Cathedral.

The old cathedral was burnt in 1852; it is probable that the new cathedral if the work is pushed with activity can be opened for divine worship in 1892.

LAID AT REST.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. FATHER O'BYAN, D.D. [Quebec Telegraph, August 25.]

This morning the funeral of the late and deeply lumented Rev. Father Patrick Sarsfield O'Ryan, D.D., took place at the parish of St. Colombe de Sillery. At 8 o'clock the steamer Pelerin left the Champlain market wharf, having on board a large representation of the Quebec Branch of the Irish National League, as well at many representative citizens. as well as many representative citizens. At 9,20 o'clock the tuneral procession formed at the 9.20 o'clock the funeral procession formed at the re-idence of deceased's father, Mr. Michael O'Ryan. The sanctuary boys of Sillery parish church, students of theology undergoing their studies at the Grand Seminary, Quebec, and strange priests, all wearing their surplices, Mgr. Legare and Tetu, representing the Uardinal. Rev. Father Casgrain, parish priest of Sillery, received the body of the deceased at the door of his father's residence, where the cession as mentioned moved towards the the church. The coffin containing the last remans of the deceased was borne by six young gentlemen of the parish. The pall-bearers were kev. Father O'Leary, P.P., of Laval, Oo. of Montmorency, Casimer Drolet, of Ottawa, Edmond Verret, curate of Sillery parish, Hubert Leasard, curate of St. John's Church. Quebec, and were preceded by twenty 30mg boys, carrying floral emblems forwarded from friends of the deceased from all parts. One young man carried a large and magnificent floral harp, as emblem of national fidelity and respect, from the Quebec branch of the Irish National League, of which the deceased during his life sime was a staunch member. The chief moarners were Mr. Michael O'Ryan, father of the deceased, and Joseph O'Ryan, brother, who were followed by the members of the Irish National League, 100 strong, headed by their President, Mr. Lawrence Lynch, and other officers, wearing mourning rence Lynch, and other officers, wearing mourning badges, then came a large concourse of gentlemen representing all classes, creeds and nationality. Amongst the many we noticed Mr. James Timmons, mayor of Stillery, and members of the Council, Messas, John Roach, H. Sharples, Councillor R. H. McGreev, and sons; Charles Fitzpatrick, advocate; J. Gallagher, westatent city engineer of Oushes. Haben gher, assistant city engineer of Quebec; Heber Budden Dr. Coote, Dr. Howe, Dr. Brophy, ex-Courtilor John Power, James McGuire, E. assNaughton, George Humphrey, Councillor ames Carrel and other well known gentlemen.

When the mournful procession entered the church which was draped in deep mourning, a solemn high pontifical mass was celebrated. The and Indees were rathers Ordini, C.S.S. Drolet, Octave Audet, Neville, P.P. of St. Sylvestre, Megantic, David Falardeau, Hubert Tessier, Coffee, of the Rimouski College, Frater Shields, C.SS.R., and many others whose names we were unable to secretain. The sile each. The promises that have been made and the gifts which have been received in the past make us believe that subscribers will once more manifest their great generosity. If there were in the past donations of \$1,000, \$2,000 and even \$4,000 when the work was regarded by many as impossible, we have reason to expect greater acts of charity now that the enterprise is on the way of being completed. reformed in the same order as it entered the on the way of being completed.

This sum of \$150,000 will defray the expense of the four smaller domes, the portico, the interior of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame, the nave and the transparent of the main dame remains of the tentance of the tenta

in theology and where he graduated with great Waldersee more. It is young, not old, Gerdestinction, taking the degree of Doctor of many that Europe has to deal with.

Livinity. He was ordained priest on the 7th LONDON, Aug. 31—The condition of the wheat of June, 1884 and was immediately attached to the Sceninary and appointed Protestor of Theology and English, up to 1886 when he was son to the St. Danston College, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Afterwards in 1887 he was appointed to the St. Danston College, While St. Danston College, Whil Curate of the parish of St. Ferdinand de Halifax, County of Megantic which position he resigned a short time previous to his death in the meantime though not enjoying the best of health, he was occupied translating a catachism for His Eminence the Cardinal; also other works. On the death of Father O'Ryan, the Irish lost a true patriot, he church an eminent scholer and brilliant divine, and his parents a loving and good son. To all his family we again tender our heartfelt sympashy in their sad sfliction, but they must remember that the loss is also great to the Catholic Church and oppressed Ireland. May is soul rest in peace.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

London, Aug. 28.—I hear from an authorita-tive source that the Government is likely to have some trouble in the highlands during the winter. There is every prospect of considerable distress, especially in Lewis, and further deer raids are expected. The people in trouble gen-erally complain of the loss of friends, but Invernesshire crofters have no lack of political sym-pathizers, for there are three Liberal candidates in the field. Gilbert Beith represents official Liberalism, while Mr. Mackenzie (editor of the Scottish Highlander), and Donald MacFarlane, who formerly represented Argyleshire, pose as independent candidates. A year or two back leaders of the crofter agitation would have nothing to do with official Liberalism. Since then more amicable relations have been estab-lished between the Liberal party and the irate Highlanders; but there is some prospect of another rift. The faint henchmen with one acanother fire. The faint headmen with one accord have declined invitations to visit the Highlands during the recess, and this has caused a good deal of annoyance to the Highland League. I was shown to-day some very angry correspondence between the parties in question.

William O'Brien desired to deliver a lecture in the Helbert way II-II as the content of the parties in the Helbert way.

in the Holborn town Hall, on the advantage to be gained by a union of the English and Irish be gained by a union of the English and Irisu democracies, and it was proposed that the silvery toughed Lord Mayor of Dublin should take the chair. Application was made to the Holborn Board of Works, but the building was

refused.

The Daily News says those who are best acquainted with the journal in which the Par-nell libels appeared, including some members of its own staff, are loudest in declaring that every possible obstacle will be raised in the suit being heard at all. A stranger and more significant comment could not be imagined up-on the taunts repeatedly hurled at Parnell from the same quarter, that if he did not trust to an English jury he would not go before a Scotch one,

of Parliament and a priest and an editor have of Parliament and a priest and an editor nave been arrested "charged with offenses under the crimes act." That was a pretty good piece of work in one day, even for "Bloody" Balfour. It is clear this pretty tyrant "clothed with a little brief authority" determined to keep his cheanly won rauntation with "firmags." Yet. cheaply won reputation with "firmness." Yet the plan of campaign goes steadily on; boycotting is as rampant as ever, and coercion still fails to coerce, in spite of Balfour and in utter diaregard to the Papal rescript. Indeed, Archbishop Walsh's contribution of £50 to the Parnell fund for prosecuting the Times, has had the effect of encouraging the Nationalist movement all along the line, and Father Kennedy's action in holding a meeting of a "suppressed branch" of the National League at Dunellow is duplicated almost daily in every county in Ireland. The more the Irish are oppressed, the hereer becomes their opposition; and every ar-rest of Balfour's agents make fresh converts for Home Rule in England and weakens the Tory party in every bye-election. In reality Balfour is playing his enemies' game, and English radi-cals point to his administration as a complete justification of their alliance with the Parnellite

RENT ON KILLING DILLON.

party.

Mr. Labouchere says: It really looks as if Balfour is bent on killing Dillon as he did Man-Heber y, ex. I eville. Dillon is loaing half a pound of ex. E. Dillon is loaing half a pound of the flesh a week, and hasn't many pounds to lose. His mind—assuredly a great and generous mind if ever there was one—that a the best times been, as Sydney Smith would have said, "almost indecently ex posed by his frail, delicate body." Now the of the question is: "Does Balfour mean to kill Dillon," Balfour told Blunt he thought if Dillon were to be put into jail he would probably die. He was put into jail and he is probably dying. My orinion is Dillon will die out of pail like Mandeville and that when he is dead some Dr. Barr will be forthooming to say it was solemn high pontifical mass was celebrated. The Rev. Father Rouleau, Assistant Principal of the Quebec Normal School, officiated at the mass, assisted by Father McCaffrey, C.SS.R., of the St. Patrick's Church, of this city, as deacon, and Father O'Reilly of the Quebec Seminary as sub-deacon. Amongst the priests who assisted at the Mass and Libera were Fathers Cronin, C.SS.R., Drolet, Octave Andet, Neville, P.P. of killed him. If Dillon dies in jail or of "home Comforts" into after his release he will die do comforts. comforts" just after his release he will die de-liberately slaughtered by "Bomba Balfour," just as indubitably as if Balfour were to go to Dundalk and stick a knife into him. If he does die the verdict will be one of wilful murder against Balfour, the only verdict which a con scientious coroner's jury can by any possibility return,

LONDON, Aug. 80.—The deficit in the wheat coop excites the liveliest interest among economists. There will inevitably be a large demand mists. There will inevitably be a large demand for Canadian and American wheat. The estimates made it the Vienna grain market put the needs and prospective buying of the old world at from seventy to south the inevitable more than is ordinarily bought. Canada is looked for to send 103,000,000 bushes to market. Russia has been credited with extra fine crops, but this is now deemed uncertain, as accioes from there are now proving unfavorable. Carmany, Italy and the Netherlands are buying made than in ordinary seasons, and France has a pobe crop.

This sum of \$150,00 will defray the expense of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing and oppressed.

Truly ale was the shador of power, and made her the four smaller domes, the nave and the transpassion of the four smaller domes, the nave and the transpassion of the four smaller domes, the nave and the transpassion of a great rock in many a west to despairing and oppressed.

Truly ale was the shador of power, and made her an especially and oppressed.

Truly ale was the shador of remainder can be done gradually also the demand for American wheat is being with gent of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the portion, the irreducing the irreducing the irreducing the few of the four smaller domes, the nave in the lots wherein are buried the remained the the wherein are buried the remained the same the lot wherein are buried the remained the same in an office the remained the smaller domes. The few of the wherein are buried the remained the same in the lot wherein are buried the remained the state it estates the season, and France has a both collars (the lot wherein are buried the remained the submitted the remained the submitted the remained the submitted the remained the wherein are buried the remained the lot wherein are buried the remained the

many that Europe has to deal with.

LONDON, Aug. 31—The condition of the wheat
market holds the attention of the speculative
world. The condition of the crops cabled yesterday attracts the attention of the entire world. and is of more pressing consequence than all diplomatic questions in the eyes of business men. For months there has been no advance in the price of cereals. It is not confined to any one month, as is the case in a manipulated market, but extending to all options, though December wheat has been for a month most largely dealt in. Among the wheat trade the situation is regarded as the most bullish known for eight years. Besides the short crop the

recent ukase of the Russian Govern-ment, whereby Russian railroads may make advances to peasant farmers, may have the effect of influencing exportations from that quarter. Heretofore the peasant class have been at the mercy of Hebrew usurers and rack rents and been compelled to sell their crops at a sacrifice to meet pressing demands. Now that crop can be withheld till the most opportune moment.

opportune moment.

I pity the sorrows of the Czar. With all his power and wealth he can get no real rest. Nihilists hunt him and haunt him wherever he goes; and all his guards cannot keep them at a safe distance. The reign of terror which the police keep at without the palace is fully equalled by the reign of terror which constant fear of assassination

creates within.

Prince Ferdinand is as plucky in his way as the Czar is nervous in his way. The Prince will go out when he is put out, not before. His de claration that if Russia and other powers want him to leave Bulgaria they will have to put him out, is courageous and at the same time puzzles the Czar and the powers. They will ultimately take the Prince up in their hands and set him down somewhere, but just when and how to do it is what worries tham. Bulgarians, of course, will have nothing to say about it, for home rul s not dreamt of in south-eastern Europe.

LONDON, September 1st.—White Chapel turns out a curiously horrible murder. The victim was a woman who was knocked down by an unknown man and attacked with a knife, Her head was nearly severed from her body; which was literally cut to pieces, one gash ex-tending from the pelvis to the breast bone. This is the third murder of the kind in a short time. The last one was a victim who was stab-bed 39 times. All the three victims were women of the lowest class; all the three murders occurred about the same hour in the same district, and were marked by the same inhuman

Some weeks ago, when Gladstone was pre-paring a Nineteenth Century article on Foster and Ireland, Joseph Chamberlain sent a sort of ambassador to Gladstone with a message, not unlike a menace, warning him not to say certain things about Chamberlain's relation to the Kil-mainham treaty. Whether the message bore tains little anybody could object to.

The new German Emperor is atunned by the result of his first effort in politics. He had made known his wishes in the most imperative and imperial way, but the followers of Herr Liebknecht have paid no more attention to him than if he were a ward politician, Herr Liebknecht was not only elected, but was chosen by a majority so large as to be really astounding. It is a square blow between the eyes of young Wilhelm. Wholesale arrests availed nothing, and Liebknecht whips all three opponents out of sight. Meanwhile Europe looks on with astonishment at such majorities as Boulanger in France and Liebknecht in Germany obtained against the established order of things.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The mysterious white Pacha at Bahr-El-Ghazel is evidently a good fighter. He is reported from Khartoum to have repulsed three expeditions sent out by the Mahdi against him. Weeks have elapsed since the first rumor of his arrival was carried down the Nile to the ancient capital and thence seaboard to Suakim. According to the story that was told by Bongos who had dealings with the Darfour tribes and who live in the old province of Bahr-El-Ghazel, they must have been familiar with Emin's name, station and adventures, and their neglect to identify the white Pasha with him would be inexplicable if heading an expedition into that country. Now that the mysterious stranger has held his ground against three assaults, the silence respecting Emin in the rumors from the Soudan indicate anew that he cannot be the white Pasha. As there is only one other European in that quarter of Africa, Stanley's identity seems to be estab-lished beyond controversy. He must be leader liahed beyond controversy. He must be leader of the native army recruited among the Nyam-Nyams, who has defeated the Mahdi's forces. Professor Ravenstein, leading member of the British Geographical Society, in the course of a long interview published in the London press fully confirms this theory and produces much evidence in its favor. He recalls the fact that Stanley started from the Congo in July, 1887, with stores for only two months. When the explorer failed to carry out his original intention of marching across the swampy country to Albert Lake, he must have been compelled to go north in order to obtain supplies. The Nyam-Nyam country would have been directly on his route if he were searching for friendly tribes, and his arrival their would naturally have been reported among the Bongos, who are on the edge of the Bahr-El-Ghazel district. Professor Ravenstein believes Stanley is with the Wellemaqua, a tribe of the Nyam-Nyams, and that he succeed ed long ago in opening communications with Emin. This would have been easy, since the tribe is known to have been on friendly terms with Emin. One other fact seems to fit in with this expla

One other tact seems to fit in with this explanation. Emin apparently prepared a force in April for an expedition northward. The Zanzibar version was that he had received a summons from the Mahdi to surrender and was marching against him. When the weakness of his force against him. Where the weakness of his lorge and his lack of ammunition are borne in mind, this seems grossly improbable. Is it not more reasonable to conclude that he was descending the Nile in order to join forces with Stanley.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN IN ENGLAND. Mr. William O'Brieu, M.P., speaking to s large assembly in Bristol on his way to a demonstration at Plymouth, said: "It is with great pride I meet so many of my connrymen here, and feel that your fidelity to the (rish cause will soon be rewarded, You have now acquired a position of honor and tofluence among your English fellow-citizens, and what we ask is that in your lives and acts you will corroborate us when we say the deep duire of the Irlah heart is reconciliation and peace with the English people" (cheers.)

The ignerance of one man may be higher

MORE FUNDS FOR PARNELL. THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA RALLIES TO HIS AID.

FIVE CENTS

LINCOLN, Neb., August 29-The following latter has been addressed by President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National league of America, to the different State delegates, and explains itself.

PRICE.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to the refusal of the Salisbury Cabinet to grant the Irish members of Parliament an investigating committee to examine into the truth of the charges made against them by the London Times, and owing to the evident collusion between the members of the Cabinet and the proprietors of the Times in dralling the Royal Commission bill, which a brutal machine majority carried through the British House of Com-mons, it would be absurd to expect an impartial verdict from a tribunal so constituted.
The Royal Commission can have but one object, and that is to evade investigation inte the authenticity of the Times' letters and to screen its proprietors and their friends in the Cabinet from the punishment that strict jus-tice should accord to forgers and moral thugs.

Mr. Parnell seeks from a Scottish jury the justice that could not be obtained from the British Parliament nor from London law courts liable to the interference of corrupt Governnent officials. Armed with unanswerable evidence, Mr. Parnell asks a jury of honest Scotchmen to convict the proprietors of the Times of attering forged letters and of attempting by such criminal means to destroy the reputation of honest men. Great issues hang upon this trial. A verdict against the Times will cover with deserved infamy the cowardly and murderous Cabinet of Lord Salisbury and disgust every man not altogether blind to decency with a Government capable of descending to measures so unutterably vile to defeat its political opponents.

To prevent that result and its attendant consequences, the coffers of the London Times will be supplemented by the secret service money at the disposal of the Government, and no means that can safely help to defeat the ends of justice will be left untried by this Cabinet, se experi-enced in all the darksome ways abhorrent to honest men. In such a oritical position Mr. Parnell must not be left to fight unaided. The Irish race must not permit their leader to fail in his efforts to secure a fair hearing of his cause for mere want of funds to carry on what must be an expensive suit. It is our cause he is fighting. It is we who through him are assailed by this It is we who through him are assatled by this combination of perjurers and forgers and it is incumbent upon us to stand loyally by him and give him that support which the circumstances may demand. A Parnell defence fund should be inaugurated in every State without delay.

The need is imperative, and the fund collected should be remitted promptly to Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, at Detroit, Mich. It is a cause that appeals not only to Irishmen, but to every man who believes in the good Amerian virtue of fair play esty against corruption backed by England's treasury, and Mr. Parneli's triumph will be the avant courrier of a still greater triumph when this Cabinet of murder, forgery and perjury will be driven from power to make

way for honester men. Yours very faithfully, JOHN FITZGERALD President I. N. L. A.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR HOMES. EVICTORS MEET WITH STRONG OPPOSITION FROM TRNANTS ON THE CLANBICARDE

ESTATE. DUBLIN, Sept. 1 .- The evictions on Lord Clanricarde's estate were resumed to-day. The evictors first attacked the house of a man namnd Tully, at Cloncoe. The house faced the river Shannon. A deep tranch had been dug about the building, the roof of which was banked with clay and stones, Trees had been sunken in the ground, parallel with the walls, which were made much stronger thereby. The first attack of the battering ram was beaten off by means of stones and boiling liquid, which the garrison used with good effect. The attacking party was compelled frequently to retreat. Then the constables were ordered up on the roof of the house, but many of them were hurled down into the ditch by the defenders, who captured many of the boarding party's rifles and an officer's sword. The police made repeated attempts, and finally, after a hard fight of an hour and a half, succeeded in capturing the house and evicting the inmates. The next house attacked was one occupied by a man named Tucky. The fight here was shorter, though equally terrific. Eighteen young men of he garrison were arrested. The majority of them had sustained severe sword outs on the face and arms and on various parts of their bodies. Three other families were evicted at Domas.

LEARN TO BE SELF-RELIANT, -- People who have been bolstered up all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes they look around for somebody to cling or to lean upon. Once down they are utterly helpless, and can never find their feet again without assistance. Such silken fellows no more resemble self-made men who have fought their way to position. making difficulties their stepping stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than bushes resemble oak. It is unwise to deprive young men of the advantage swhich result from energetic action by assisting them over obstacles which they ought to be able to surmount alone. Did a man ever learn to swim well who placed his whole confidence in a cork jacket? The assistance may be of advantage for a few lessons but he who would learn to take care of himself must cast aside a'l such supports.

Dublin, August 29.-Five families were evicted on the Clanricarde estate at Woodford to-day. The work was done by a force of soldiers and police. An aged sick woman, who was evicted, was carried to a place of than the intelligence of another. There may be shelter by some English visitors. The sum of very large memory and a narrow consolous of £100 has been subscribed to the Parnell fund at Waterford

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