

THE WORLD AROUND.

Washington bakers have agreed to reduce the price of bread one cent per loaf.

Over \$100,000 worth of potatoes were brought from Scotland to the United States in nine months ended June last.

A change for the worse is reported to have taken place in the condition of the Czar, rendering an operation necessary.

The military barracks at Granada, Nicaragua, have been blown up. Two hundred were killed and many more injured.

The Czar's physician has notified him that his condition is hopeless, although his life may by care be prolonged for some months.

Fire Monday visited the "Old Antwerp" section of the Belgian exhibition and destroyed six houses. The loss is heavy.

A convention of delegates representing American agricultural colleges and experiment stations will be held in Washington November 13th to 16th, inclusive.

In the nomination of Nathan Straus as its candidate for Mayor, Tammany Hall put up not only a Cleveland Democrat, but a close personal friend of President Cleveland.

A young son of United States Collector of Internal Revenue Burk, Vincennes, Ind., was burned to death Monday night. He was playing with a burning pile of leaves.

John Redmond declared at a meeting in Dublin this week that the Parnellites, at the next meeting of Parliament, would do all in their power to force a dissolution.

It is expected that soon after his return from Gray Gables, President Cleveland will give his decision as arbitrator of the important boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

An infernal machine was found on the window sill of the police barracks in Milan a few days ago, and a story was circulated in Rome that an anarchist plot had been discovered which extended over the whole of Italy.

The Chilean Government has paid \$240,564.35 into the State Department at Washington to satisfy judgments rendered against it by the Chilean claims commission, which closed its work in Washington three months ago.

Acting Attorney General Maxwell, in an opinion given Secretary Carlisle, holds that the word "wool" as used in the woolen schedule of the new tariff act refers to the hair of the sheep only, and that the new and lower duties on goods made of the hair of other animals went into effect when the act became a law.

Anton Cerevas, a noted scientist, has returned from the State of Tobasco, where he has discovered some of the most wonderful and interesting ruins yet found in Mexico. While exploring a wild and wooded district in the valley of the San Pedro river in that State he came upon an ancient deserted village, which is surrounded by eighteen pyramids. These pyramids are thirty meters high and are constructed of brick and stone.

ROMAN NEWS.

At Tivoli there have been solemn religious and civil festivals in honour of the recognition of the body of San Getulio.

The Holy Father lately received in private audience Mgr. Domenico Ferrata, Archbishop of Thessalonica, Apostolic Nuncio in France, also Father Bonifacio of Verona, of the Minor Observants, on his return from America.

Cardinal Hohenlohe, Archbishop of Santa Maria Maggiore, has been operated on successfully for an abscess by Drs. Marchiafava and Postempski, and is now happily regaining health. Cardinal Aloisi-Masella, who has fallen ill at Pontecorvo, is on the mending hand.

The Spanish College at Rome will be transferred before the end of the present month to the Palazzo Altemps. This institution, which is very dear to the Holy Father, will throw open its portals with a list of forty-five alumni on the books, but this will be augmented to seventy almost immediately.

The Marquis Pappalopore, Italian Consul to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has presented the

museum of the Roman College (pre-historic and ethnographic section) with a sumptuous and multicolored and richly embroidered Peruvian poncho, or vest, which was the object of admiration in the museum of Lima previous to the sacking of the institute during the war between Chili and Peru.

The Holy Father, not content with sharing in the general grief by the grave loss to religion and science of Commander de Rossi, has ordered a Requiem Mass for his soul to be celebrated in the Church of St. Maria in Transpontina. The august Pontiff does not forget that the archaeological studies of the deceased were continuously devoted to the defence of the faith and the honour of religion.

A conference of the Hungarian Bishops has assembled at Buda-Pesth under the presidency of the Cardinal Primate Vazary. Nearly the entire episcopacy was present. The line of conduct to be pursued in consequence of the recent eclesiastical policy in the Chamber of Magnates was deliberated upon, but before the closing of the Congress it was resolved to keep secret the result of the deliberations. Another meeting will be held a couple of weeks hence.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Pere Monsabre, the famous Dominican preacher, has published a remarkable work entitled "L'Empire du Diable."

A telegram from Buenos Ayres announces the death of Mgr. Ameiros, Archbishop of that See. His Grace passed away suddenly.

The death is announced of the eminent Spanish historian, Senor Fernandez Guerra. He was a member of the Spanish Academy.

The shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre has become the American Lourdes. The number of pilgrims has increased from 17,000 in 1874 to 200,000 in 1894.

Rev. B. M. Curry, of Killaloe, county Clare, Ire., is visiting this country for the purpose of collecting funds with which to erect a cathedral for the diocese.

The Holy See has directed the Vicars Apostolic of China, Japan and Corea to act with extreme prudence so as not to afford any excuse for persecuting measures against the Catholic missions.

A new Catholic home for the aged is about to be built at Nos. 5142 62 Prairie avenue, Chicago. The structure is to cost \$150,000. The institution is to be opened in October.

This year's Peter's pence collection in Ireland was greater than in any year since the yearly collection for the Pope was established. The diocese of Dublin contributed \$80,000.

A great pilgrimage to Rome next spring is now being organized in Lisbon. Many of the Portuguese Bishops have already expressed their intention of accompanying their flocks.

James Tissot, the famous artist, whose series of pictures on the Life of Christ was the main attraction of the Champ de Mars salon this year, is about to become a monk of La Grande Chartreuse. The painter practically lived the life of a recluse and ascetic during the seven years he was engaged on his work.

A number of prominent Catholic ladies of Chicago have organized the Illinois Charitable Relief Corps. The object of the society is general charitable work and the visitation of sick in public institutions.

It is reported that during the present month three Catholic patriarchs of the eastern rite will go to Rome to lay before the Holy See the views of the dissident churches of the East respecting the projected reunion with the Roman Church.

Mr. Gladstone has lost an old and valued friend in Dr. Greenhill, a well-known physician at Hastings. He was Newman's church warden at St. Mary's, Oxford, and married Laura Ward, niece of Dr. Arnold, by whom he was educated at Rugby.

During his recent visit to Europe the Bishop of Dutch Guiana applied to a community of Sisters in Holland for six religious to minister to the lepers in his diocese. The difficulty was not to get the required number, but to make a selection. Ninety religious promptly ex-

pressed their willingness to devote themselves to the work. Such are the noble women against whom bigots vent their hate

The oldest Catholic Church in New England is at Damariscotta Mills, Me., and was built more than 100 years ago. It is still occupied for religious purposes one Sunday in each month. The interior is said to be decorated and furnished like a drawing-room.

The Czar of Russia has shown his good will toward the Church of Rome by contributions toward the erection of San Gioachimo Church, began in Rome in honor of the Pope's jubilee. He has sent a number of chests of valuable stone, including malachite and lapis lazuli for the interior decoration of the building.

A number of influential Scottish Catholics have, says the Roman correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, petitioned the Pope to nominate a Cardinal among the prelates of the hierarchy of Scotland. Dr. Angus Macdonald, the Catholic Archbishop of Edinburgh, has declined to allow his name to be put forward, on the ground that precedence of seniority and dignity should be given to Archbishop Eyre, of Glasgow.

Some of the Catholic clergy in Hungary receive very inadequate salaries, and a committee of clerical dignitaries are deliberating upon a plan whereby a reform in this particular may be brought about. The committee proposes that the revenues of Bishops and Canons should be consolidated, and the yearly salaries of the Bishops regulated on a pre-arranged scale, the surplus being used to augment the stipends of the lower clergy.

In consequence of the Pope's invitation to the Eastern Catholic Patriarchs to visit Rome in October, the congregation is preparing a programme for conference, which will be held under the presidency of His Holiness. The object of these conferences is to facilitate the return of the Eastern dissident churches to the communion of Rome and the attainment of Catholic unity. Negotiations looking to the accomplishment of these objects are being pushed with great secrecy in the East, and it is understood that France is assisting the work in hand.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

At the regular monthly meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, held on the 3rd instant, the following resolutions of condolence were passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, to afflict the family of one of our oldest and most esteemed fellow-members and ex-president, Mr. Joseph O'Brien, in the death of his father;

Be it Resolved, That we, the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association, tender to Mr. O'Brien and family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement in the loss of a loving and devoted father, and who, by his amiable manner and charitable character, endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered in our books, a copy transmitted to his family, and a copy sent to the press for publication.

"What a superb face," said one Boston girl to another as they stood before a marble head of Minerva. "Yes," said the other. "What a nose for spectacles!" —Harper's Bazar.

PIERCE'S GUARANTEED CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

For all chronic, or lingering, Pulmonary or Chest Diseases, as Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Severe Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pains in Chest and Sides, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a sovereign remedy.

In Asthma it is specific. To build up both flesh and strength, when reduced below the standard of health by pneumonia, or "lung fever," grip, or exhausting fevers, it is the best restorative tonic known.

E. B. NORMAN, Esq., of Anon, Ga., says: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine for pain in the chest that I have ever known. I am sound and well, and I owe it all to the 'Discovery'."

THE PLAN OF SELLING MEDICINES ON TRIAL. PIERCE IS PECULIAR TO



A NEW FIELD FOR INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—As the capacities of the free grants as a settlement cannot be too fully discussed, and as you have so generously afforded me space in the columns of your valuable paper, I again venture to contribute my mite towards assisting those of my co-religionists who entertain the idea of seeking new ground as a field for their labors, and to aid them to form some opinion of Muskoka, and to familiarize them to some extent with its characteristics.

Timber rights is a point upon which many, no doubt, are not conversant, and as it is a subject of grave importance to the well being of the settlement, I would like to say a few words to the intending settler on the subject. The settler, when he locates a lot has possession of the timber, with the exception of pine, which the Government reserves for its own disposal. The object of this reservation is to protect the bona-fide settler and to ensure the settlement of the land. It is to prevent persons from going upon it, under pretence of settlement, but in reality for the purpose of stripping it of its timber, which is very valuable. If this reservation had not been made, I feel convinced that the free grants at the present moment would have had but few settlers. What would have been our condition if the pine had not been reserved? We would have no colonization roads, no locks built, no works for the improvement of navigation, no mills erected, settlement could not go on, as it would be impossible for want of roads to get back into the bush, and the vast extent of good and profitable land would have remained in statu quo with the exception of a few spots here and there where the venturesome pioneer would have made his home, travelling by canoe, and settling on the lake shores, and what would have been his life, especially, if a man of family? Buried in the wilderness, no market for his produce, no education for his children, and great difficulties in getting in his stores; his state would be most wretched. But what have we in the place of this to encourage the settler? The pine is reserved by the Government and sold; the settler gets a present of the land and a large portion of the proceeds of the sale of this timber is appropriated for procuring means of ingress and egress to his property; Colonization roads are made, penetrating the forest as far north as Lake Nipissing and beyond, and running as far as the shores of the Georgian Bay, throwing out branches in every direction in the most convenient places. These roads are continued farther into the forest; new roads are made and old ones repaired every year by the Government. These works employ a great many settlers when they are free to engage in them; bridges are constructed and then local improvements done. The lumbermen come in, erect their shanties, and give an immensity of work to both man and beast during the winter months. They buy up hay, oats and other produce from the settlers, thereby bringing a market to their very doors. They circulate a great deal of money through the district, and enable many the settler to hold his ground, when otherwise he would feel discouraged, for many settlers, when they come in, have very little money, and for the first few years have to go out to work. The lumbering, therefore, going on in our midst, is a great boon to the working man, particularly to those in the neighborhood, where it is carried on. Many of the free grant lots have very little pine in them, others have an abundance, and settlers agree in saying that it is far better that the value of the pine should be equally distributed in road-making, etc. for the benefit of all, rather than be monopolized by the greedy few to the detriment of the many; and such would be the case if the pine were to be the property of the actual settler. In fact, lumbermen carry settlement with them, and greatly help to open up the country. If reservation of the pine were to be relinquished, what would happen? Great jealousies would arise, discord would reign supreme, settlement would be impeded and become scattered, as lots to a great extent would be chosen for the sake of the pine. Pineless lots would be left idle, appropriations for colonization roads and other improvements must cease, the present roads would soon be impassable, for stumps labor could not keep them in repair, and new roads into new townships would not be opened. Not long ago, if I am rightly informed, a meeting was held passing resolutions asking the Government to sell the limits and open up at once new townships for settlement in the vicinity of the Maganetawan River,—a neighborhood abounding in good land of a rich clay loam. Again, if the pine were not reserved by the Government, railways could not be subsidized, and without railways the material interests of any pioneering country must suffer. Then, again, if I were choosing land for farming purposes and a permanent home, I would not make a choice of land upon which much pine grew; for it is generally of a light sandy character; and when the timber is cut you will never forget having cut it, for the stumps remain as an everlasting monument of the fact, and in clearing your land, when you get your logs piled in readiness for burning you will find that pine gives you more trouble than any other kind of wood, as it is less inflammable.

I have dwelt at some length in this letter on the justification of the Government in regard to the reservation of pine, contrary to the views of many outsiders who would seem to have no hesitation in taking up free grant lots if the pine were not reserved, and I contend against such views for the reasons I have given, that Government is not only justified in this respect but it has safeguarded the rights of old and new settlers against the unjust intrusions of grasping speculators. I remain yours truly,

T. F. FLEMING, Priest. Bracebridge, Muskoka, Oct. 10th, 1894.

THE LORD AND THE DAISY.

A Sunday school teacher was trying to impress upon his pupils the care of the Deity for all living things, great or small, and getting to the peroration of his address, he said: "The Lord, who made the mountain, made the little blade of grass. The Lord, who made the ocean, made the pebble on the shore. The Lord, who made me, made a daisy."