#### AUGUST 21, 1889.

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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# HAPHAZARDS.

first nibbles that comes bobbing as my lines is a is a myth of Mahony's imaginative brain. He at them float recklessly about as though the element in which they find themselves were their native air. So, like the timid bather who, standing on the brink, probes the liquid with inquisitive toe, and shivering draws back, the nibbler as my lines, who signs himself "Q. C.," feels cautiously with interrogating look (?) the well into this column, if indeed he is an Irishman as I apprehend, the bold side of his Hibernian nature will show itself, and that he will of his fanciful imaginings, in prose or verse. I in the law," but I think not, for lawyers and "the moon and I" are said to be "not shy," and I dare say the letters are chosen haphazard. However, sooner or later I hope to have the Pulpit and Bar enlisted in this column.

Q. C's enquiry was prompted, he says, by my allusions lass week to the word blarncy and by recollections still vivid of the pleasure he and his compagnon de royage, pious pilgrims to the Blarney Stone, enjoyed during an interesting visit to the Lakes of Killarney. I should say that I am asked to tell him something of the life of Father Prout and what became of the eccentric old wit. The sketch written below is necessarily brief. I have picked out the facts, almost literally as they are related, from the very full biographical notice of the curious old man, written by Charles Kent, an English Catholic barrister.

FRANCIS SYLVESTER MAHCNY, best known as Father Prout, was born in Cork in 1806 While yet quite young he was sent to the Jesuit College at Amiens, in France, and afterwards to their college in Paris. He soon spoke French as though it were his mother tongue, and afterwards his familiarity with Latin and Greek was scarcely inferior. Having completed his college course of studies, he determined at once to enter the noviciate of the Society of Jesus, at the end of which he was sent to Rome. While there, and just about the time when he expected to be ordained, his health failed him, and he was sent back to Ireland. Already previous to this, it bood, and now stopping at Genoa on his way, of the Society. On reaching Ireland, however, with an obstincy which he ever afterwards reto the authorities, gifted with almost genius this much, the chair of Rhetoric at Clongowes piece." was resigned, and he left the Order and returned a disheartened man to Rome. There the Jesuit Fathers, whom he still haunted, again tried to dissuade him from becoming a priest, but their advice was in vain and he was ordained at Lucca to the secular priesthood. Alas! soon, but only when it was too late and irrepar- the ghost of Prout, let me change the subject able, he himself became convinced that he had and, just before turning in, relate an incident companions among the magazine writters of the "for five hundred dollars; nor would 1 day. About this time, in 1830 it was, Frascr's Magazine was springing into celebrity in London, and here Mahony soon won himself a place of mark among its twenty-seven regular contributors, many of whom, as Dr. Maginn, Coleridge, Thackersy, Carlyle, Southey and others were destined to send down great names far into the future. Their places of meeting were the taverns and inns of London; the time was one when drinking habits were in the ascendant, and, according to the recollections of one who knew the set well, poor Mahony "had not "sufficient resolution to shake off, the convivial "habits then acquired." I can readily imagine that his was the too common error of seeking "surcease of sorrow," as Edgar Poe calls it, in wine or something stronger. Even though his humour often seeks its subjects far off in episodes of classic literature now either lost in the darkness of time or known to few, still, like the "gem of purest ray" brought from "the dark unfathomed depths of ocean," Mahony's humor sparkles so that all may see and enjoy its brilliancy. But while we are dazzled with the glitter of his pen and laugh at his " quips and cranks galore," it is sad to think that all this wit was powerless to make its possessor other than utterly miserable. If, while he alone was responsible, he had tried to lay the fault at the door of others, it would not be surprising to have the he had and the Jacuita for they are than utterly miserable. If, while he alone was hear that he blamed the Jesuits, for they certainly had declined to make him a priest of their Order ; but it is to his credit that he seems never to have had for them other than feelings of profound gratitude. In their cause he is an en-thusiast, and perhaps the finest of *the Reliques* is the paper called "Liter sture and the Jesuits," in which he pays his tribute of grateful respect found gratitude. In their cause he is an enin which he pays his tribute of grateful respect to and boundless admiration for his old masters. There he enumerates the names of their famous pupils; he recalls with pride all they have done for mankind throughout the world, and exclaims exultingly :--"Quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? Now that the recent Anti-Oatholic agitation has drawn public attention so much in this direction, I have read Father Prout's " Literature and the Jesuits" with renewed in. barest.

lieved that he never again visited Ireland, and it is well established that he never in life returned to Cork after the date of his ordination; At last my bais is beginning to take. The so that " Father Prout, P.P. of Watergrasshill

queer customer, an odd fish, for he answers me wandered all over the Continent, straying into queer currenter, an one that have been spent the conject of the providence of the considered and it is probable that copies will be forwaried to the Imperial Government, in sup-port of the representations already made to cone of their peculiar privileges. A sky, bold race the Irish are, for, though they are slow to dip deep into the untried, once they are in, look at them flost recklessly about as though the ele-be happily applied the words of the Gospel: eaw will thereby be greatly facilitated. only by asking a question. From this I conjec- Asia Minor and across into Egypt ; bat he -Fuit homo missus a Deo cui nomen crat Joannes.

The last eight years of his life were spent in Paris. There, living like a recluse, he had ample opportunity for reflection, and it was at this time that his vain repining changed to uselittle barb shat I had set to catch him, and ask- ful contrition, and three years years before ing a question slips away. However, I hope to his death, thank God, the penitent Mahony was have him yet and trust that when I land him restored to practical life in the Church. This fact was communicated to two of his friends only-to Father Lefevre, his fellow-novice at St. Acheul, and to the late saintly Bishop Grant delight us with his own performances and tell us of Southwark, whose photograph I happen to possess.-Poor Father Mahony died in 1866; don's know whether he is a real "Q.C. learned the words of his confessor, Mgr. Rogerson, will convey to my correspondent an account of the lonely old scholat's edifying end :--

" Thanking me for my patient and persever. "ing attention to him during his sickness, he asked pardon of me and of the whole world for offences committed against God and to the prejudice of his neighbor, and then sinking down in front of me, with his face buried in his two hands and resting them on my knees. "he received from me with convulsive sobs the "words of absolution. His gepial Irish hears was full to over flowing with gratitude to God, as a fountain released at this moment the sunshine of his early goodness had dispelled the darkness of his after life, and he was as a child weary and worn out after a ' day's wanderings, when it had been lost and "was found, when it had hungered and was "fed again. I raised him up, took him in my arms and laid him on his bed as I would have treated such a little wanderer of a child, and "left him without leave-taking, for his heart was too full for words." After this he never attempted to leave his bed, and died in the evening of the 18th May.

Mgr. Rogerson elsewhere writing of him says :-- "It troubles me to hear un-Catholic reflections pronounced by them whose faith and "the experiences of life, and much more the "charity that hopeth all things,' ought to "check, admonish and deter."-No doubt he has estranged much sympathy by his malignant ridicule of O'Connell and by his depreciation almost as bitter, of Archbishop MacHale of Tuam, appears, he had been frequently advised that it whom he used to satyrise under the thin diswas thought he had no vocation for the priest- guise of Mac (chiav) Hello, Archbishop of Vestrum. However, it is characteristic of that the Provincial of the Order informed him of the venerable prelate's magnanimity, that he decision that he was not qualified to be a member checked a person once whom he overheard reprehending Mahony, observing that "the man who wrote Father Prout's Reliques had done gretted, he obtained permission to remain, and honor to his country." His remains were was then appointed Master of Rhetoric at brought back to Ireland, and fittingly he is Clongowes. Here again it soon became evident buried at Cork, his birth place, on the banks of the River Lee, "under the shadow," says his though they recognized him to be, that Mahony | biographer, "of the spire and within sound of was not of the material from which Jesuits are those Bells of Shandon he had sung of so made, and he himself at last realizing at least lovingly and harmoniously in his lyrical master-

> Denis Florence McCarthy has written " To the Memory of Father Prout" some very presby verses, and I shall see to it that these be copied in the next issue of THE TRUE WITNESS.

So that I may not in my dreams to-night see

owners and crews to compensation for any loss but that may have been suffered. The privy council that may have been suffered. The privy council met at 11 a.m., the ministers present being Sir Hector Langevin, acting prosident, Hon. J. Costigan, Hon. Mackenzis Bowell, Hon. J. Haggart, and Sir Adolphe Caron. The Hon. Mr. Bowell laid the report on the table. It was considered and it is probable that copies will be forwaried to the Imperial Government in sup-

TO THE ANTI-JESUIT BIGOTS.

I'll tell you a story Of no martial glory Or warrior hoary In ste-1 armer cased But just will I mention A rusty invention Of evil intension An old soldier faced.

Tis known as "Rights Equal" Its members can speak well Though faith, in the sequel They proved mighty dumb, They could argue to order Were filled with "soft sawder," Like a genteel marsuder Or an old city "Bum."

To old Quebec city Quite ready and witty They went, more the pity For them, one and all, "Lord Stanley we're seeking " To him we'd be speaking " The laws he'll be breaking "So give him a call."

His lordship was handy So, smiling and bland, he With Aides de Commande, he Came into the room, Says his lordship urbanely Just state your case plainly, Or have you come mainly To stir up a boom.

" To see you, your lordship We came here aboard ship " Did each, with accord ship Your lordship to see."

" The country is going To no place worth knowing

" As soon we'll be showing If for speaking we're free."

So my lord gave permission ; They explained their position In a brand new edition Of an often told tale With vehemence furious. And language obscurc-ious, They told him things curious, (All true, I'll go bail !)

Then his lordship uprising With a calmness suprising Them soon was advising To live and let live. And his lordship's cute reasoning Gave them such a seasoning They'd never forgive.

After this sharp sensation This grave deputation They made for the station, Or I'll say the De-pot And as back they were going Oh ! faith there's no knowing But language was flowing

The Shameial Manner in which They are Treated by Dealers.

"That the Princess Louise is a sensible and kind hearted young woman is shown by the fact that most of her lingeric was made, by her desire, by poor Irish women for whom work is found by the Donegal Industrial Society."---

naval commanders during that trying period. They arranged their scores with Johnny Bull, too, to the best of their ability, and must have died, in consequence, with a smile on their lips. Of the Irish-American soldiers in the land forces of the Revolutionary army George Washington Parke Ourtis, in "Personal Recol-lections" and "Of the operations of the war-I mean the

soldiers-up to the coming of the French, Ire-land had furnished in the ratio of one hundred for one of any nation whatever. Then bonored bethe old and good services of the nons of Erin in the war of independence. Let truth and justice, giding the pen of history, inscribe on the ablets on America's rememberance eternal gratitude to Irishman

Joseph Galloway, who had been a delegate to the first Continental Congress but abandoned the national cause and became a bitter Loyalist, in an examination beforea committee of the English House of Commons, June 16, 1779, was lish flouse of Commons, June 10, 1779, was asked: "What were the troops in the service of the Congress shiefly composed of ?" To this he replied: "There were scarcely one-fourth natives of America, about one-half Irish, the other fourth English and Scotch." Maj.Gen.Robertson was examined before the

same committee on Aug, 19, following. He said : "I remember Gen. Les telling me that half the rebel army were from Ire-

When it is remembered that in the years 1771, 1772, and 1773 alone "nearly a budred thousand Iriah emigrants landed on these shores, driven from their homes by landlord crucity, driver from their former by individual this teatmony does no more than justice to Irish-American patriotism." You will preceive, sir, that these extracts do

not tally with the reply given above; in fact they are of a directly opposite nature. When, therefore Mr. Bancroft in his history states that the Irish were "loyal adherents to

England" during the Revolutionary war, he, or asmebody in his behalf, will have to revise that portion of his story, or else prove Capt. Condon TOBg.

Arthur James Balfour, the heartless tyrant who is now ruling Ireland with a rod of iron, and rubbing sait into the wounds which his ruffian soldiery and hang dog peelers are inflicting by daring the people to resist when he knows, they have nothing to resist with, sneeringly referred to Mr. Gladstone not long ago as quot ing "bad history" when he denounced the in-famous means by which the Act of Union was passed. Everybody who is anybody has been since "splittin his sides laughin" at this assertion of the flippant Secretary, as everybody who is anybody must do the same thing when told that "the position of the Irish towards the American Revolution is not creditable to J. M. WALL, then -N. Y. Sun.

### DEATH IN SMOKE AND FIRE

Nine People Burned or Smothered

NEW YORK, August 19.—Larly this morning fire broke out in the kitchen of the restaurant on the store flour of the big five-storey tenement at 305 Seventh avenue, and nine of the sixty odd occupants of the house were burned to death The dead and injured are ;--

William Glennon, aged 60, burned to death Nellia McGeoghan, 20 years, smothered. Mary Wells, aged 31, smothered. Jane Wells, aged 4, smothered. Theodore Wells, aged 2, smothered. Bertha Lustig, aged 40, burned to death. William McKee, aged 49, burned to death. Jane Jeffrey, aged 65, smothered. An unknown woman, about 45 years old, stout, fair complexion, emothered.

THE LIST OF INJURED.

William Glennon, aged 18, badly burned. John Glennon, badly burned and injured. The building was occupied by thirteen family lies, who have been made temporarily homeless by the fire. The flames did not do very much damage to their household effects. loss will not smount to more than \$10,000.

John J. Snyder, the proprietor of the rea saurant ; a colored cook named Brooks, and a waiter named Plunkett, have been locked up on suspicion of wilfully causing the fire. It is alleged the cook was drunk. Snyder had \$1,000 Coughlin, Beggs and the other Camp No 20 peo-

quired by the state by compulsory measures. Land banks are to be established to aid peasants to purchase holdings, the whole business being controlled by the Government. In the pros-perous eastern districts, the area of which is 18,-000 acres and the population 3,700,000, tenants will also be assisted in making purchases through land banks, but rales will not be com-pulsory. According to present plans of the ministry the whole of the next session is to be devoted to this measure.

FOES OF IRELAND.

I've a story to relate,

Says the Shan Van Vocht And, faith, it's mighty great, Says the Shan Van Vocht;

Tis the best heard for a while, And each son of Erin's Isle,

When he reads of it, will smile, Says the Shan Van Vocht.

There's an Englishman name 1 Joe, Says the Shan Van Vocht : To old Ireland he's a foe,

Says the Shan Van Vocht : He's a dapper Chamberlain, And his motto is self-gain,

He's a Judas, too, that's plain, Says the Shan Van Vocht.

There's a man whose brutal ways, Says the Shan Van Vucht,

All Ireland's enemies praise, Says the Shan Van Vocht : He's as full of self-conceit As an egg is full of meat,

Twould be hard Balfour to beat. Says the Shan Van Vocht.

There's a man named Goschen, too, Save the Shan Van Vocht :

And he's mighty well-bo-do. Says the Shan Van Vocht ; He knows naught of Ireland's cares, They're outside his own affairs,

So with Chamberlain he pairs, Says the Shan Van Vocht. Well, these three great men combined.

Says the Shan Van Vocht,

Will a remedy now find, Says the Shan Van Vocht, To cure all Ireland's ills, It's her poverty that kills, So they'll give her money pills, Says the Shan Van Vocht.

But these three conceited quacks,

Says the Shan Van Vocht. Must very soon make tracks, Says the Shan Van Vocht ;

Ireland trusts her own friends best, Those men who've stood the test, With these three abe's not imprest-Says the Shan Van Vocht.

If they seek but Ireland's good,

Says the Shan Van Vocht ; If they'd find her poor ones food, Says the Shan Van Vocht ; Says the Gana Van Vocht. If they'd keep her temper cool, Let them join great Gladstone's school, And let Ireland have HOME KULF, Says the Shan Van Vocht.

### CRONIN'S ASSASSINS.

#### Monster Meetings Condemn the Marder Confessor Woodruff's Predicament.

CHELTENHAM BEACH, Chicago, August 16.-Friends of the late Dr. Oronin held a section of the annual Olan na-Gael picnic here yesterday. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the cause of liberty in Ireland and to Farnell and Gladatone and denouncing Cronin's murder as the most heinous crime of the nineteenth

Century. CHIOAGO, August 16.-The united Irish societies held a demonstration yesterday at Ogden's Grove. All the speakers denounced the Cronin murder. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the murder and endorsing Parnell and his associates.

"CONFESSOR " WOODRUFF'S PREDICAMENT. CHICAGO, August 15 .- Woodruff, "the confessor," says he is tired of being lied about. He leads a lonesome life, having no friends or visit-Cablegram, July 27, Boeb 1 Irish lace is the cheapest as well as the best in the world. Edgar L. Wakeman, the ber 24, and Snyder had the policy in his pocket house the prosecution, on the other hand, ber 24, and Snyder had the policy in his pocket the best in the world. Edgar L. Wakeman, the best is the chart the world. Edgar L. Wakeman, the best is the chart the world. Edgar L. Wakeman, the best is the chart the policy in his pocket is the chart the char declare emphasically thas Woodruff has nothing to do with their side of the case, not even as a witness. Woodruff was asked this morning what he intended to do when the trial came on when no incontent so do when the trial came on-confess and testify signings the others, cr. like them, declare his innocence. "I am going to stand trial the same as the rest," he said. "They say there is nothing against me but my own statements, and that what I have told is all that can be brought against me. They say, too, that I have told a whole lot of different stories, and I suppose these



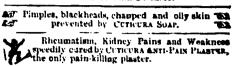
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE FIGH PAPER TO SCOTLA

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NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the Contents Breather IN N which the CUTICUA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humilating, it. hing, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with lower hair. with loss of hair

with loss of hair. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAF, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, exter-nally, and CUTICURA RESELVENT, the new Blood Furifier, internally, are a positive une for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrotula. Noted constructions but the structure of the state of the state and blood disease.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SoAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.56. Prepared by the Portra Davg AND CHEMICAL Co., Roston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."



y ; Larsh Fromstead, cut and bruised ; Robert Lelly, back injured ; George Holland, cut ; W. J. Moncrief, head injured ; C. Culley, aboulder crushed : Wm. R ad, back hurs : F. G. Ibbars, Frank Graham and conductor Haight, cut and bruised. None will die.

#### A Terrible Duel with Knives.

NEW YORK, August 18 -Edward Brown en-NEW YORK, August 18.—Edward Brown en-bered a boase of bad reputation on Thirsy.Se-cond street last night, and asked for beer. The proprietress refused to give him any, and he threatened to stab her. She ran into the street, where she met James Milligan, who claimed to be a detective, and who entered the house to eject Brown. Both men drew knives and fought a terrible duel, during which they reached the street. Latter Milligan returned to the house and asked that a cab be sent for. His clothing was in sbreds, and he was bleeding from an was in shreds, and he was bleeding from an ugly gash in the throat. He was taken to the hospital. Brown was afterwards found on the street with one hand nearly cut off, and otherwise badly hurt. He was also taken to the hospital. Both men are in a precatious condi-tion. There is a mystery about the affair which battles the police. The proprietress of the house and five other women were arrested, but were relewed.

#### What Protestantism has Done for the Negro.

Newspapers relate shocking stories of the insane ravings of two false messiahs who have ignorant negroes of Georgia by crazed the means of blasphemous claims and incendiary harangues. These men-one white and the other black-succeeded in stirring up a perfect whirlwind of fanaticism among the illiterate and superstitious blacks, drawing t on from work and causing them to abandon everything else to nurse the craze. The negroes were entirely under the influence of superstitious frenzy, and at one time the thing threatened to assume such dimensions that force would have been required dimensions that force would have over required to suppress it. The safety of the whites was threatened. So completely were the poor black wretches under subjection to the craze that they were induced to offer human sacrifice to appearse the wrath of one of the scoundrels claiming to be Christ. The scenes attending this so-called "religious outbreak" are described as shocking in the extreme to civilization and to common decency. Fortunately Bell, the white messiah, bas been captured and placed in an insane asylum, while his black imitator has been secu-

ed and safely lodged in jail. It is worth while to ask where the responsibility for such scenes in a professedly Christian country lies, and how far Protestant Americans can reconcile their lavish expenditures for for-eign missions with the existence in their midst of masses of people whose spiritual and intellectual condition is not one job better than that of the ravage. The Independent, the ablest Protestant journ-

al in the country, admits the responsibility of Protestantism for the religious starvation of the negro as the South. It could not considerably do otherwise, as the race in that section has al-ways been under the influence of that system. For two centuries the white population of the South has been almost exclusively Protestant. There never was any restriction upon religious work among the blacks, even in slavery times. Preachers and laymen were at liberty to preach and teach what they pleased in respect to Christianity, and were free to carry the "open Bible" into every negro hut in the land if they chose. What Protestantism really has done for the negro at the South may be judged from whese periodical outbreaks of a "religious fanaticism" and degrading -- The Mirror.

Not quite "Comme il faut."

J. R. M.

IRISH LACE-MAKERS.

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become a priest forever without having any real of the Natural History Society's conversacione vocation-that he had obtruded himself into last winter. I had been going the rounds of the the sanctuary. Realizing this his sense of re- room making the difficult attempt of appearing verence constrained him into relaxing and event- learned in things I knew nothing about, when ually into abandoning the exercise of his sacer. I came at last to a table where the Rev. Dean dotal functions. Still, however, he con nued Carmichael was exhibiting under a microscope to say his office, and his breviary remained with the tongue of some kind of a fly. Just then an him to the last. It is sad to tell that from this elderly gentleman came up and asked that a first singe he drifted away from even the ordin. small piece of stone, which he seemed very ary practices of religion. Long before this sad careful about, be placed under the microscope. state was reached he had stripped himself of The reverend exhibitor explained that this could the externals of his sacred office, and collar and not be done, and that it would be necessary to cassock thrown aside, he discontinued his inter. shave off a thin layer of the stone in order to course with ecclesiastics and found in their bring the glass to bear upon it. "But," said place new, and I doubt not, more congenial the owner, "I wouldn't give this stone

> "allow it to be decreased in size even by a "layer ever so thin on any account :- for you "must know that this is nothing less than a "bit of the Blarney Stone."-" Well,"-and now you must recall the undulating tones and musical brogue of the speaker .- "Well," said the Dean, "if one bit of stone from Ireland. not the size of the top of my thumb, is worth five hundred dollars, it is easy for you to imagine what a valuable place Ireland must be." Only this once and in this very casual way have I had the pleasure of meeting this genial Irishman; but before then I had heard his lecture on "Irish Music," and went back to hear the same lecture a second time, and were he to deliver it again I would sure be among his delighted audience. Now if I had only the advantage of knowing the Dean and meeting him often, then it would be casy indeed to fill up this column brimful of wit :--but it would be hard to keep from calling his reverence "Father" Carmichael.

PAUL.

#### A Colossal Banquet

PABIS, August 18 .--- M. Oarnot gave to-day a colossal banquet to 15,000 provincial mayors and municipal officials in a building attached to the exposition. The feast employed 195 cooks and

President Carnot, in an address, said that the demonstration proved the national solidity. The French people, though crushed for a time, had shown its power to recover and make its sovereign voice heard by removing parties still ling all her sons in the name of the common country.

#### The Behring Sea Seizures.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.-The Minister of Oustoms yestarday morning received by mail the expect-ed official reports of the seizures of British vessels in the North Pacific by United States gruiners and revenue cutters for alleged violations of United States laws in United States waters. These papers, it is understood, show that such seizures, so far as they relate to ships registered in Canadian ports, were effected out-side the marine jurisdiction of the United States After his departure from Olongowes, it is be- and, therefore, unjustifiable and entitling the

honest and outspoken American traveler, tells how the cunning traders of the North bleed the lives of the poor pessant women who make this lace for a starvation pittance. One woman who had worked for weeks on a single handker chief said she hoped to get a pound (five dollars) Mr. Wakeman inferior ones for which he charged \$150. Even then they were the cheap-est of their quality in the world, and that is why the granddaughter of the niggardly Queen had her lingeric made by the "poor Irish-

women." Mr. Wakeman's account of the Irish lacenskers in the Boston Globe is highly interesting. Of the number so employed, he says : " From he most conservative estimates it would seem that 20.000 women in Ireland are constantly employed in the various forms of lace-making; 75,000 are at work in the linen spinning and weaving mills; 25,000 are employed in em-broidery alone; and from 75,000 to 1(0,000 in such persuits as knitting, shirt making, hemstitching, finishing, laund ying, and boxing ; in round numbers, 200,000 Irish women in homes and factories are endlessly striving to hold their hovel homes and their beloved Ireland together on wages which will not exceed the average of four shillings per week! These wages could be doubled and trebled by technical instruction. Not the English Government, while billeting nearly 20,000 constabulary upon the country has never thought best to expend a single farthing in the establishment of any technical schools, or in any form of instruction to raise these wil-ling, bright, noble, working Irish women from out of the endless slavery with which mirgovernment has hopelessly encompassed them. -Boston Pilot.

#### The Irish in the American Revolution.

The question has been asked, "What per-centage of the American Revolutionary army was of Irish birth and parentage?" In reply let me refer to a little book entitled "The Irish let me refer to a little book entittled "The Irish Race in America," of which Capt. Edward O'-Meagher Condon is the author. He says that "of the signers of the Declaration at least twelve (there were fifty-six in all) besides the Secretary, Charles Thompson, were Irish by birth or descent. These were John Hancock, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton, Robert Treat Paine, James Smith, George Taylor, George Read, Thomas McKean, Oharles Car-roll of Carrollton. Thomas Nelson. Edward roll of Carrollton, Thomas Nelson, Edward Rutledge, and Thomas Lynch."

" Oapt. John Duplap published the first daily paper issued in the United States, held the position of printer to Congress, and was the first who printed the Declaration. An Irishirst who printed the Declaration. An Irish-man, Oharles Thompson, first prepared this im-mortal' document for publication, from the draft of Jefferson; and the son of an Irishman, Col. Nixon, had the honor of first publicly reading it to the people from the State House." "The capture of the English vessel Margar-etta by Jeremiah O'Brien at Machias, Me., May 11, 1775, led to the first steps taken by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts forwards

Provincial Congress of Massachusetts towards

"' Capt. Jack Barry of Wexford, Ireland, was commissioned by Congress to superintend ' the fitting out of the first American fleet.' \* \* 'The English commander, recognizing the great abilities of Barry, offered him \$75,000 and the command of an English ship of the line if he

Coroner Hanley this afternoon committed

Snyder and his cook, Walter Brooks, to the Tombs to await the inquest, which will be held Monday. Kerosene was plainly smelled on the stairway of the burned building.

### A PROPHETIC SON OF HAM

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 13.-A remark

Poses as Daniel and Induces Three Negroes to Sacrifice Themselves to Fire.

able religious craze prevails among the negroes near Bessemer and the country intermediate between that place and Birmingham. For some time an old negro named Tobia Jackson has been proclaiming himself as Daniel the Prophet and doing all kinds of singular things. The darkies in this section are ignorant and superstitions and Jackson's actions and the great powers he claims to have been invested with have awed the negroes. Saturday last Jackson persuaded three young negroe men that they were re presentatives of Shadrach, Meshack, and Abednego, the three children of faith, who entered the fiery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar. He proclaimed that a furnace where iron is melted and cast into all kinds of forms was they could enter and pass through without the smell of fire. The three negroes, calling themselves the three children of Israel under the influence of their new prophet, deliberrtely entered the gate of the cupola of the furnace and rushed headlong before they

in the air with the smoke of the furnace attinded by angels, and said that they would revisit the earth again next Sunday.

The negross propose to meet at church next Sunday and pray, awaiting the descent of the three children of Israel. The mother of one of them said, when asked about the matter, 'I feel jes' as sho' my boy is in heaben as I'd done been dar an' seed 'im. Jackson de prophet, comman' him to walk de fiery furnace and he 'bliged ter 'bey 'im."

#### BURLINGTON ROUTE.

#### THROUGH SLEEPER DAILY TO TEXAS POINTS.

The C., B. & Q. R. R. is now running in con nection with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry from Hannibal, a sleeping car from Chicago k Sedalia, Ft. Scott, Parsons, Denison, Ft. Worth Sedalia, Ft. Scott, Parsons, Denison, Ft. Worth, Waco, Austin, Houston, Galveston and other points in Missouri, Kanzas, Indian Territory and Texas. Train leaves Obicago at 5.45 p.m. daily, Peoria at 8.20 p.m. daily except Sunday, and reaches Texas points many hours quicker than any other route. Through tickets and further information can be obtained of Ticket Agents and P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. & Tht. Agt., C., B. & Q. R. R. Obicago. 3-2

stories will be given to the jury. 'Is it true that you have identified Burke as J. B. Simmonds and that you saw him at No. 117 Clarke street?"

"That story is a newspaper fake. I never saw Burke here in the jail or out of it, and I don't know who J. B. Simonds is."

#### Priests and the Laity.

Priests are not chosen from among the angels they are chosen from among men subject to all the temptations and the weaknesses and afflic-tions of men. The life of a priest is a hard life, a life of trial, a life of solitude, a life of denial and, as a rule, a life of poverty. When it is considered that priests have been carefully nur-tured, trained in refined surroundings, unused to the toils and heats that come to the bulk of men, it will be more readily understood that the atruggles and difficulties that are easily borne melted and cast into all kinds of forms was by those whose earlier life has been a prepara-the furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, and that tion for them, are for the pricats doubly onerous and irksome. It must be borne in mind that the real worldly life of the priest begins only wish his priesthood, the earlier years having been devoted to that spiritual and mental train ing necessary in his calling. If the laity would give more consideration to these facts, they would not be so ready to find fault with th could be stopped into the white heat of the melting iron. When they failed to come out Jackson proclaimed that he saw them rising in such matters will be mature? His know ledge of the world has been confined to the vists of books; is it strange that the experiences of the practical, worldly life would find him ill prepared to successfully cope with them at all times? No matter what theological learning he may have, he must still pass through a school of practical application, and it is a wonder that greater and more serious blunders are not credited to him in his apprenticeship.

The laity should be lenient in their judgments of the pricest. A word of counsel, a word of encouragement, may often do much to help him in his difficult task. Instead of looking to him as the embodiment of worldly wisdom, if they would consider him merely as a student in practical life, their censures would not be so ready nor their judgments so severe. Of one thing they may be certain-their forbearance need not be of long duration; with his facilities for studying human nature in its every phase, it will not be long before he becomes a master instead of a novice. - Celorado Catholic.

#### Many Injured on the Rail.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 18.-At 7.20 this morning, when a Burlington and Missouri passenger train of three cars was running about one mile and a half from the depot in this city, the brake beam broke and dropped down, for ing open a switch. The smoker took the switch would abandon the Revolutionary cause,"" Saucy Jack Barry had, however, as most Iriahman have, a score to settle with England, and he settled that score to settle with England, and he settled that score to the entire satisfac-tion alike of himself and of his adopted country. More was too, Capts. Curke, Capt Benjamin Stacey, Read, Simmonds, McGee; MoNell, Barron, Mullowney, and many others who were was derailed and with the car in the rear

Warning to Celestial Dudes.

The acting Governor of Kiangen, Hwang, has issued a proclamation calling attention to the sumptuary laws of the collected statues of the Ta tsing dynasty, which he says will be vigor-ously enforced as regards wearing apparel. The people of the province (which includes Socchow and Shanghai) are, he observes, notoriously extravegant in their way of living, striving to pass each other in the richness of their apparel, and their want of propriety is shown in the crowded state of flower boats and restaurants where men and women assemble together. The bright colored jackets and waistcoats of

the young men, embroidered at neck and sleeves with flowers and other ornaments, are shocking to the view of sober, respectable citizens, who know that money should not be squandered by men on such things. It is a governor's duty to watch over the behavior of the people committed to his charge, and he warns them, therefore, that young men dressed in a foolish, extravagant way will be arrested and punished, and the responsibility of their fathers, elder brothers and tutors will not be overlooked.—Pekin (Ohina) Gazette.

A despatch from Paspebiac, Que., announces that Lieut-Col. John Walker, of London, Ont., who went to Gaspe county with some friends two weeks ago to fish at Grand River, was struck with paralysis on the Sth Instant and died Wednesday evening at Mr. J. Uarbery's, Grand River. Mrs. and Miss Walker arrived by steamship Adriatio, but they were too late to be recognized by the sufferer, who died two hours after their arrival.

Col. Walker was well-known both in London and Montreal, being a frequent visitor to this city. In 1874 he was a successful candidate in London against Hon. John Carling, but only held the seat for a short time, the election being voided. He was for many years in command of the 7th Battalion, of London, retiring in 1884.

Human respect is not only most injurious to God. but also a sentiment most base in itself. For what is this censure it so much dreads? For what is this construct to so much dreads ( What is this world, which is so much fears to displase? It consists of a few libertines, a fickle mob that judges without knowledge, reason, truth or virtue, and without any power to hurt us, without authority, right or justice,

Pray, believing everything depends upon God; act, as it everything depended upon yourself. St. Ignatius.

