FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
s, Steel and Iron Cut Nails,
kes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe
Hungarian Nails, etc.
JOHN, N. B.

ITY SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC
at Chubb's Corner (so called), in
Saint John, in the City and
Saint John, in the Province of
wick, on SATURDAY, the first
mber next, at the hour of twelve
, pursuant to the directions of a
der of the Supreme Court in
de on Friday, the 24th day of
D. 1894, in a cause therein pend-
n Charles A. Palmer is Plaintiff
n Eson and Julia E. Esson, his
lotte Romans, James C. Robert-
alista C. H. Robertson his wife,
hornton and Annie G. Thornton
James Mowat and Laura F.
wife, Louisa E. Wilson, Augusta
nd Julia E. Esson, Executrix and
aura Pauline Mowat, Executrix
e, and James C. Robertson and
eze, Executors and Trustees of
the last will and testament of
nley Harris, deceased, are de-
with the approbation of the un-
Referee in Equity, duly appointed
the said City and County of Saint
e freehold, leasehold and personal
maining of James Stanley Harris,
nd also all the freehold, leasehold
al property and assets of the firm
s & Co.
freehold, leasehold and personal
maining of the said James Stan-
deceased, so to be sold as afore-
uate in the City of Saint John and

hose certain lots, pieces and par-
l, with the buildings thereon, situate
rner of Paradise Row and Harris
ving a frontage of two hundred
y-seven (227) feet, two (2) inches
se Row, and three hundred and
feet eight (8) inches on Harris

hose three several freehold and
lots, with the buildings thereon situ-
west side of Water Street, and the
of Peters' Wharf (so called), hav-
ntage of fifty (50) feet on Water
d extending back therefrom ninety
more or less, and a frontage of
r (24) feet on Peters' Wharf (so
e leasehold lot being under a re-
Lease subject to a ground rent of
ir.d and Sixty-four ($264.00) Dollars
n.
our (4) shares of the capital stock
ntral Fire Insurance Company.
d freehold, leasehold and personal
and assets of the firm of J. Harris
to be sold as aforesaid is all in
of Saint John, and comprises:—
those four several freehold and
lots of land, with the
and machinery thereon, known
Portland Rolling Mills, hav-
frontage of four hundred
-seven (457) feet on the Straight
Short Ferry Road, and extending
Road southerly to the harbor line;
ire.l and twenty (226) feet of this
be ng freehold, and the remainder
ld under renewable Leases sub-
ground rent of Three Hundrd and
ight ($328.00) dollars per annum.
those four several freehold and
lots of land with the buildings, ma-
and improvements thereon, known
oster Nail Factory, situate on the
side of George Street, having a
of one hundred and twenty-seven
on said street, and extending back
eighty (80) feet more or less; sixty-
of this frontage being freehold, and
ainder being held under renewable
ubject to a ground rent of One Hun-
Thirty $(130) dollars per anhum.
operty known as the Portland Roll-
s and the Foster Nail Factory will
n bloc, the stock of raw and manu-
materials to be taken by the pur-
t a valuation.
rms of sale and other particulars
the plaintiff's solicitor.
the 24th day of September, A. D.,

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON.
Referee in Equity.
B. HENDERSON,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
W. A. LOCKHART.
Auctioneer.

der of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this
above sale is postponed until SAT-
, the fifth day of January, 1895, at
e hour and place.
this 24th day of November, A. D.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON,
Referee in Equity.

der of Mr. Justice Tuck, made this
e above sale is further postponed
TURDAY, the Second Day of March,
the same hour and place.
this 28th day of December, A. D.

CLARENCE H. FERGUSON.
Referee in Equity.

UITY SALE.

e will be sold at public auction at
s Corner (so called), in the City of
ohn, in the City and County of Saint
in the Province of New Brunswick,
ATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY
EBRUARY NEXT, at the hour of
o'clock, noon, pursuant to the direc-
of a decretal order of the Supreme
in Equity, made on Tuesday, the
y-seventh day of November, A. D.,
n a cause therein pending wherein
E. Nicholson, Joseph R. Stone and
y McLaren, trustees of the last will
estament of John W. Nicholson, de-
, are plaintiffs, and John Cowan and
Cowan, his wife, George R. Ellis,
e of the creditors of John Cowan, &c.,
he Welland Vale Manufacturing Com-
are Defendants, with the approbation
e undersigned Referee in Equity, duly
nted in and for the said City and Coun-
Saint John:
l that lot, piece and parcel of land
ate in Wellington Ward, in the City of
nt John, on the northerly side of Hazen
eet, beginning on the said side of the said
eet at the south-westerly corner of a
of land sold by the parties of the first
t thereof to William Turner, thence
m the said corner running westerly on
zen Street fifty-five feet, thence at right
gles northerly one hundred feet, thence
right angles easterly fifty-five feet to
north-westerly corner of Turner's lot,
thence at right angles southerly on
western line of the said lot one hundred
t to the place of beginning; and also all
t other certain lot or parcel of land de-
ibed as follows, that is to say: all that
piece and parcel of land situate, lying
being in Wellington Ward, in the said
y on the northerly side of Hazen Street,
ginning on the said side of the said
eet at the south-westerly corner of a lot
land sold by the said parties thereto of
e first part to John McCready and others,
deed bearing date the first day of May,
D., 1856, and afterwards known as "Cal-
n Church Lot," thence from the said cor-
r running westwardly on Hazen Street
feet, thence at right angles northerly
e hundred feet, thence at right angles
sterly ten feet to the north-westerly cor-
of the Calvin Church Lot aforesaid, (so
lled), thence at right angles south-westerly
the western side of the said Calvin
urch Lot, (so called), one hundred feet
the place of beginning," being the lands
premises conveyed to the said John Cow-
by Henry Lawrence Sturdee and wife by
enture bearing date the Eighth day of
ober, A. D., 1877; together with all and
ular the improvements thereon, and the
its, members, privileges, hereditaments,
appurtances, to the said lands and prem-
belonging or in anywise appertaining,
the reversion and reversions, remainder
remainders, rents, issues and profits
reof, as well as all the estate, right, title,
erest, dower, right, title and claim of
ver, use, property, possession, claim and
mand, whatsoever, both at law and in
uity, of the said Defendants, or any or
her of them in and to the said premises.
or terms of sale and other particulars
ply to James Jack, Esq., Prince William
eet, the agent of the Plaintiffs, or the
aintiffs' Solicitor.
Dated this seventh day of December, A.
1894.

HUGH H. McLEAN,
Referee in Equity.
J. G. FORBES,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.
GEO. STEWART, Auctioneer.
1457

OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—A despatch from Washington stating that Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon the regulations which are to govern the Behring sea seal fisheries during the season of 1895 has created considerable surprise here. In official circles nothing whatever is known of it. Sir Charles Tupper stated tonight that he could not believe the statement to be true. It is well known that last year Canada objected to the provision for the "sealing of arms" on Canadian schooners, and it is believed that strong representations were recently forwarded to the home government pointing out the injustice which a provision of this kind worked last year against the Canadian sealing vessels, and protesting against a similar arrangement being made for the coming season. The Washington telegraphic despatch includes this obnoxious provision in the list of regulations which it is alleged have been adopted.

Inquiry was made at the customs department today with reference to a recent order on the subject of outward manifests. It appears that at some ports these outward manifests have been regarded as confidential documents, while at other ports they are exposed upon the counter of the shipping office, thus affording examination by the public of all details in reference to various shipments. Complaint reached the department from certain British Columbia shippers that the public handling of manifests was an injury to them, as it led to the exposure of their business to rival competitors. The collectors of customs therefor have been notified that manifests of outward vessels are not to be considered public documents. They are authorized, however, to supply to the press when requested a summary of exports with details as to names of vessels as well as a description of the quantity and values of goods exported, but nothing more. The outward manifests are not to be available for examination by others than officers of the customs department or particular importers concerned in each case.

Manitoba will receive an increase in annual subsidy of $30,000 based on the estimated increase in population of 38,000 since the census of 1891. It appears that a distinct promise was given to Hon. Mr. Norquay that an arrangement should be made every two and a half years, and although the subsidy act was not very explicit the government feels in honor bound to fulfil the pledge. The arrangement will continue until the population of the province reaches 400,000. It is placed at 190,000 at present.

There was a further influx of visitors to the carnival today. The weather continues mild.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—The announcement that Sir Wm. Whiteway and two of his colleagues are about to leave Newfoundland for Ottawa for the purpose of discussing with the dominion government the admission of the ancient colony into the Canadian dominion causes surprise here. The premier stated tonight that he had no intimation of such a delegation visiting Canada. Hon. Mr. Bowell intimated, however, that the government would be very glad to receive such a deputation and discuss federation, although, as stated the other day, he does not consider the time opportune for a discussion of this question.

The customs department has called the attention of the collectors to the fact that parts of sewing machines are properly dutiable at 30 per cent. under item 296 of the tariff.

Hon. Mr. Wallace has authorized the issue of a circular to the collectors in reference to the use of railway passes. While it is considered to be proper that officers whose duties cannot be performed without railway travel should have passes over the railway lines concerned, yet application for such pass should pass through the department at Ottawa. In no case is any collector or other officer of the customs to make direct application to any railway company for the issue of passes to himself or others. Infraction of this regulation, if discovered, will be severely dealt with.

The fisheries departmtent was notified today by its agent at Victoria that up to the 15th inst. twenty Canadian schooners had cleared for the seal fishery, nineteen for the Japan side and one for the British Columbia coast.

Ottawa, Jan. 24.—Bright, crisp weather prevailed again today for the carnival. During the day the curling matches were continued and there were championship snowshoe races. The great social attraction of the carnival was the ball held in Russell house tonight. It was one of the most brilliant events of the kind ever witnessed in Ottawa.

Four leading colonization companies in the territories are anxious to wind up, and want the government to buy back their land at two dollars per acre. As the companies hold a quarter of a million acres it would seem that the proposition is quite in accordance with the present Ottawa weather.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—The carnival culminated today with one of the most unique street parades ever witnessed in Canada and a grand storming of the ice castle tonight. There are ten thousand visitors in the city.

Militia general orders issued tomorrow will announce the retirement from the command of the 3rd Dragoons of Col. D'Arcy Boulton, for fifty-seven years an officer of the Canadian militia.

The cabinet met today, but no announcement was made respecting the date of the meeting of parliament.

A handsome fund has been raised for the erection of a memorial to Nova Scotia's departed journalist and man of letters, P. S. Hamilton. Among the subscribers are Lord Aberdeen, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Messrs. Patterson, Costigan, Caron, Laurier, Wm. McDougall and many of the principal newspaper men of Canada. The names of the late Sir John Thompson and Father Dawson are also included among the contributors.

Hon. Mr. Dickey, secretary of state, has been invited to attend the annual banquet of the Maritime Province union of Worcester, Mass. He has accepted, and will go to Worcester about the middle of February. Mr. Dickey left for Nova Scotia this afternoon on a brief visit.

A big Arctic exploration, in which a Weston man is to take the leading part, is on foot. J. B. Tyrrell of the geological survey, who has just returned from an exploration of the northern barren lands of Canada, has been asked by Prof. Steins, head of the United States geological survey, to lead a party to Ellesmere Land, situate in the 77th degree of latitude, to the northwest corner of Greenland, across the Smith Sound from the Inglefield landing, the most northern point reached by the famous Parry expedition. The party is to go to search for and rescue two Swedish naturalists who have been lost on Ellesmere Land. Another object is to make a survey of north and west coasts of Ellesmere Land. It is proposed the party sail by vessel to Baffin's Bay via Davis Strait and the great northwest passage. The terminus of the exploration will be over 2,000 miles distant from Newfoundland, and about 200 miles further north than the point reached by the Parry expedition. The expedition is under the U. S. geological survey, it being put on foot by American capitalists. The sum of $50,000 has been subscribed towards the exploration. Mr. Tyrrell has not, as yet, accepted the offer to undertake the trip, but there is little doubt he will accept. It is learned he has the permission of the dominion government to take it up if he wishes to do so.

Ottawa, Jan. 17—In the exchequer court yesterday, before Justice Burbidge, the case of John Ross et al v. the Queen was argued. This is a large claim for extras upon a contract for the construction of a portion of the Intercolonial railway, amounting in all to $231,806; judgment was reserved.

During the past week Douglas Stewart, inspector of penitentiaries, visited Alexandria for the purpose of purchasing the site chosen for the new reformatory. As the parties from whom it is intended to purchase the land asked what is considered an exorbitant rate, the government will proceed to expropriate in the ordinary way.

The Sir John Thompson testimonial is being augmented daily and now reaches about $25,000.

About sixty extra hands are at work at the printing bureau on the dominion voters' list.

Hon. Mr. Foster left for Toronto tonight. He will be joined there by Messrs. Patterson and Montague, and will with them address meetings at Galt, St. Marys and Listowel. Hon. Mr. Haggart goes west tomorrow, the meetings to be continued in Western Ontario all week.

Petitions praying for parliamentary action on the school question in favor of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba was being signed in all Roman Catholic churches today.

Lady Thompson goes to Toronto this week house hunting. She will be the guest while there of Sir Frank Smith. Subsequently her ladyship will visit Hamilton as the guest of Senator and Mrs. Sanford.

The revised lists for Charlotte have been received.

THE RING.

Connolly Easily Knocks Out Welch.

Boston, Jan. 28.—Eddie Connolly, the St. John featherweight, who has been heralded as the coming champion for the past year defeated Billy Welch of Brooklyn in five rounds at the Suffolk Athletic club meeting last evening. This was the first time Connolly had boxed in this city, all his contests having been fought in his native city. He is built on the greyhound plan, and is a good hitter with both hands.

Connolly had the advantage in height, reach and weight. He had no trouble in landing either right or left when and where he pleased, and did not receive more than three or four good blows in return.

Connolly's style of boxing is similar to that of Billy Smith, who is matched to box Joe Walcott at Music Hall on March 1. Welch had a close call from receiving his quietus in the first round, the gong saving him.

In the third round he had another close shave, the gong saving him again, and near the close of the fifth he stopped. Another punch probably would have settled him.

During the five rounds Welch was sent down about fifteen times, but always came up with a smile. The spectators were satisfied when Welch stopped, for he never had a chance of winning.

There were many St. John people present.

The contest was all one sided. Connolly could have done him up in one round.

Griffin says Connolly is a wonder and can beat the best of them now. He would like to have a go with him.

Billy Smith and Jack Power were behind Connolly.

Your correspondent called on Connolly and Power at the American house tonight, but they had retired and could not be seen. Power is delighted with the impression that Connolly has made.

TAKEN IN.

"If I live long enough," he said moodily, "I hope I'll get over being a natural mark for any bunco steerer that happens to be loose."

"What's the matter?"

"I concluded I'd have to economize, so I sent 50 cents to a man who said that was all he'd charge to tell me how to make a little money go a long way."

"And what did he tell you?"

"He simply wrote: 'Send 5 cents by express to San Francisco.'"—Washington Star.

RECIPE FOR HOARHOUND CANDY.

A good hoarhound candy may be made at home in the following way. Boil two ounces of dried hoarhound, which can be procured at the druggist's, in a pint and a half of water until its flavor is extracted—that is, for about thirty minutes. Strain until perfectly clear. Add to it three and a half pounds of brown sugar, and boil over a quick fire until the syrup will harden when a little of it is dropped in cold water. Pour into a buttered pan, and cut in squares when it is partly cooled.

England boasts electrical bicycles.

A railroad mile contains 2,500 ties.

GRANGER CONDITION POWDER
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Poultry. The Best on Earth.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Catholic Members of Labor Societies Should Abhor Violence.

Divorce is Especially Hostile to Prosperity of Families and States.

Integrity in Politics, Moderation in Journalism, Morality in Life, and the Interests of Religion Above All.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Dr. Rooker, the secretary to Mgr. Satolli, this afternoon made public the long expected encyclical from the Pope. It is a document of about nine thousand words. The most interesting parts, from a newspaper view, are those relating to Mgr. Satolli and the papal legation, defining the Pope's attitude on labor and workingmen and certain references to the press. The Catholic University is dwelt on at length, and considerable space is devoted to the interest the Catholic church has always taken in America and its institutions. The encyclical in substance is as follows:

To our Venerable Brethren, the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States of North America:

Leo XIII., Pope:

Venerable Brethren—Health and apostolic benediction. We traverse in spirit and thought the wide expanse of ocean, and although we have at other times addressed you in writing—chiefly when we directed encyclical letters to the bishops of the Catholic world—yet we have now resolved to speak to you separately, trusting that we shall be, God willing, of some assistance to the Catholic cause amongst you.

To this we now apply ourself with the utmost zeal and care, because we highly esteem and love exceedingly the young and vigorous nation, in which we plainly discern latent forces for the advancement alike of civilization and Christianity. Not long ago, when your whole nation, as was fitting, celebrated with grateful recollection and every manifestation of joy the completion of the fourth century since the discovery of America, we too commemorated together with you that most auspicious event, sharing in your rejoicings with equal goodwill. Nor were we on that occasion content with offering prayers at a distance for your welfare and greatness. It was our wish to be in some manner present with you in your festivities. Hence, we cheerfully sent one who should represent our person.

Not without a good reason did we take part in your celebration. For when America was as yet an unborn babe, uttering in its cradle its feeble cries, the church took her to her bosom. Columbus, as we have elsewhere expressly shown, sought as the primary fruit of his voyages and labors to open a pathway for the Christian faith in the new lands and new seas.

Keeping this thought constantly in view, his first solicitude, wherever he disembarked, was to plant upon your shore the sacred emblem of the cross. Wherefore, like the ark of Noah surmounting the overflowing waters, bore the seed of Israel, together with the remnants of the human race, and thus did the barks launched by Columbus upon the ocean carry into regions beyond the seas, as well the germs of mighty states as the principles of the Catholic religion.

This is not the place to give a detailed account of what thereupon ensued. The very names newly given to so many of your towns and rivers and mountains and lakes teach and clearly witness how deeply your beginnings were marked with the footprints of the Catholic church. Nor, perchance, did the fact which we now recall take place without some design to Divine providence. Precisely at the epoch when the American colonies, having, with Catholic aid, achieved liberty and independence, coalesced into a constitutional republic, the ecclesiastical heirarchy was happily established amongst you, and at the very time when the popular suffrage placed the great Washington at the helm of the republic the first bishop was sent by apostolic authority.

The well known friendship and familiar intercourse which existed between these two men is in evidence that the United States ought to be conjoined in concord and amity with the Catholic church. And not without cause; for without morality the state cannot endure. But the best and strongest support of morality is religion. And facts have been brought to our notice, whereby we are animated with hope and filled with joy; namely, that the numbers of the secular and regular clergy are steadily augmenting; that pious sodalities and confraternities are held in esteem; that the Catholic parochial schools for imparting Christian doctrine and summer schools are in a flourishing condition; moreover, associations for mutual aid, for the relief of the indigent, for the promotion of temeperate living, add to all this the many evidences of popular piety.

Te main factor, no doubt, in bringing things into this happy state, were the ordinances and decrees of your synods. But, moreover, thanks are due to the equity of the laws which obtain in America and the customs of the well ordered republic. For the church amongst you is free to live and act without hindrance. Yet. though all this is true, it will be very erroneous to draw the conclusion that in America is to be sought the type of the most desirable status of the church, or that it would be universally lawful or expedient for state and church to be as in America, dissevered and divorced.

The fact that Catholicity with you is in good condition, nay, is even enjoying a prosperous growth, is by all means to be attributed to the frequency with which God has endowed his church; in virtue of which, unless men or curcumstances interfere, she spontaneously expands and propagates herself.

But she would bring forth more fruit if, in addition to liberty she enjoyed the favor of the laws and the patronage of the public authority. For our part, we have left nothing undone, so far as circumstances permitted, to preserve and more solidly establish amongst you the Catholic religion. With this intent, we have, as you are well aware, turned our attention to two special objects; first, the advancement of learning; second, a perfecting of methods in the management of the church affairs. There already indeed existed several distinguished universities; we, however, thought it advisable that there should be one founded by authority of the apostolic see and endowed by us with all suitable powers, in which Catholic professors might instruct those devoted to the pursuit of learning.

By a letter, therefore, dated the seventh of March, in the year of our Lord 1889, we established at Washington a university for the instruction of young men desirous of pursuing advanced courses. To the bishops we entrusted the task of providing a suitable course of studies and supervising the discipline of the students; and we conferred the office and authority of chancellor, as it is called, upon the archbishop of Baltimore. and by divine favor, a quite happy beginning was made. Thanks to the liberality of a pious priest, a new building has been constructed in which young men, as well clerically and lay, are to receive pious instruction in the natural sciences and literature.

From our knowledge of the Americans we are fully confident that the example set by this noble man will incite others of your citizens to imitate him; they will not fail to realize that liberality exercised towards so great an object will be repaid by the very greatest advantage to the public.

We wish to commend to your affection and to the generosity of your people the college which our predecessor, Pious IX., founded in this city, for the ecclesiastical training of young men from North America, and which we took care to place upon a firm basis by a letter dated the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1884.

You yourselves can testify that during its brief existence, it has sent forth a very large number of exemplary priests, some of whom have been promoted for their virtue and learning to the highest degrees of ecclesiastical dignity. The love we cherish toward your nation moved us to turn our attention, at the very beginning of your pontificate, to the convocation of a third plenary council of Baltimore. We ratified, by apostolic authority, the degrees of the prelates assembled at Baltimore. Wherefore, venerable brethren, if we make acknowledgement of your activity in these matters, we are fully sensible that so great a harvest of blessings could by no means have so rapidly matured, had you not exhorted yourselves each to the utmost of his ability sedulously and faithfully to carry into effect the statutes you so wisely framed at Baltimore.

When the council of Baltimore had concluded its labors, the duty still remained of putting, so to speak, a proper and becoming crown upon the work. This, we perceive, could scarcely be done in a more fitting manner than through the establishment by the apostolic see of a delegation. Accordingly, as you are aware, we have done this. By this action, as we have elsewhere intimated, we have wished to certify that America occupied the same place and rights as other states, be they ever so mighty and imperial.

In addition to this we have had in mind to draw more closely the bonds of duty and friendship which connect you and so many thousands of Catholics with the apostolic see. In fact, the mass of the Catholics understood how salutary our action was destined to be; they saw, moreover, that it accorded with the usage and policy of the apostolic see. For it has been, from the earliest antiquity, the custom of the Roman pontiffs, in the exercise of the divinely bestowed gift of primacy to administration of the Church of Christ to send forth legates to Christian nations and peoples. And they did this, not by an adventitious, but an inherent right.

For "the Roman pontiff, upon whom Christ has conferred ordinary and immediate jurisdiction, as well, over all and singular churches, as over all and singular pastors and faithful," since he cannot personally visit the different regions and thus exercise the pastorate office over the flock entrusted to him, finds it necessary, from time to time, in the discharge of the ministry imposed on him, to dispatch legates into different parts of the world according as the need arises; who, supplying his place, may correct errors, make the rough ways plain, and administer to the people confided to their care increased means of salvation.

But how unjust and baseless would be the supposition, should it anywhere exist, that the powers conferred on the legate are an obstacle to the authority of the bishops sacred to us. More than to any other are the rights of these whom the Holy Ghost has placed as bishops to rule the Church of God. That these rights should remain intact in every nation in every part of the globe, we both desire and ought to desire, the more so, since the dignity of the individual bishops is by nature so interwoven with the dignity of the Roman pontiff, that any measure which benefits the one necessarily protects the other.

My honor is the honor of the universal church. My honor is the unimpaired vigor of my brethren. Then am I truly honored when to each due honor is not denied. Therefore, since it is the office and function of the apostolic delegate, with whatever powers he is vested, to execute the mandates and interpret the will of the pontiff who sends him, far from being of any detriment to the ordinary power of the bishops, he will rather bring an accession of stability and strength. His authority will possess no slight weight for preserving in the multitude a submissive spirit, in the clergy discipline and due reverence for the bishops, and in the bishops natural charity and intimate union of souls. And. since this union naturally consists mainly in harmony of thought and action, he will no doubt bring it to pass that each of you shall persevere in the diligent administration of his diocesan affairs; that one shall not impede another in matters of government; that one shall not pry into the conduct of another; finally, that with no disagreements and mutual esteem maintained, you may all work together with combined force to promote the glory of the American church and the general welfare.

Another consideration claims our earnest attention. All intelligent men are agreed, and with ourself have, with pleasure, intimated it, that seems destined for greater things. It is our wish that the Catholic church should not only share in, but help to bring about this prospective greatness, and we ardently desire that this truth should sink day by day more deeply into the minds of Catholics; namely, that they can in no better way safeguard their individual interests and the common good, than by yielding a hearty submission and obedience to the church.

As to Catholics entering societies of workingmen, the encyclical says: "Now, with regard to entering societies, extreme care should be taken not to be ensnared by error. And we wish to be understood as referring in a special manner to the working classes who assuredly have the right to unite in associations for the promotion of their interests, a right acknowledged by the church. It is very important to take heed with whom they are to associate, else while seeking aids for the improvement of their condition, they may be imperilling far weightier interests. Any society which is ruled by the survile persons who are not steadfast for the right and friendly to religion, is capable of being extremely prejudicial to the interests as well as of individuals as of their community, beneficial cannot be.

In conclusion, therefore, remain firm; shun not only those associations which have been openly condemned by the judgment of the church, but those also in which the opinion of intelligent men and especially of the bishops, are regarded as suspicious and dangerous; nay, rather unless forced by necessity to do otherwise, Catholics ought to prefer to associate with Catholics, a course which will be very conducive to safeguarding of their faith.

As presidents of societies are formed among themselves, it would be well to appoint priests or upright laymen of weight and character, guided by whose counsel, they should endeavor peacefully to adopt and carry into effect such measures as may seem most advantageous to their interests, keeping in view the rules laid down by us in our encyclical Rerum Novarum.

Let them, however, never allow this to escape their memory—that whilst it is proper and desirable to assert and secure the rights of the many, yet this is not to be done by a violation of duty, and that these are very important duties; not to touch what belongs to another, not to hinder any one to dispose of his services when he pleases and where he pleases. The scenes of violence and riot which were witnessed last year in your own country, sufficiently admonished you that America, too, is threatened with the audacity and ferocity of the enemies of public order. The state of things, therefore, bids Catholics to labor for the sanctity of the commonwealth and for this purpose to obey the laws, abhor violence and seek no more than equity of justice demands.

Divorce is the fruitful cause of mutable marriage contracts; diminishes mutual affection; it supplies a pernicious stimulus to unfaithfulness; it is injurious to the care and education of children; it gives occasion to the breaking up of domestic society; it scatters the seed of discord among families; it lessens and degrades the dignity of women, who incur the danger of being abandoned when they subserved the lust of their husbands. And since nothing tends so effectually as the corruption of morals to ruin families and undermine the strength of kingdoms, it may easily be perceived that divorce is especially hostile to the prosperity of families and states.

As regards civil affairs, experience has shown how important it is that the citizens should be upright and virtuous. In a free state, unless the people be repeatedly and diligently urged to observe the precepts and laws of the gospel, liberty itself may be pernicious. Let those of the clergy, therefore, who are occupied with the instruction of the multitude treat plainly this topic of the duties of citizens, so that all may understand and feel the necessity, in political life, of conscious self-restraint and integrity; for that cannot be lawful in public which is unlawful in private affairs.

Concerning the press, the encyclical says: We are aware that there are already in this field many men of skill and experience, whose diligence demands words of praise rather than of encouragement. Nevertheless, every effort should be made to increase the number of intelligent and well-disposed writers, who take religion for their guide and virtue for their constant companion. And this seems all the more necesary in America on account of the familiar intercourse and intimacy between Catholics and those who are estranged from the Catholic name, a condition of things which certainly exacts from our people great competition and more than ordinary firmness.

Let these men seriously reflect that their writings, if not positively pejudicial to religion, will surely be of slight service to it, unless it concord of minds they all seek the same end. Let them be mindful of their duties and not overstep the proper limits of moderation. The bishops are to be obeyed and suitable honor be given to their magnitude and the dignity of their position.

The encyclical gives special attention to the Catholic university and accords it the warmest papal encouragement. In particular the Pope speaks of the noble act of Father McManus of the University in giving the funds necessary to establish the school of philosophy. To the university and review of the history a large part of the encyclical is devoted.

The encyclical in treating of marriage, says: "The Christian dogma of the unity and indissolubility of marriage supplies the firmest bond of safety, not merely to the family, but to society at large."

The encyclical closes as follows: Our thoughts now turn to those who dissent from us in matters of Christian faith, and who shall deny that, with not a few of them, dissent is a matter rather of inheritance than of will. Surely we ought not to desert them, nor leave them to their fancies, but with mildness and charity draw them to us, using every means of persuasion to induce them to examine closely every part of the Catholic doctrine and to free themselves from preconceived notions. In this matter, if the first place belongs to the bishops and clergy, the second place belongs to the laity, who have it in their power to aid the apostolic efforts of the clergy by the probity of their morals and the integrity of their lives. Great is the force of example, particularly with those who are earnestly seeking the truth, and who from a certain inborn virtuous disposition are striving to live an honorable and upright life, to which class very many of your fellow citizens belong. If the spectacle of Christian virtues exerted the powerful influence over the brethren, blinded as they were by inveterate superstition, which the records of history attest, shall we think it powerless to eradicate error in the case of those who have been initiated into the Christian religion. Finally, we cannot pass over in silence those whose long continued unhappy lot implores and demands succor from men of apostolic zeal.

We refer to the negroes as found in America, the greatest portion of whom have not yet dispelled the darkness of superstition. Meanwhile as a presage of heavenly graces and a testimony of our benevolence, we most lovingly in the Lord impart to you, venerable brethren, and to your clergy and people, our apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the sixth day of January, the Epiphany of the Lord, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and sent out for pontifical.

(Signed), LEO. P. P. XIII.

SPURIOUS TEAS.

Are Rejected at New York and Sent to Canada.

"A movement of decided interest to tea importers, jobbers and brokers is on foot to have a more uniform inspection of teas," says the New York Journal of Commerce. Appraiser Bunn on Saturday returned from Washington, where he had been conferring with Mr. Hamlen, the assistant secretary of the treasury, as to the best means to prevent the importation of spurious teas into this country. Mr. Bunn, when questioned, said that tea importers in this city and, in fact, merchants all over the country, were interested in the overthrow of spurious teas, and the final action of the secretary of the treasury. "I have," he said, "been seeking a uniform action at all points, and have been working in harmony with the appraiser at Chicago. What teas we have condemned have been shipped to Canada and to a great extent were reimported via Chicago. By virtue of the provisions in the statute certain consignments are allowed to pass exterior ports and examined at the port of destination.

The tea inspectors claim that we are getting purer and better teas than we did thirty years ago. An inspector in the department said on Saturday: "The law prohibits the importation of any teas for sale adulterated with spurious leaf, or with exhausted leaves, or which contains an admixture of chemical or other delecterious substances as to make it unfit for use. From every lot of the imported a sample is taken by the examiner and tested. If it does not come up to the standard, merchants are notified and they can then have the consignment re-examined by three experts, one for themselves, one for the government and another that both may select. Such teas were formerly shipped to Canada and then smuggled back into the United States; but restrictive laws have recently been passed by Canada, similar to those in vogue in European countries and our own.

"During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, about 34,000 cases, or more than 1,000,000 pounds of tea were rejected at this port.

"The only way to stop importations of spurious tea is to outlaw them. The teas rejected are for the most part what are known as Pingsuey teas, which are grown in that part of China south of Shanghai, and called Ningpoo country."

TROUSERS THAT PROVED A TRAP

Anecdote by the Retired Burglar, Who Lifted More Than He Could Carry Away.

"I went one night," said the retired burglar, "into the room of a man who had his clothes stacked up on a chair alongside the bed, with the trousers thrown on top in a careless sort of way, as though he had been too tired or too lazy to straighten them out. The right-hand pocket looked inviting and I reached into it. There was a pocketbook there, but when I tried to pull it out my hand was held on the sharp points of a dozen wires.

You've seen some mousetraps with little cone-shaped wire tunnels for the mouse to run his head into? He can get his head in easily enough. But when he wants to pull it out the ends of the wires stick into his head and neck and hold him. Well, this man had fixed up a contrivance like that in his pocket. I could have freed myself by taking a little time and using a little more patience, but I said to myself: 'Why not carry the trousers off and take my time about it?' I gathered them up and started. It was a mistake. I hadn't gone six feet before I felt a little tug, and the points were pulled into my hand deeper than ever. Of course, I knew at once what it all meant. There was a cord attached to one of the trouser legs, and the other end of it was tied to the man's hand, and that was what I had brought up against.

"He was out of bed in a minute. I made a bluff at him, but hampered as I was with practically only one hand I really wasn't in it at all, and in less than two minutes he had me tied up waiting for the police."—New York Sun.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.