



CAPEL ON THE BLUE LAWS.

The Monsignor gives his Views on Sunday Observance.

A reporter of the N. Y. Star, calling upon Monsignor Capel, found the reverend gentleman busily engaged packing away such things as he proposed taking with him to Chicago, for which city he departed last evening.

"From the Star?" said he. "Be seated; I'm very busy, very; but as the American press have generally treated me with great courtesy I always try to reciprocate."

"Now, what are the facts in the case?" A party of anarchists at the beginning of this century not content with desecrating our churches in France, especially in Paris, sought also to divide the traditions of Christianity by opening all shops and cafes in that town.

"Then there is the Scotch Puritanical Sabbath, the other extreme of the Sunday question, which is claimed to be modeled on heavenly principles, but as a friend of mine once said: 'If heaven is anything like the Scotch Sunday, God keep me from ever seeing it!'"

"The idea of music in the parks I heartily approve of. Music serves to relax, to elevate the mind. Works of art, such as are found in first-class museums, also serve to educate the masses, while closing the public libraries all day on the Sabbath deprives the laboring classes of a pleasure they can only afford time to indulge in on that one day out of seven."

"The laboring man," continued Monsignor Capel with considerable warmth, "for his six long days has for a bare subsistence toiled in the sweat of his brow to earn wealth for his employers, should receive from the latter the opportunity to breathe God's free air or partake of his gifts at least during one-seventh of his laborious and weary life. I am heart and soul for the laboring man, and consider those who sit in their velvet-cushioned seats and strive to curtail my poor friends of their legitimate enjoyments, as social parasites who mistake their own selfish views on the rights of others for the law of God and man; but God forbid such views should become the law of free America."

"Would not the keeping open of the places you mention involve labor on the part of the employees, which they might consider unjust and unnecessary?"

opposed to any desecration of the Lord's day, and I know of none worse than the opening of saloons and shops or theatres of a secular character to tempt the people from their devotion in the early day, and from their legitimate amusements of the evening, or from their home firesides.

BLAINE'S RELIGION.

THE RESPONSE OF HIS MOTHER TO A TOAST.

(From the Washington Capital.)

Speaking of Blaine reminds me, said a friend the other day, of a prophetic remark I once heard his mother make at a dinner party in Augusta, where his remarkable success in life furnished the subject of a toast. It was just after he had been elected to Congress, and a party of army officers and old friends were relating to each other the various stages of his rapid rise in life and the wonderful eloquence and ability which he possessed.

"Mother, don't you hear? They are waiting for you to respond." Then, with a long sigh, she looked up, lifting the glass to her lips and drank. When the glasses were set down, she turned to the company, saying in her quiet, impressive way, "I drank to my son's worldly success, though I had far rather it had been to welcome him to the faith of his mother. James is a good son, a good son to me, but he craves power. I said to him when we parted, the very last thing, 'My son, don't let ambition eat your soul away.'"

THE BIRTHPLACE OF CHOLERA.

The Terrible Disease Distributed by Pilgrims from Hardwar and Mecca.

The only countries upon the globe to which cholera has not been carried are the islands of the South Pacific, Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of the North Atlantic, and the western coast of South America. These localities are all separated from India by a wide expanse of ocean, and have no commercial intercourse with that country.

Cholera has not become permanent outside of India, although it is seldom absent from some of the provinces of Hindustan. From its birthplace in the delta of the Ganges, the disease has effected a permanent lodgment in the provinces of Bengal, Malabar and Bombay, while in the provinces that lie to the west and northwest, such as Raptanah and Punjab, it occurs only as an epidemic, developing after great religious gatherings.

Hardwar, in the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya Mountains, is the great nursery of cholera. It never originates there, but has annually been developed there during the great Hindoo festivals. Of these festivals Hindwar is cursed with two, and they draw together a great concourse of people from every portion of the Indian empire. At some of these festivals as many as 3,000,000 devotees have assembled, but of late years the numbers have fallen off. Hardwar having lost its sacred prestige from the fact that some of the holy waters of the Ganges have been profanely diverted into a canal constructed by English authorities.

There immense numbers of human beings gather upon a bare, sandy plain on the banks of the Ganges, massed like herds of swine, without means of sanitary protection. The earth and air, as well as the water, are polluted, and the odor from the camp is perceptible for many miles. Day and night the devotees pour through the great thoroughfares of the country to and from the festival in parties of from 10 to 500, following so closely as to make an almost continuous procession. Ninety-five out of every 100 are on foot, but occasionally some great nabob sweeps past with an enormous retinue, in a rajah with his caravan of elephants, camels, horsemen, and swordsmen passes in all the grandeur and confusion of Indian royalty. They ride over the poor wretches who lie on the ground, trample them down, and hurl imprecations upon them for blocking the way. Some march hundreds and some thousands of miles to engage in the festivals and to bathe in the sacred river. Many die on the way, and all arrive lame and gaunt from hunger and fatigue, with their feet bound up in rags and their scanty clothing covered with blood and dust. They rush into the river as soon as they arrive, and drink the water as fast as they can scoop it up in their hands.

sick and lame, but stagger along until the weak fall by the roadside to die. Their bodies lie thickly along the journey uncovered. Some drag their weary limbs until they reach a village, where they drop and lie in masses, blocking up the streets, until they get strong enough to move forward, or die of starvation and disease.

It is impossible to calculate the number that perish. The Bishop of Calcutta estimates it at about one in five, and those who do not die on the journey carry the germs of disease home with them, scattering pestilence along their path. Thus the cholera is started on its periodical march around the world.

No great Asiatic pestilence has ever scourged the East and allowed the cities of Arabia to escape. The pilgrims to Mecca and the commercial caravans to Damascus carry death in their train under any quarantine that can be devised, but the attempts to establish quarantine are weak, ineffectual and spasmodic.

The Holy City of Mecca is another great distributing point for cholera; in fact, it is a sort of clearing house for all sorts of infectious diseases. In 1867, it is said, 20,000 pilgrims died there of cholera in six days, and the city for centuries has been the focus of plagues, which have been brought from all directions, and thence distributed by returning pilgrims over three continents.

For many centuries there has been an incessant stream of pilgrims to and from Mecca. To be present at the Kourban Bairam is the great aim and end of Mohammedan life, and to reach there hundreds of thousands abandon homes and property, and undertake perilous and exhausting journeys. From the North Atlantic and Mediterranean shores of Africa, from Timbuctoo and Western Africa, from Siberia, from the Danube and the Sea of Azof, from the western provinces of China, from the cities of Europe, and from the most remote Mohammedan settlements, constant processions of pilgrims are passing to and from Mecca; for this pilgrimage, at least once in a lifetime, is binding on all true Mohammedans, and he who dies without having made it might as well have been a Jew, a Christian, or a dog.

The return of one pilgrimage is never accomplished from any of the larger settlements before another is on the move. They arrive in great caravans, and the misery and hardships they endure are equal to those suffered by the Hindu devotees. Some come by sea to Jedda upon the native vessels, which are saturated with infectious poisons. Each passenger receives only sufficient space to squat upon. The intense heat of the day, the miasmas of the night, privations of all sorts, the want of sleep and food and exercise induce a physical condition but little short of death. Many die on board the vessels, but the most have strength enough left to drag themselves to the Holy City. Those who go by land and on foot suffer even worse.

Having arrived at Mecca without rest or food, the pilgrims enter at once upon their religious duties. The first is to visit the Kaaba, the Holy Temple, and the tomb of Ishmael, upon which rests the stone let down from heaven. Upon the arrival at the Kaaba all drink and perform their ablutions in the well of Zem Zem.

The water is tepid, salty, and milky in color. It might have been pure once, but it has not been so in centuries. No pilgrim ever quits Mecca without carrying a jar of this water away with him, and it is impossible to over-estimate the potency of the Zem Zem spring in spreading cholera and other diseases.

In Mecca all the essentials for an epidemic are constantly gathered, as well as the means for distributing the germs of disease broadcast. The pilgrimages in India and Arabia have received the attention of sanitarians for several years, but no means have yet been found, so strong is the religious sense, to prevent the dissemination of disease by the pilgrims.

"DOWN WITH THE PEERS."

A London Mob Holds a Demonstration—"The Dead March in Saul"—"To the Memory of the House of Lords, 1884"—An Immense Assemblage of People.

LONDON, July 21.—The great liberal trades demonstration in favor of the franchise bill commenced to form about one o'clock, though the leaders of the different organizations had been busy all the forenoon making arrangements, laying out the routes of the different sections, appointing chairmen, marshals, &c. The attendance was immense, nothing like the crowd in the streets having been seen since the day the Princess of Wales arrived after her marriage. All the approaches to the Thames Embankment were thronged, while the space on the embankment itself, between Charing Cross and Westminster, was completely covered, people being present from all parts of the country. The crowds manifested the utmost good humor, and

was indulged in by the spectators, especially when delegates more than usually adorned with ribbons and badges presented themselves. No attempt was made to interfere with the processionists, though traffic was greatly impeded, the streets along the line of march and the bridges over the Thames being packed. At noon the trades unions assembled at Sloan Square, Pall Mall Green, Easton Square, Edington Green, Clerkwell Green, Fitzbury Green, the Oldbick, Blackfriars, and Grosvenor Gardens, and proceeded to the embankment, several thousand agricultural laborers from Kent and Sussex being marshalled at Blackfriars Bridge. Just as the procession started several

LOUD EXPLOSIONS were heard near the government office. The crowd were greatly frightened, and thousands made a rush towards Whitehall, believing the explosions to be due to the dynamite scare, when it was found that they were nothing more than a salute fired by the Horse Guards in honor of the birth of the Duchess of Albany's son. The procession moved in the following order: Mounted farmers, agricultural laborers, provincial deputations, London Trades Council, representatives from printing, bookbinding, paper, iron, metal, clothing, leather, shipping, building, cabinet making, fancy goods and general trades, political clubs, liberal associations, temperance bodies and friendly societies.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION lay along Parliament street, Whitehall, Charing Cross, Pall Mall, St. James street and Piccadilly. Viewed from Hungerford Bridge it presented an unbroken array of human heads, relieved only by the blue banners and trees. The trade societies carried the emblems of their crafts. Among these was a banner borne by the tailors which represented Adam and Eve after the fall. The agricultural laborers were loudly cheered. The Prince and Princess of Wales witnessed the procession from Whitehall. Each section as it arrived at the park marched to the platform assigned to it and the band played until the chairman arrived.

A TOMSTONE was carried in the procession inscribed—"To the memory of the House of Lords—1884." Some of the bands played the dead march in "Saul." The dense mass of spectators interfered with the progress of the procession. It took an hour and a half to clear the embankment and the end of the procession had not left Parliament street when the head had entered the park. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, and other ministers witnessed the procession. They were loudly cheered. When the procession arrived at the park speeches were made and the resolutions previously prepared submitted and adopted. There was a heavy rain towards the close of the meeting.

PROMINENT ON-LOOKERS. The Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief, the Marquis of Hartington and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt viewed the procession as it passed the War Office. They were cheered by members in the procession. People of prominence and note were stationed at various places throughout the route and watched the procession. Lord Randolph Churchill and other well known Tories were at the windows at the Carlton Club rooms and were vigorously hissed. The Marquis of Salisbury's residence in Arlington street was guarded by police. A slight commotion was created there before the arrival of the procession by a man crying,

"DOWN WITH THE PEERS."

Order was quickly restored and no disturbance occurred while the procession was passing. The resolutions prepared for submission to the meeting protest against the rejection of the franchise bill by an irresponsible and unrepresentative House of Lords, express approval of Gladstone's action, and declare the continued existence of the unheeded power of impeding the popular will which the lords exercise is not conducive to the welfare of the people and the peace and prosperity of the country.

UNFORTUNATE GWEEDORE.

Harrowing Description of Numerous Evictions in the Locality.

and here the evictions began. The country is perhaps the most barren and uninviting in Ireland. Such of it as is productive has been made so by the unaided and almost superhuman exertions of the tenantry. Shut off from the outside world by their dark mountains, unable to reach any town or even the slightest note without travelling a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, they live their simple lives, when permitted to do so, in

ABSOLUTE POVERTY, speak what may, indeed, be termed a strange language, and are without a friend, save their parish priest. Among all the tenants whom I met to-day, not a single one could speak a word of English, or understand those who spoke it, and in all the houses in which I have been there was not a sign of the slightest comfort to be detected. Wretched furniture, a poor bed, with ragged and torn bedclothes, or none at all, a rickety dresser, a broken-legged table, a stool; one or two children with clothes hardly sufficient for the sake of decency; lame, faded women and men, too, in rags and tatters; their greatest luxury—stirabout made of charity meal. These were the general characteristics. Evidence of their dependence on charity is not wanting in the fact that last year they received 130 tons of seal potatoes and 39 tons of seal oats, and there was £2,000 distributed among them. Of course, when I speak of money I do not mean that it was given to them as absolute beggars. They received it for work done, being employed for a length of time in making very useful roads through an almost impassable country. For the seed and money they are indebted to various sources, but they are doubly so to their very worthy parish priest, the Rev. Father McFadden. He had but no stone returned in

SEEKING THEIR WELFARE, and has spared no labor in fighting their battles. This morning he was at his post when the sheriff and his force arrived, and he never for a moment deserted it throughout the day. The first house visited was that of John Kelly who owes a year's rent amounting to £1 2s., and costs of the proceedings brought in the courts by the landlord, amounting to £3 15s. 6d. The poor fellow, an old man on the brink of the grave, spoke to the priest, the only one of the crew who could understand him, except a priest, and played Irish speaking policeman, and declared most solemnly that he was unable to pay a penny. After this declaration the sheriff's officers set to work to remove the miserable furniture. The agent, Mr. Houston, took his seat on a large stone close to the doorway with a rifle standing between his knees, and clutched in one hand a parcel of staples and nails, which he afterwards used in fastening up the doors of the house in which

THE PEOPLE HAD BEEN EVICTED. Father McFadden drew the attention of District Inspector Sullivan to the fact that Mr. Houston had his gun in his possession, and wished to know if he was licensed to carry it. The reverend gentleman received but scant courtesy from the inspector at first, but he afterwards condescended to inquire, when it was discovered that Mr. Houston was a magistrate. At length the house was cleared and the door fastened, and we took our march to Michael McGowan's, who also owes a year's rent, and is subject to similar conditions. Here the same process was gone through, and still the same in the cases of Alexander Perry, Neil Mallon, Patrick O'Brien, Owen Curran, John Feeley and Hugh McGeever.

The next house we came to was where we found three tenants under the same roof—Susan McGeever, John McGeever and Charles McGeever. The scene here was positively heartrending. Susan McGeever is an old woman over 80 years of age. She sat doubled up in a corner near the door unable to move except by the assistance of her son, who was obliged to carry her in his arms from place to place. Father McFadden objected most strenuously to her removal. The sheriff begged mercy for her, but the agent would not be moved unless a year's rent, £1 12s., out of the two years' due, were

PAID ON THE SPOT. This could not be done, and the poor woman was carried out of the cabin and laid on the roadside. Here I passed her an hour afterwards crouching at a turf fire with her son and her little grand-children. As the day wore on till three o'clock the last hour came, and fourteen families in all were thrown out on the bleak roadside. It may be here mentioned that although due notice had been given to the poor law authorities not one of the officials put in an appearance to give assistance to a moderate support by their good priest, till the battle has been still further fought, and it is likely the neighbors will erect temporary dwellings on some land they will be most welcome. A striking fact in connection with these cases is that all the tenants evicted to-day or about to be evicted have been in the land court within a week, and the judicial route have not yet been fixed.

IRONCLADS IN COLLISION.

DUBLIN, July 21.—The British ironclads Defence and Valiant collided to-night in Bantry Bay. The Valiant lost several boats, had her bulwarks smashed and many armor plates started. The Defence had a hole eleven feet long and one and a half feet wide stove in her ram. Her foremost compartment is full of water and her bow twisted. She lost her jib-boom and foretop gallant mast. No lives were lost. The captain of the Defence was a vessel of 6,270 tons, commanded by Captain E. J. Pollard; the Valiant is of 6,710 tons, commanded by Captain C. C. F. Knowles. Both belong to the coast guard service.

There have been more than forty failures in Wall street since Jan. 1.

BLAINE ACCEPTS NOMINATION.

His Views on the Tariff, Foreign Policy and the Shipping Interests—A Strong Protectionist Document.

Augusta, Me., July 18.—Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance has just been issued. It begins by saying that in enumerating the issue upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents

DESTROYED TARIFFS ARRANGED FOR PROTECTION, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Congress. It then goes on to discuss the tariff question from a strongly Protectionist point of view, and after reciting the tariff history of the United States up to 1860, says:—After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the Census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars (\$44,000,000,000). This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased 60 per cent, the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent—showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars had been added during these twenty years to

THE INCREDIBLE WEALTH OF THE NATION. These results are regarded by the ablest nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the perils and the cost of a great war and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month surpasses the experience of all other nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present economic system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States since the accession of the Republican party to power. Mr. Blaine then says that the accusation that the revenue produces a large surplus is met by the fact that this surplus goes to the extinguishment of the public debt and the reduction of taxation. As regards the accusation that protection reduces the foreign commerce of the country, he says it is a common error to confound commerce with the carrying trade. He admits that the carrying trade of the United States has decreased since 1860, but maintains that

FOREIGN COMMERCE HAS INCREASED. Mr. Blaine says that the tariff has increased the export trade, fostered agriculture, and benefited the mechanic and laborer. With regard to the foreign policy of the United States Mr. Blaine says:—Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world—at peace upon a sound basis, with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglement in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States. He then goes on to say that the United States should maintain closer relations with the nations of the western hemisphere, and invite them to join in an agreement for international arbitration. He, however, regards the trade with Spanish America as unsatisfactory, because the imports exceed the exports by one hundred million dollars. He thinks the market for United States products in these countries should be enlarged. As to

THE SOUTH, he says that the Democratic party is an enemy to southern prosperity, because invoking southern political consolidation. He praises the civil service of the United States under all administrations, and inferentially endorses the present civil service law. With regard to the shipping interest, he says: The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of landholders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the Public Domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so.

It is claimed that the Colorado grass crop will be worth \$30,000,000 this year.