

and to wonder at the porphyrization and wick- edness of this generation.

The next day, the next, the next, and the next without any news from the outside world. Diggs asked the soldier, who brought their mess twice a day, at each visit, what their mess was to him, the soldier on each occasion answering that he did not know.

Diggs had grown despondent; his round, red face had become pale and attenuated, and his little gray eyes had lost even their silly twinkles. He thought of all the imprisoned heroes and martyred saints he had ever read of, and finally he came to imagine himself a hero, and determined that when he was released he would write a book on prison life, relating his own experiences. As an author, he certainly would achieve fame. If only he could have pen, ink and paper, he would have done so long ago.

Mr. Diggs thought, if he could only have a pen, he could portray himself as a hero. He was half per- suaded to become a novelist, anything in prosa or in poetry, he had had enough of the world as he had not yet been ordered out of that. As he had not yet been ordered out of that, Mr. Diggs hopes began to rise in his breast, and already he felt half ashamed of the weakness he had displayed.

On the fifth day after his arrival at the prison, he was called to the door. It was not more than ten o'clock in the forenoon. Half a dozen soldiers, headed by a sergeant, were waiting outside the prison. He was ordered to come out, and once more stood in the open air. He was marched at once to Colonel Holdfast's headquarters in the Court House at Slogtown. Colonel Holdfast, two other Colonels, Major Fleming, and another officer were sitting in the place, which was occupied by civil judges in times of peace. An awful silence seemed to pervade the court-room as Mr. Diggs was marched in. A number of soldiers were lounging about on the seats, and several officers were conferring in whispers. What it meant Mr. Diggs was not long in conjecturing. His knees knocked together, and his head swam as he was placed before the terrible tribunal. The orderly placed a seat for him in front of the officers, and he rather fell into it than sat down.

"If you are Patrick Henry Diggs," said Colonel Holdfast.

"I believe it is," faintly gasped the terrified man.

"You are charged with having deserted from our army and gone over to the enemy. What have you to say to the charge?" asked the colonel.

There was no response. Diggs hung his head.

"What do you say, sir?" demanded the colonel sharply.

"I am not guilty, your honor."

"Here is your name as having enlisted in my own Company B, Abner Tompkins, captain. Is that true?"

"I—I reckon so."

Corporal Grim and Sergeant Swords were called, and both testified that Diggs had been captured under other rebels in the late counter; that, when taken, he was armed and fighting in the rebel cause. Uncle Dan Martin also testified that he had been present at the capture of Diggs, and that he was in arms for the rebel cause.

There was no justifying this time. Mr. Diggs found it all serious business. The officers retired into another room for a few moments' consultation, and returned with their verdict, which Colonel Holdfast read. It was simply the terrible word:

"Guilty!"

"Stand up, prisoner, that sentence may be passed," said the Colonel.

The prisoner did not move. He had fainted outright on hearing the verdict pronounced. The regimental surgeon was present and administered restoratives, and Diggs was held up by two strong soldiers.

"In view," began the Colonel, "of the accumulative and convincing character of the evidence against you, proving you to be a spy, you are condemned to death by a court-martial. Oh, I knew, I always knew I should be killed!" interrupted Diggs, in a feeble voice.

(To be Continued.)

TEN YEARS OF TORTURE.

Mrs. Thomas Acres, of Huntley, Ont., was for ten years a sufferer from liver complaint, after using four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters she was entirely cured, and states that she is like a new woman again.

THE WORSHIP OF SERPENTS.

The small town of Werda, in the kingdom of Dahomey, is celebrated for its Temple of Serpents, a long building in which the priests keep upwards of a thousand serpents of all sizes, which they feed with the birds and frogs brought to them as offerings by the natives. These serpents, many of them of enormous size, may be seen hanging from the beams across the ceiling, with their heads pointing downwards, and in all sorts of strange contortions. The priests make the strange serpents go through various evolutions by lightly touching them with a rod, but they do not venture to touch the largest ones, some of which are big enough to enfold a bullock in their coils. It often happens that some of these serpents make their way out of the temple into the town, and the priests have the greatest difficulty in coaxing them back. The priests are very strict in their crime punishable with death; and if a European were to kill one, the authority of the king himself would scarcely suffice to save his life. Any one killing a serpent unintentionally must inform the priest of what has occurred, and go through the course of purification which takes place once a year.

A FALSE NOTION

prevails with many married ladies that to nurse their own babies is always desirable. This notion is proved false by the improvement, speedily perceptible, produced by Lactated Food in thousands of puny infants that had mother's milk and worse baby foods have made punier.

NOT WITHIN THE ACTS.

Wife—This is the night we go to the theatre, John.

Husband—Yes, my love.

W—What is the play?

H—A melodrama.

W—How many acts?

H—Four.

W—Well, hadn't you better go and see the men you have to see instead of going out at the end of the acts to see them go right in front of your count and enjoyment, as to follow you to the theatre with their affairs, especially when you have your dear wife. It must annoy you terribly, dear, to have to go out and see some man at the end of every act. Go right out, John, and finish our business with them now, for a dear.

H (sighing)—I—I—g—guess I will.—
Boston Courier.

DRESSES DYED WITHOUT RIPPING.

Coloring dresses and any heavy garments can be done without ripping, by using Diamond Dyes. Be careful to have a kettle or a tub moved about.

DOMESTIC READING.

Retreat, silence and detachment are necessary to keep us in meditation.

When hope is disappointed and blasted, submission should be a virtue, not a necessity.

Faith, your promise faithfully to God—and with a full and complete generosity.

Home is the one sweet thing on earth. But home is a bait not of stones, but of hearts.

Practice solid piety and do not be taken up with short-lived devotions, which are only a fitful blaze.

The world is but a huge spider's web, and man the poor, flatteringly caught in its meshes. The devil's banquets never pale.

God sometimes withdraws from the soul all His sweetness and consolation without depriving it of grace.

The world estimates worth at so much per annum; God, by intrinsic values, witnesses it by generous deeds and heroic sacrifices.

A fool can ask more questions than a wise man can answer; but a wise man cannot ask more questions than he will find a fool ready to answer.

Courage that grows from constitution often fails when he has occasion for it; courage which arises from a sense of duty acts in a uniform manner.

Macaulay says that propriety of thought and propriety of diction are commonly found together. Obscurity of expression generally springs from confusion of ideas.

When the devil suggests discouraging thoughts, we must seek help in the remembrance of the blessings, without number, that we have received from God.

The public welfare is too often sacrificed in the interest of personal interests, which are the rich mines, so successfully worked by designing and unscrupulous politicians.

The hero is he who lives in the inward sphere of things, in the True, Divine and Eternal, which exists always unseen to seek under the things of this world; his being is in that which declares that abroad, by act or speech, as it may be, in declaring himself abroad. His life, as we said before, is a piece of the everlasting heart of nature herself; all men's life is—but the weak many know not the fact, and are untrue to it, in most times; the strong, few are strong, heroic, perennial, because it cannot be hidden from them.

THE BROAD AND NARROW WAY.

When hunters want to trap wild beasts, they make a broad passage to the entrance to enter which is fatal. And so far apart are the sides of it at the beginning that a creature is within the boundary before it knows it. And so it is with this broad gate that stands presenting an apparently hospitable but delusive invitation to us all. It is easy to begin a wrong course. There are always temptations strewn upon the path which lead us away from the narrow way. You young men know how wide open stood the gate to your first gross sin when you came to live in the world, away from your fathers and mothers. It is not difficult to begin to be bad, the difficulty comes afterwards. But the gate of discipline is narrow, because you have to make yourself small to get in at it, like Milton's angels that had to diminish their size to enter the Council chamber. It is narrow, inasmuch as you have to leave outside wealth, position, culture, righteousness, self-help, everything that is your own, or you will stick in the aperture like a loaded mule in some narrow doorway. You cannot drive through that narrow gate and carry your own sins and sins of others. The surest way to get in is to go down on your knees. As in those narrow passages for defence which you find in the prehistoric houses on many a Scotch moor, there is only a little aperture leading to a tortuous avenue, along which a man has to crawl on his face; so, if you want to get into the Kingdom of God, you must get down very low, and abandon self, and leave ever so much rubbish outside, for it will let you in, and it will let nothing in but you.

BOSTON IN LUCK.

At the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery in New Orleans, Oct. 11, three of the big prizes were captured by Boston men. Mr. J. H. Ginsburg, who held one tenth of ticket number 13,646, drew one-tenth of the capital prize of \$50,000. Mr. Ginsburg is a young man, nineteen years of age, and lives with his father at 57 Salem street, in quarters that betray a life of hard work and moderate, if not extreme poverty. He is a Russian Jew, a pedler by trade, and has only been in this country a few years. To few men, therefore, could the smile of fortune have been more welcome. The morning the lucky numbers were published Mr. Ginsburg looked them, as he thought, carefully over, but failed to recognize that ticket bearing the luckiest number of all. When his friend, Mr. Finberg, congratulated him later in the day he naturally thought he was joking, and it was no easy matter to convince him of his good luck. However, the pleasant truth sooner or later dawned upon him, and if he should ever doubt it again all he will have to do is to visit the National Bank, where he will find that last week he deposited in them \$7,000 and \$6,000 respectively. The remaining \$2,000 the grateful son presented his father. Little else than Mr. Ginsburg's good fortune has been talked of in the neighborhood of Salem street since the drawing, and it is estimated that over 500 tickets have been bought there for the next date. Mr. John F. Sullivan and another Bostonian each held a tenth of ticket 58,840, which also drew a capital prize, the amount in gold cash received by each being \$2,000. Mr. Sullivan is a poor man, perhaps thirty-five years old, who during the past few years has been without any permanent employment, though during the most of his life he was more or less successful junk dealer. He has been a staunch believer in the Louisiana State Lottery, and has found it a profitable investment before. The other gentleman, whose name we are not at liberty to publish, is the cashier of one of the wealthiest companies in the United States. He has drawn prizes before, though none were so large as the last. He expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with his experience, and considered the Louisiana State Lottery Company as one of the fairest and most honest financial organizations in the country.—Boston (Mass.) Courier, Oct. 30.

WOMEN WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Mrs. John Minton is worth \$2,000,000.
Mrs. Kate Terry is worth nearly \$6,000,000.
Mrs. Thomas A. Scott counts her wealth at \$5,000,000.
Mrs. John Jacob Astor is worth about \$8,000,000.
Mrs. Edwin Stevens, of New York, has \$15,000,000.
Mrs. Henry Green, of New York, is worth about \$10,000,000.
Mrs. Robert Golet, worth \$3,000,000, owes her fortune to hardware.
Mrs. Jayne, the widow of the patent medicine man, is worth \$3,000,000.
Mrs. Martin O. Roberts is the eight millionaire widow of a mining king.
Mrs. Martin Bates was left \$1,500,000 which she has used in dry goods.
Mrs. Joseph Harrison, the widow of the man who built the first railway in Russia, has \$4,000,000.
Mrs. Jane Brown received from her husband's estate about \$4,000,000.
Mrs. Josephine M. Ayer, who gets her money from patent medicine, is estimated to be worth \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.—N. Y. Mail.

MRS. CHAS. SMITH, OF JAMES, OHIO, WRITES

I have used every remedy for sick headache, but I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Pills did more good than all the rest.

"Yes, my child, yes; dun is the future tense of due."

"A watch that won't run doesn't need any chain."

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

LADY CAKE—A pound of sugar, one of flour, a half pound of butter, the whites of sixteen eggs. Rub the butter and the sugar to a cream, add a little of each of the eggs and flour alternately.

GINGER-BREAD—One-half cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one cup of butter, one egg, two-thirds of a cup of hot water, two cups of flour, two-thirds of a teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, one teaspoonful of soda.

LEMON CAKE—Three-fourths of a pound of flour and two ounces of butter rubbed together in a dry state; then add three-fourths of a pound of white sugar, the juice and rind of one lemon and one egg. Bake in small cakes on a tin.

Taffy—Three pounds of tressle, two pounds of moist sugar, one-half pound of butter, flavor with a few drops only of essence of lemon or of peppermint; boil it one and a half hours, watching all the time that it does not boil over, as it is apt to do if not attended to and stirred near the end.

Fig pudding—One-half pound figs, one-half pound bread crumbs, six ounces moist sugar, six ounces b. crust, two eggs, a little nutmeg and a cup of milk. Figs and seat to be chopped very fine; mix all well and steam in a mold or steamer three hours.

Milk frosting—Ten tablespoonfuls sweet milk one and a half cups of sugar; let boil six minutes; take off and stir until quite white; put in a lemon, sprud quickly before getting too hard, wetting the knife in cold water. Very nice.

White cake—One-half cup butter and two cups of sugar, worked to a cream, the whites of seven eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one-third cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, flavor with vanilla, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Ham croquettes—Chop the ham very fine and season with pepper and mustard. With a little flour in hand, make up small balls and dip in beaten eggs, roll in crumbs of bread or cracker, and fry a light brown in hot lard.

Jelly cake—Two cups white sugar, three eggs, one cup lard whipped with a fork until light and smooth, one cup sour cream, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoon cream tartar, 3/4 cups flour. Flavor with essence of lemon.

Cookies—Two heaping cups of sugar, one-half cup of lard, one cup of buttermilk; dissolve one teaspoonful of soda and two of baking powder in the buttermilk, flavor with lemon, four enough to roll easy.

Doughnuts—One egg, one cup sugar, two teaspoonfuls melted lard, one-half cup thick milk, one cup sweet milk, three teaspoonfuls of cream and one-half teaspoonfuls of soda, mix soft.

Sally Lunn gems—One egg, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoon cream tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda. Bake fifteen minutes.

Muffins—One cup of milk, three eggs, small piece of butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two cups of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt. Bake in muffin rings.

HOW TO BECOME HAPPY.

Some good things are heard now and then in the elevated railroad cars, and the advice of a noted physician to a young man who complained of nervousness, loss of vision, night sweats and poor appetite; the other morning is one of them.

"Throw away your cigarettes and eat a good bowl of mush and milk for your breakfast," said the learned doctor, "and you will not need any medicine. Indian corn is essentially an American institution. As the sample food of our country, it is really said to have been ordered by the foundation of this great American Republic. With its product, the hog, it was in the not very remote past almost the sole food supply of the rural districts, and the dishes that can be prepared from its various forms are of much greater value than can be prepared from wheat. Like Sambo's rabbit, it is good to roast, to bake, to boil, and can be fermented and brewed into whiskey, but its stimulating qualities are best preserved by making it into mush. It contains a large amount of nitrogen, has qualities anti-cipating, and is easily assimilated. Though originally the poor man's food, it has come to be the rich man's luxury. It is cheap and healthy, and is recommended by a course of Indian meal in the shape of Johnny cake, hoe-cake, corn or pone bread, and much relieved by copious draughts of pure cow's milk, to which if inclined to dyspepsia a little lime-water may be added, will make a life need a burden well worth the living, and you need no other treatment to correct your nervousness, brighten your vision, and give you sweet and peaceful sleep."—N. Y. Mail.

A DISGRACED MINISTER.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A METHODIST CLERGYMAN OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 16.—A sensation has been created in church circles here by the publication of grave charges against the Rev. Thompson H. Hiltner, pastor of the Loraine Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A secret meeting of the Official Board of that church was held last evening, at which the prosecuting witnesses appeared. The matter was thoroughly discussed and formal charges against the reverend gentleman were filed with Rev. Dr. Hoyt, presiding elder of the district, who called on the members of the church to consider the charges. The charges against Dr. Hiltner cover his ministerial work in this State, Michigan, and New York city. It is alleged that he has for years led a life greatly at variance with his profession and inconsistent with ministerial work. He is charged with each infraction of the code of discipline of the public schools in Sandusky as to compel his resignation. It is also alleged that he was compromised by his associations while pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in New York city in 1867, which necessitated his resignation before the close of his term. In the year following the receipt of his appointment in Ohio, a record shows that the character was "arrested" and referred to a committee for investigation, but the matter was finally dropped. His latest alleged escapade is said to have been at Lakewood, a sort of Ohio Chattanooga on the shore of Lake Erie.

Dr. Hiltner is sixty years of age, married and living with his wife. He has always stood very high in this city and is a fine pulpit orator. At the last church conference he was elected one of the four delegates to the General Conference in New York. He denies the charges.

HILNER'S TROUBLES.—On Friday, Nov. 8, in the parish of St. Antoine Abbey, took place a very large and fashionable wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. Arthur Beaudin, eldest son of Mr. Narcisse Beaudin, of Russellton Flats, and Miss Sarah A. McGill, second youngest daughter of James McGill, Maritimes. Mr. Beaudin is a Catholic, and Miss McGill, a Protestant. The bride and groom were accompanied by a large and distinguished company. Eighty estranges escorted the happy couple from the residence of the bride's father to the church. After Grand Mass the party went for a drive and returned to the bride's home about twelve o'clock, where they partook of a wedding breakfast. After supper had been eaten the breakfast party engaged themselves in dancing and singing. At 10 o'clock p.m. the tables were again laid and over 150 persons sat down. Dancing was again resumed and kept up till after six o'clock next morning, when the happy couple left for the train to enjoy their honeymoon.

At the wedding the handsome and valuable presents; among others were a gold watch and chain from the groom; black walnut bedroom set, sewing machine, parlor stove, china tea set, gold bracelets, a quantity of silverware, such as spoons, pickle stands, cruet stands, knives and forks, fruit baskets, a number of beautiful table linens, fancy lamps, alarm clock, glass ware of every style, etc., etc.

PERSONAL CHARM.

HOW THE DELIBERATE THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT REVEALS THE MIND.

What is the Deliberate method? It is a method of culture of the voice, so as to read and speak in sweetly modulated yet strong and deep tones, and by the same course of training acquire grace and ease and the development of chest and lungs that ensures health and adds to personal charms, the methods employed are worthy investigation.

So thought our reporter, who called upon Mrs. Gray, the noted teacher of Oratory and Physical Culture, at one of our leading hotels. As he entered the room a lady tall and well proportioned came with graceful movement toward him. A well shaped head, crowned with a wealth of iron gray hair, dark, brilliant eyes, beautiful smiling brows, were noted as she approached. When she spoke it was with a voice sweet and low, yet with a wonderful compass.

"What is the secret of this power of vocal expression you seem to have?"

"Secret? there is no secret," laughed Mrs. Gray. "It was when I had one of the sweetest and most successful voices. Any one can acquire a full, resonant voice, that will never tire or grow hoarse. All vocal disabilities may be overcome, hesitation, stammering, stuttering, soon disappear under proper training."

"Does this training affect the physical system?"

"Yes, it will develop the bust to almost ideal perfection. Gentlemen will add four or five inches chest measurement in as many months."

"It is desirable from a point of beauty, then?"

"Yes, ladies gain the roundness of waist, taper of arm and hand, and the perfect poise, ease and grace in movement, that add so much to personal charms."

"Health, I should think, would be benefited, also?"

"Indeed it is. Lung and throat troubles, depression, narrow chests and thin arms are done away, and female weaknesses largely overcome."

"It seems to be a regular panacea."

"No, I am sorry to say that some organs cannot be made good in this way after they have been injured as mine were by a sojourn near a southern swamp. Before I tried physical culture and Warner's safe cure, I was a confirmed invalid, and I have since enjoyed a long life, and it is only a few years since I overcame a serious liver trouble. I owe much to Warner's safe cure, and I do not hesitate to acknowledge it."

"And the consumption tendency?"

"Disappeared after the use of this remedy, and I had learned to breathe. I was able to breathe in such a way as to fill the air-cells, to expand the strong muscles at the base of the lungs, which should do the labor of expelling air. Hence, if kidney disease prevails, the lungs affected by the kidney poisoned blood soon give way."

"Is not this a system of the Deliberate theory?"

"Yes, and I greatly rejoice when the great teacher gave to the world his ideas. They corresponded to those I had long taught, for I am a pioneer in this work, and have devoted life and energy to teaching the world that women may gain vocal accomplishments, health, grace and beauty at the same time by these methods of cultivation."

"You are not teaching?"

"Yes, at the School of Oratory and Physical Culture at Syracuse, N. Y., a permanent institution, now in very successful progress."

OBITUARY.

At Levis, Quebec, on the 8th inst., after a protracted illness, caused by disease of the bone, we regret to record the death of Margaret Bernadette, youngest daughter of Mr. Patrick Moran, and grandchild of the late Rev. Thomas W. Moran, of the same name, of this city, in her 26th month. She was a young lady of very advanced mind, of sedentary habits, and an exemplary Christian. She was very much beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing her, more especially by the pupils of the Sisters' Convent School, of which she was a member, and by her friends, who accompanied her to the good Sister of the convent, repaired to the residence of her bereaved parents to take a last look at the face of their youthful companion, and with tears streaming down their youthful faces, tendered to her beloved sister a written memorial of their heartfelt sympathy at the loss of their young friend, of which letter we subjoin a copy.

"Largely do we share your deep affliction at the loss of your cherished sister Maggie, our loving companion, whom we never imagined would have been snatched from us so soon by that grim messenger death, in the spring time of life, just when she was imparting to others the light of her own faith and good heart. The flowers are still fresh on Mary's altar, which was the object of our dear companion's daily care and the witness of her ardent piety, when like those lovely frail blossoms with which she loved to deck Our Lady's shrine, she gently drooped, and after months of painful suffering she was laid to rest in the better land, where sorrow is unknown. Our regrets, though we possessed every quality that could endear her to our hearts. She constantly edited and charmed us by her great spirit of piety and charity. Long and sadly shall we miss her loving smile. But it is wrong, it is selfish, to wish her back to this sinful world, since her pure heart is now in the bosom of our Heavenly Father, which we feel certain awaited her in Heaven: Let us then humbly bow before the Divine decree, and lovingly resign our dear Maggie into the hands of her beloved Saviour, remembering that the separation is not forever, for one day we shall meet the dear one, when will be the joy of our hearts and the joy of all: Blessed be the dead who die in the Lord."

THE PUPILS OF THE ENGLISH CLASS.

THE WEIGHT OF WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

The modern woman is well ballasted. If she had the wings that go with the celestial qualities the romancers ascribe to her, they had need be of good size and stoutly feathered to lift her and her paraphernalia above the ground.

The writer tried to scale upon her hat and her dress, and she felt the little and loof affair that fit so jauntily over her shoulders and looks as airy and light as the spring morning itself, is no such gossamer. It need weigh next to nothing, but it can and does run as high as 30 pounds. Ten pounds is good average weight for glitter and tinkle enough to make a pauperly of sparkling weight, and she who wears it walks the streets looking like a dewdrop and feeling like a lump of lead.

The long and dignified ragnan that covers the figure from top to toe has possibilities in the way of beads that are not granted for nothing, and it improves them to the full. Forty pounds it is said to weigh; there are fairy tales of fifty, but the writer speaks only where she knows. The bonnet hardly knows the meaning of avoirdupois until it makes the acquaintance of that black lining jet, but then it weighs down the scales in right lordly fashion. Four pounds is little enough for a glittering, beaded crown, and there are loads that submit to eight and ten, and a number that submit to a dozen and a regal diadem. Forty-five pounds has a jettied crown been known to weigh; plus thirty for the wrap and five for the bonnet the sum is a nice little total of eighty pounds for the proverbially delicate American woman to carry about with her on her promenades.—New York Mail and Express.

YOUR CATHOLIC PAPER FIRST.

The Bishop of Goulburn, New South Wales, speaking lately at a banquet, said that it was his desire to see a Catholic newspaper in every Catholic home throughout his diocese. It was only in the thoroughly Catholic journal that all events and circumstances connected with our progress in the United States will present an obstacle to the progress of the Church, were fully and accurately chronicled, and while he did not wish to offer a word of complaint about the local press, he certainly wished it to be known, and wished it to be published, that he considered it to be the duty of every Catholic who could possibly afford it, to take a Catholic paper one penny per week. It was necessary, even for the purpose of reu-

gion itself, that they should have a Catholic press in their midst, so that the affairs of the Church in the Colonies should be placed prominently before the people. He said that Catholics taking good papers of any kind, but he would reject his opinion and give it as a piece of earnest advice as their Bishop, that they should take a Catholic paper and pay for it. His Lordship emphasized the justice and necessity of Catholics paying regularly for the Catholic paper when they received it.

It was unreasonable to expect that they could go on reading and profiting by their Catholic paper without paying the bills when they were sent to them. It was right that the Catholic press should be supported, for it was doing a great work, and every man that took a Catholic paper should make a point of honestly discharging his financial obligation to those that publish that paper, so that the Catholic press might flourish and prosper as it deserves.

JOEY'S AMERICAN SPEECH.

His Reply to a Toast from the New York Chamber of Commerce—He Looks for an Amicable Settlement of the Fishery Question.

New York, Nov. 15.—The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce held to-night at Delmonico's was a great success. Covers were laid for 212, and among those who attended were the president of the chamber, Charles Smith, who presided, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Interior, Lamar, Rev. John Joseph Chamberlain, Governor Hill and Senator Sherman. After the toast of the President had been drunk and responded to by Mr. Lamar, "The Queen of Great Britain" was drunk standing, and then Chauncey M. Depew responded to the toast of "The United States; with a government by the people and for the people. They are the friends of honest labor and the enemies of Anarchism. On proposing the health of Mr. Chamberlain, the president said: "We are very glad to welcome as our guest to-night a gentleman who has always been conspicuous in his friendship for this country. He has come to us representing the government of his country, and has an important diplomatic service in the honor of a question which has been the cause of bad blood between our Canadian neighbors and an important section of our country. It seems to me, gentlemen, that our guest is fully equipped by long business, as well as public experience, to accomplish the desired result. I hold it to be good for our country that the Chamberlain, as Cabinet Minister, as member of Parliament and in private life, officially and unofficially, has shown himself on all occasions to be the strong friend and protector of the sailor. We may be sure that as far as justice will permit his sympathies will be extended to the seaman, who has the largest interest in the settlement of this question."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

Mr. Chamberlain said: "I thank you for the kindly words in which you have introduced me to the chamber, and I assure you I appreciate the honor you have done me in inviting me to share the cordiality of this chamber and representative institution; and, if I may be allowed, I should like to take this public opportunity to say how much I have been touched by the universal kindness with which I have been met since I landed on your shores. It has deepened the feelings of goodwill and regard I always expressed for the people and institutions of this country. (Applause.) The Englishman will always find much to interest him, much to astonish him in your country, but, after all, the differences between us are less than the resemblances (applause), and it is only a new phase of the development of our common civilization, and I am more than ever convinced that the friendship which regards to these two great nations, whose history and traditions are our joint heritage and pride, and their general amity and good will are the guarantee of the prosperity and progress of the world. (Applause.) I am well aware that the kindness with which I have been received here is not the result of any special claim of my own, but it is due to my official position, as well as to the representative and pacific character of the mission I have undertaken. I bring with me also to the fulfillment of my task, I can assure you, the universal sympathy of every Englishman whose opinion is worth being heard. (Applause.) And in the settlement of the task that neither side will permit any open question to remain which might develop into something which might impair the good relations which have existed hitherto between the two countries, which have not been brought so closely together that old prejudices have disappeared and personal interests have given increased respect and consideration and added friendliness, and I do not doubt that we shall be able to settle amicably any differences which may have arisen. I do not look forward to any settlement of the question which we have to discuss which shall give undue advantage to either party. I do not think that all the evils of the fishery question in discussion with the representatives of the shrewdest nation of the world, but if I could I would not do it, for it is not the interest of any great nation to make a settlement which is not satisfactory to all parties concerned. (Applause.) 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