BY W. F. MARVIN.

How bright are the smiles that Religion be-Like the beams of the morning, in beauty it glows.
'Tis the sunshine of youth, and the comfort of age, And its letters are gold upon memory's page.

*Tis a streamlet still flowing to rivers of joy, Torough vales that are glowing beneath a warm There is love in its features; and joy in its

And its breathing a soul-healing virtue impart. Tis a palace of beauty-an Eden of sweets, With perennial flowers in its blushing retreats;

The strength of persussion, the sweetness of BODE. In harmony blend on its eloquent tongue.

'Tis the rainbow of hope o'er reaching the world—
Tis the banner of freedom in beauty unfurled—

Tis the light of the truth, and its rays will im-A halo of holiness over the heart.

Tis the beacon that points to the haven of 'Tis the mariner's chart to the home of the blest—
This the bark that will bear us o'er life's troubled sea.
And the pilot that guides us, dear Jesus, to

BOGUS BIBLES.

The Sacred Text Corrupted.

Strange Freaks of Sectarians.

Useful Facts for Both Catholics and Protestants.

Dr. Andrew Eigar, an English Protestant divine, has recently written a contribution on English Bibles which a writer in the Londen Athenœum has criticised in a manner which exhibits the wonderful tricks played . upon the word of God by those early Protestant sect-makers who thought it easier to make the Bible agree with their sectarian ideas than to try and make their sect agree with the Bible. The writer in the Atheanum BRVS :

Dr. Edgar tries to show how the dissatisfaction with one version led to the publication of another. He accordingly divides his treatise into eight chapters, discussing in chapter i "The Lollards' Bible," commonly called Wycliff's Bible, 1380, as well as the revision of it by John Purvey about 1388 Chaps. ii and iii., "The References" Bibles," viz, Tyndale's Testament, 1526, revised 1534; Coverdale's Bible, 1535; Matthew's claim Bartholomew Leggat was burnt at B.ble, 1537; Taverner's Bible, 1549; the Smithfield for holding Arian opinions, March Great Bible or Uromweil's Bible, 1539; re- 18, 1611, the very year in which the Authorvised edition with prologue by Oranmer, and therefore called Oranmer's Bible, 1540. Chap, iv., "The Puritans and People's Bibles," etherwise termed the Geneva or Breeches Bible; comprising under this heading, first the New Testament, 1557; second, the Geneva translation of the New Testament with the translation of the Old Testament, 1560, and third, Tomson's revised translation of the New Testament, 1576 timed in a still more intensified form in the Chaps. v. and vi., "The Bibles of the Church displayed in the Churches." No. 1 being the Bible of the Churches." No. 1 being the Bible of the Genevan or Breeches Bible, 1560. As the Churches are the control of the Churches are the control of the Churches. The bitter spirit of nostility and the limit in the times to have known it for five minutes if for no other purpose than to blow these hotel keeper and hack drivers to Kalamazoo. They would skin you alive if they could.

Genevan or Breeches Bible, 1560. As the control of the Churches are the control of the control of the Churches are the control of the control of the Churches are the control of the c Bishops' Bible, first translation 1568; re-vised translation, 1572, and No. 2, the Bible Puritans and of Scotland because of its vised translation, 1572, and No. 2, the Bible of the Catholic Church, New Testament, printed at Rheims, 1582, Old Testament printed at Douay, 1609-10. Chap.; vii., "The National Bible," semetimes called the King's translation, more commonly called the King's constant of the Church of the country.

2 Peter, II., 3, on the words "and through the constant of the Country of the country."

2 Peter, II., 3, on the words "and through the country of the countr thorized Version, 1611; and lastly chap. vill., "The International Bible," commonly called the Revised Version, New Testament, 1881; Old Testament, 1885. This is followed by an appendix in which are discussed (a) Early Scottish Renderings of Scripture; (b)"Modern Scottish Versions of Scripture. (c)"Theography in Geneva and Scotland." in explanation of a statement on p. 187; and (d)"The Word Mass."

THE CATHOLIC BIBLE. Dr. Edgar still repeats the oft exploded notion that the Catholic Church had "a wide-spread horror of Scripture translation, whether accompanied by notes or not and however faultisely executed." He does not seem to know that long before the Reformation every Catholic nation in Europe had versions of the Bible in the vernacular of the

Between 1477, when the first edition of the French New Testament was published at Lyone, and 1535 when the, first French Protestant Bible was published, upward of twenty editions of the Bible in the French vernacular issued from the Catholic press. In Garmany prior to the publication of the first edition of Luther's Bible, 1534, no less than thirty Catholic editions of the entire Scriptures and parts of the Bible appeared in the Garman vernacular. In Italy, the very seat of the Papacy, two editions of an Italian translation of the whole Bible appeared in 1471, and several other editions appeared prior to the Reformation. These facts any student can verify by a visit to the British Museum, where most of the Bibles are to be seen. The proscription and burning of the Bibles in England were therefore not due to a "widespread horror of Soripture transaltions." but were owing to the man who translated it and to

the nature of the version. HOW TYNDALE TAMPERED WITH THE RIPLE It was the greatest hindrance to the circulation of the Scriptures in the vernacular of England that the man who first undertook to translate the Bible at the beginning of the sixteenth century was not only an obscure individual who had neither distinguished himself in the university nor held any re-had charge of the distribution, and of the spensible position in the Church, but was poore and sicke." spensible position in the Church, but was imply a private chaptain who was exceedingly insulting in his manner, of a most violent temper, and unscrupulous in the defence of what he believed to be the truth. In the post-prandial discussions at the common table of his master he repeatedly insuited and abused the great beneficed dignitaries who were guests in the house. The Pope with him was Antichrist, while the monks and friare Were exterpillars, herse lecches, drone bees and draff.

"The parson sheareth, the vicar shayeth, the parish priest polleth, the friar scrapeth, the pardoner pareth; we lack but a butcher to pull off the skin."

These insults to the highest digultaries of the established Church of his country he embodied in the prologues and the margins of his is numbered in Roman figures; 3, every chap-

"God now rescausth vs no mears to mercie, Due of mercie receasesh vs to penaunce, that is I into verses, and in which each verse has pre-

THE BEAUTIES OF RELIGION. to wete, holy dedes that make them [the pre-fixed to it its number in Arabic figures. Not later tasts belies, and we their captines, both in enly have all these features been adopted. eoule and body.

In the margin on Exedus, xviii., 21, Tyndale inserts :

"Onre prelates nethere fear God for they preach not His word truely; nor are lesse covetouse the Judas; for they have receased of the devill the kyngdomes of the earth and the glorie thereof, which Christ refused. Mathe 4. These are simply a few of many glosses of this

nature. CHANGING AND CORRUPTING THE TEXT.

Tyndale did not, however, confine his pecullar doctrines to the margin, but he tam-pered with the text itself. Thus he designedly discarded the ancient ecclesisatical terms, such as church, priest, confession, penance, obarity, grace, idols, &c., and substituting for them congregation, senior, knowledging, repentance, love favor, images, &c.; and he introduced those sacred terms where they are most inappropriate, to pour contempt upon the hallowed institutions. whereas Acts xvi., 13, he renders, "The Jupiters priests . . . brought oxen and garlondes vato the churche porche," instead of "unto the gates." Romane, ix., 10, he translates, "To knowledge with the mouth maketh a man safe,' instead of "to confess," 2 Cor. vi., 16, he renders, "Howe agreeth the temple of God with ymages," Instead of idols. No wonder that the prelates resented this designed reproach against the established Uatholic Church and charged Tyndale with handling the word of God deceitfully. "It is so knowen a treacherie of Heretikes," they declare (note en 1 John, v., 21. Rhemes

to translate idola images . . . they doe it of to translate idola images . . . they doe it of purpose to seduce the poore ignorant perple, and to make them thinks that whatsoever in Scriptura is spoken against the idols of the apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Scriptura is spoken against the idole of the Gentiles . . . is meant of pictures, sacred images and holy memories of Christ and His Baints.

It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the King, with the advice of his council and prelates, published an edict, May 25,

that the translation of the Scripture corrupted by William Tyndale . . . should be utterly expelled, rejected, and put away out of the hands of the people, and not suffered to get abroad among his subjects.

CALVIN BURNING BIBLES

The burning of copies was simply in accordance with the custom of those days to commit to the flames the works of opponents, Only a few years before Luther hurnt the books of the canon law and the bull of Pope Leo outside the walls of Wittenberg; and Calvin, in 1552, burned all the copies of Servetus' Bible because he did not think that the marginal notes were orthodox. This is simply in accordance with the claims of the Church, whether Roman Oatholic or Anglican, to rule over the consciences of men, and "I The Prophet exhorteth to praise God for his love to the Church, 5 and for that power which he hath given to the Church to rule the consciences of men." In accordance with this 18, 1611, the very year in which the Authorized Version was published, thus giving s practical explanation of the import of the heading to the Psalm, exilx. The heading, however, was surreptitionally altered in later

MORE SPURIOUS COPIES OF THE SCRIPTURE, The bitter spirit of hostility and the insult

scules, so that it is certaine that he is not the successour of Simon Peter, but of Simon Magnus."

Rev., ix , 11: "And they have a King over them which is the Angel of the bettomless pit," which is Antichrist, the Pope, king of hypocritie's and Satans ambassadour.

Rev., xill., 15: "Worship the image of the beast," that is, "Receive the ordinances and decrees of the seat of Rome and kisse the vilens fote, if he were put there unto."

Rev., xvi., 2: "And there fell a noysome and grienous sore voon the men which had the marke of the beast." "This was like the sixt plague of Egypt, which was the sores, and boiles or pockes : and this reigneth comunly among Canous, monkes, friers, nonnes, Priests and such filthis vermin which bears the marke of the beaste."

These indecent and insulting attacks upon the faith of the Roman Catholic Church in the Bible, which professes to ben faithful translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, account for the origin and nature of the marginal glosses in the Rhemes and Douay Bible.

THE GENEVA BIBLE.

Thought not so insulting, yet equally derisive, are the attacks of the Geneva Bible upon the Episcopal Church. It does not soruple to adept Tyndale's unfair rendering of Acts, xiv., 23, viz., "and when they had or-defined the Elders by election in eneric Ohurch," and remarks in the margin against 'election.'

"The word signifieth to elect by putting up the hands which declareth that ministers were not made without the consent of the people."

On Philip, i., 1, "with the Bisheps and Deacon," the gloss is:

"By bishops here he meaneth them that had charge of the worde and governing, as doctors, pastours, elders, by deacons suche as

That the theological opinions exhibited in the Geneva Bible were derived from Calvin. who was the ruling spirit at Geneva at the time when this version was made, was well known; but that the translation itself is mainly due to a Huguenot French Bible which was published at Geneva a few years prior to the Geneva English Bible has escaped the notice of Dr. Edgar, simply because this fact was unknown to the previous writers on

the history of our English Bibles. In 1553 there was published at Geneva a New Testament in French in duodecime, which was revised by Calvin. This Testament exhibits the following peculiarities: 1, it is preceded by a long epistic by Calvin; 2, every book is broken upinte chapters, each of which translation as part of the Bible. Thus in the ter is preceded by a summary of contents; prologue to Jonah he says: language in which the chapters are divided

but even the five parentheses which occur in the leng and Elaborate French epistic, and the very size of the beek, have been copied by Whittingham, the English Translator, yet Dr. Edgar assures us that "beyond all question Whittingham's version, 1557, is based either on the Great Bible or on Tyndale's Testa-ment, or on both jointly." Three years later, viz., 1556, the entire

Huguenot Bible appeared at Geneva with the same peculiarities. In this edition, however, Oslvin's epistle is emitted, and the New Testament was thoroughly revised, and all the other features of the Huguenot Bible are

For further evidence that the Geneva ver sion derived its inspiration from the flugue-net Bible we refer to the very list given by Dr. Edgar on p. 169 for quite another pur-pose. Here Dr. Edgar gives in two parallel columns extracts to "illustrate the different meanings that verses of Scripture were represented to bear in the great Bible (1540) and Thus Matt., xvi., 18, he translates, "Upon in the Geneva Bible respectively," since it was this rocke I wyll bylde my congregation," the Great Bible which the Geneva translators made the basis of their revision. On carefully comparing this list it will be seen that in the majority of cases where the Geneva version differs from the Great Bible, it agrees with the Huguenot version,—San Francisco Monitor.

> THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE-SOTA AND DAKOTA

Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain-raising region on the continent. Soil richer than the valley of the Nile. Single countries raise millions of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations ship from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain oach year. Abundant Paul, Minn.

IRISH EVICTIONS.

A New Yorker who Witnessed the famous Vandeleur Atrocities.

Some Horrible Sights Described by an Eye Witness.

(From N. Y. Catholic Union and Times).

Major E. J. O'Shaughnessy of this city is well-known in Irich Nationalist circles, and has been prominent in Irish political movements on this side of the water during many years past.

No dinner, or entertainment, or meeting, or debate or anything of a public nature whose object was to help along the cause of Ireland's to prevent the dissemination of spiritual ed liberally but never wanted anything said not be without it; have recommended it to my set forth in the Authorized Version, where the heading to Pesim, oxlix. ran as follows: mined upon seeing what the old world the heading to Pesim, oxlix. ran as follows: mined upon seeing what the old world was like, and anxious especially to visit the land of his fathers—for Major O'Shaughnessy him lalove to the Oburch, 5 and for that power. self was born in this city, while his good sire first saw the light of day in the midst of that warrior stock the Clan O'Shaughnessy, whose headquarters were in Limerick county? He has travelled a good deal since he set out on his journey, and in France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Spain saw all that was worth seeing. In a letter to J. M. Wall, the well-known Nationalist orator of this city, written from Rome, shortly after the presentation of himself and family to the Pope, by whom he was received in private audience, Major O'Shaughnessy says:—I have had a terrible time wrestling with the Italian language, and I would have given the whole of my estate at times to have known it for five minutes if for

the English versions were used to vining established Church of the country.

2 Peter, ii., 3, on the words 'and through constonances shall they with fained wordes make merchandise of you," the marginal make merchandise of you," the marginal beling in the streets.

Done and his called Florence "the city of flowers." We have no flowers except what the old women were selling in the streets.

Our own dear America is as everybody knows become and the city of flowers." We have no flowers except what the old women were selling in the streets.

especially if the comparison be made with any of these old fessilized and down-trodden States of Europe—she is an immensely greater and grander country. The poverty stricken air of everything and the general lack of money among the people is what strikes you most.

We saw the exhibition at Bologna, but it was a magnificent failure. The natives do not go near it because they have to pay a nominal sum for admission. It does not touch the American Institute fair (which is deemed such a trifling

incident in New York that we scarcely speak about it) with a forty foot pole.

In all the countries we have visited so far it is soldiers, soldiers everywhere and scarcely a "cop" to be seen.

Venice is only a city of perpetual flood. Its

venice is only a city of perpetual flood. The streets are under water and there is but one square that amounts to anything. St. Marks. There also is the Palace of the Doges and the Bridge of Suides. The so-called palaces in Italy are nothing but tumble down rookeries. In the "City of the Seven Hills" every other person you meet almost is either a priest or a caldio. The person to respect the The people do not seem to respect the priests in the way you would expect to see them

do in a Catholic country.

The jubilee offerings to the Holy Father which we saw were magnificant. Placed side by side they would reach over three miles. There was every conceivable variety of articles from a wax doll in a glass case to a stuffed

baboon on a tree.

The report sent out by the Associated Press that the Vatican exhibition has been a "finan-cial failure" and therefore it has been closed is nonsense. How could it be a "financial failure" when the public irrespective of creed or nationality were admitted free? Non-Catholics who saw the presents described them as a "wonderful sight" adding that no one should leave Rome. without seeing them. The statement that rats destroyed many of these articles is evually untrue. Everything at the exposition was in perfect order and not a rat to be seen except raticals who are opposed to the church. The Pope and the cleries, who are isalous of the homage which the civilized world has paid to

the Holy Father.

The Grand Prix races outside of Paris were what we regard as the grandest sight we have seen so far.

THE EVICTIONS IN IRELAND. Writing later from the handsome watering place, known as Kilkee, on the west coast of county Clare, Major O'Shaughnessy proceeds to give an account of the horrible deeds that

to give an account of the horrible deeds that have been going on in that landlord ridden county on the land which the heartless Captain Vandeleur claims to own.

"I went to the evictions," he says," in company with the representatives of the Dublin newspapers; and I took my wife and sister along, for I knew the sight would make their hair our, as is did. hair curl, as it did.

The usual form of resistance with boiling

water and so forth was resorted to, but, of course, in vain. The houses of the poor people were leveled to the ground by means of batter-ing rams, worked by the toughest looking lot of out-throat scoundrels from the centres of Orangeism down in the North that I have

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception. beauty of colors, barmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount CLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal: Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

front, and outside cars following with the peo-ple on foot bringing up the rear, besides, thous-ands crossing the fields.

Croker as the sheriff's name and he is a

THE LINES OF STEEL. No one but the reporters, your humble servant, and my two ladies were admitted within the lines of steel. Even Jeremiah Jordan, the M.P. for that district, was summarily ejected by Magistrate Cecil Roche, who was court judge and jury. All the landlords, hangers on such as T. W. Russell, the so-called "Unionist" member for Tyrone, were allowed to say and do what they pleased, while not a soul with sympathy for the poor people were allowed to come nearer than half a mile. The chapel bell become ringing during the evictions and the keeps ringing during the evictions and the shutters are up in all the stores in Kilrush.

The fellow who bosses the jcb with the bat-tering ram says: "Back! away with them. Back! away with them." O'Connor, a Limerick photographer, has taken several views of these awful scenes.

Talk of the poverty in France, or Germany,

or Italy. Why these countries are El Dorados compared to Ireland. Ireland is at this moment the worst looking, most wretched, most decayed, most poverty-stricken and apparently the most God-forsaken country I have yet seen

The British are responsible for this condition of affairs, and from what I can gather from their newspapers Cleveland seems to be their favorite for the Presidency of the American Republic! The crows are the only animals here that thrive and fatten. The peasants would not be allowed to kill the crow, yet the law allows the landlords to kill the peasants; for as you no doubt remember, Galdstone described an eviction as a "sentence of death."

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COURT OF ILLINOIS CATHOLIC ORDER FORRESTERS, 126 AND 128 WASHINGTON STREET.

Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1887. REV. E. KORNIG: Dear Sir.-I deem it a duty I owe you to certify to the good effect the taking of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by overwork. Your medicine almost immediately stopped that peculiar tremor that, I presume, is evidence of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One apportal of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams: have not had them since; took seven or eight legislative independence was complete without bottles of the medicine. Keep some in my the presence of the Major. He always subscribe house always; take some occasionally; would

Yours truly, JNO. F. SOANLAN,

H. C. E. A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, cor. Carroll Av. and Lincoln street,

Litanies.

The word "litany" is of Greek origin, meaning in the language, an entreaty or supplication.

The Litany of the Saints is so called cause by it we beg the intercession of all the blessed inhabitants of heaven, addressing them semetimes collectively, according to their different classes of Apostles, Martyrs, Confessors, etc., and sometimes individually. Many have attributed the authorship of this Litany to Pope St. Gregory the Great, nonnoils held before the time of that boly pontiff mention it. We know from Church history, however, that he had a great devotion to the Litany of the Saints, and had it sung with much solemnity in the sacred processions that marched through the streets of Rome during the prevalence of the plague, begging God to withdraw His avenging hand, The Litary of the Saints was used in the East in the time of St. Basil the Great, who died in 897, more than two hundred years before the pontificate of St. Gregory. Heace Cardinal Baronius says in his notes on the Roman Martyrology, that it was impossible fer him to determine the origin of the Litany, but that it was certainly of the greatest

antiquity. The Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary has been recited from the earliest ages, both in public and in private. Quarti is of opinion that it originated with the Apostles. It is called the Litany of Loretto, because it is sung every Saturday with great solemnity in the Church of Liretto. This magnificent edifice encloses the Holy House of the Blessed Virgin, which was transported by the ministry of Angels from Judea to Italy in the end

of the thirteenth century.

The Litany of the holy name of Jesus contains the various attributes and praises of the sacred name. Every knee in heaven, on earth, and in hell must bow to the name of Jesus, because in Him, and in Him only, is salvation and hope of life; and therefore with good reason may we cry out, whenever it is mentioned, "Have meroy on us."-Sacred Heart Review.

480 ACRES FREE,

Dakota offers a free claim, a pre-emption and a homestead—in all, 480 acres—free to each settler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry, reaches the Davil a Lako, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land districts. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. Minn.

Davis' Neck in Danger.

Belleville, Ont., October 2.—The inquest in the case of William Emery, who was shot in Marmora township on September 19, was resumed yesterday before Coroner Sutton and a jury. After an exhaustive enquiry a ver-diet of wilful murder was returned against Peter Davis, who was present in custody and who has been returned to jail here for trial. The evidence showed that Davis and the wife of deceased had been unduly intimate, that the men had in consequence quarrelled, and that Davis had, in presence of some of the witnesses, threatened to shoot Emery if he saw him in the woods.

Ocean Racing Condemned.

PITTSBURG, Pa., October 2.—The annual session of the National Board of navigation began here yesterday with sixty-four members from all parts of the country present. President A. C. Cheney, of New York, delivered his annual address, in the course of which he said :-"The craze still continues for the fastest ship across the ocean and that one is crowded that can show a record of one hour the fastest time in a voyage of 3,000 ever seen. The evictions took place some three or four miles around Kilrush and when the propalled with an ocean disaster when two ocean cossion moved to another beat it looked like a palled with an ocean disaster when two ocean huge funeral with its long line of military in greyhounds come tegether in a fog at a speed

equalling 45 miles an hour, or a mile in 12 minutes, and a thousand lives pay the penalty of auch foolishness." General James S. Negley, of New York, elequently advocated the improvement of the mail and steamship facilities by the Government and capitalists of this country.

THE INTERNATIONAL CON-GRESS.

B:ainc Elected President of the Convention of American Nations.

an informal luncheon served in the state dining room. Mrs. Harrison and all the members of the cabinet were present at the reception.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved—That this congress name as president, pro tem. Hon. John B. Henderson a delegate to this congress representing the United States of America.

Resolved-That a committee of five members be appointed by the president whose duty it shall be to designate and report to the congress on its reassembling in November next, committees as in its judgment should be ap pointed to facilitate the business of the congrees and the number of members which each

committee shall have.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, took the chair and under the last resolution the following committee organization was announced by the chairmam :—St uor Romero, Mexican minister; Councillor Lafayette Rodriquez Pereira, Brazil Dr. Alberto Nin, of Uruguay; Dr. Horatio Guzman, of Nicaragua, and Dr. Joseph E. M.

Hurtado, of Colombia.

The committee retired, and in a few minutes The committee restreet, and in a few minness returned with a recommendation which was immediately adopted, that Secretary Blaine be named as president of the Congress. Another committee was then appointed, consisting of Senor Hurtado, Mr. Bliss, Senor Velards, of Bolivia; Dr. Aragon, of Costa Rica, and Senor Zegarra, of Peru, to notify Secetrary Blaine of Dividenting Machanilla a resolution was adopted. his election. Meanwhile a resolution was adopted providing for an appointment of a committee of seven to draw up parliamentary rules for the government of the Congress. The committees

will be appointed hereafter.

A further resolution was adopted, providing that in the absence of the president the chair will be occupied by one of the delegates of each of the nations represented in the congress by turn selected by lot. Another resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to distribute the work of the congress among subcommittees. This committee will also be appointed hereafter on motion of one of the South American delegates. The following was adopt-

Resolved,-That the members of the International American congress accept with plea-sure the invitation of the President of the United States of America to be the guests of his Government in an excursion through the territory of the United States, and that we express our thanks for said invitation.

At this stage Secretary Blaine entered the room and was escorted to the president's chair. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken, and at its expiration, on motion of Mr. Henderson. the congress adjourned until Monday, November 18, when it will meet at noon in the Wallack thing strange would strike us in this most A. D. 600, but not with sufficient reason, for mansion. After the adjournment the delegates Blaine, where the reception took place.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The Herald's Washington despatch says considerable amuse

ment was created in diplomatic circles yester-day over the reported valuable "pointers" which Secretary Blaine gave to the American delegates to the international congress. The burden of his advice was, "Don's talk," The secretary said the deliberations of the delegates ought to be kept secret and not made public until some settled policy had been agreed upon. Their duties were really of a diplomatic nature, and one of the prime elements of diplo-

nature, and one of the prime elements of diplomatio success was the faculty of keeping a still tongue within one's head, no matter how great the temptation might be to wag it.

Another "pointer" was to beware of the newspaper men. Their ways, the secretary is reported as saying, are soft and insinuating, and the man in public life who tarried long in their company is subject to their blandishments. and too often apt to regret it. The delegates took the advice good naturedly, and then went

away and told of it confidentially.

Mr. Blaine has made a profound impression upon the foreign delegates, many of whom en-thusiastically pronounced him the most charm-ing gentleman they ever met. His American associates are equally well pleased with him, and the tacit understanding is that a tender of the place will be made to him.

A KICK AGAINST BLAINE.

NEW YORK. October 4.- A Washington de

spatch to the Sun asserts that the delegates to the International American congress from Chili and the Argentine Republic withdrew from the meeting Wednesday because Mr. Blaine was elected president. At a conference of the Centrel and South American delegates it is said a Chilian delegate made the following statement: We do not deny the right of the American delegates to elect the president. There are precedents for the election of a president by the members from the country which issued the invitation to the congress, and in which the congress is held, but there are no precedents for the election as president of a man who is not a memoer of the congress. The law under which the congress was called provides that the United States shall be represented by ten delegates to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. These ten delegates have been so appointed, and Mr. Blaine

is not one of them.

The Chilian delegate was followed by other The Unitian delegate was followed by other delegates who spoke in the same strain. It was contended that to elect an outside president would be to invite the ridicule of the nations of the earth, and that, moreover Mr. Blaine would not be able to preside continuously and and the congress would thus be left without a responsible head. It is said Mr. Blaine knew rothing of this convertion on the part of the nothing of this opposition on the part of the South Americans when he took the chair, else he would not have been willing to be forced upon the congress. Mr. Blaine's programme called for the election of William Henry bowever, objected to Trescott and intumated that he would like to see Mr. Blaine elected. Whether the Ohllian and Argentine delegates will at any time participate in the session of the

will at any time participase in the session of the congress is not yet known.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A Washington despatch to the Post says: It is not true that the Argentine Republic and Chilian delegates have withdrawn from the Pan-American congress. At the State Jepartment all the officials are dumb on the affair, but no signs of distress are

visible anywhere. MEXICO LIKES BLAINE'S SPEECH.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 4,—Secretary Blaine's address at the opening of the International Congress of American Nations has been well received here. Commonto heard on the streets to day place it as the strongest utterance of its class ever enunciated by any American.

Lina, Peru, October 4,—Blaine's speech in the International conference was published here entire. The sentiments expressed are cordially approved by the public.

approved by the public.

BERLIN, October 4.—The North German Gazette regards the Pan-American congress as a means for attracting the attention of the whole western hemisphere to the imposing preponderance of the industrial enterprises and commerce of the United States, with a view to the proposed international exhibition of 1892.

proposed international exhibition of 1892.

New York, October 4.—The Pan-American delegates arrived from West Point on the cruiser Yorktown this evening and started for Boston on the steamer Puritan. A salute was fired when the delegates left West Point and also when they left the Yorktown in the North river. The delegates have received and accepted an invitation to a dinner in Canada on cepted an invitation to a dinner in Canada on the evaning of the 12th instant, which day they will spend at Niagara Fails. The heat of the occasion will be Erastus Wiman and the enter-tainment will be given at the Clifton house, on the Canadian side.

ALARM IN LONDON.

Sudden Flooding of the Holborn Viaduct.

Washington, October 2.—The International delegates assembled at the State Department this morning and at 12 o'clock proceeded to the diplomatic reception room. Here they were presented to Secretary Blaine, who delivered a felicitous address of welcome. President Harts at 1.30 o'clock, one of the features of which was at 1.30 o'clock, one of the features of which was and thence to more distant and safe localities as fast as possible. Most of the fugitives were in London, Oct. 2 -There was much excitement and thence to more distant and sate localities as fast as possible. Most of the fugitives were in their night clothes, having left all their property to its fate. Happily the threatened disaster did not occur and the extent of the damage was not great. Several houses were rendered to the company but none collarsed. The unsafe for occupancy but none collapsed. The city authorities promptly remedied the cause of the trouble and began the restoration of the streets. During the excitement of the first alarm the rumone spread that the viaduct had given away. The terror inspired by this report was well justified, for had the report proved true an appalling calamity must have resulted

Another Niagara Falls Crank,

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., October 2.—A man named Van Veller has signified his intention of attempting to walk across the Niagara river upon the ginch wire cable which has been suspended between the two railway bridges for over two years, and upon which Prof. Peere is supposed to have lost his life while practising, his body being found on a ledge of rock directly below the wire rope and about forty feet from the top of the cliff. Two years ago last Dominion day Peere aucceeded in making the perilous trip in safety, and although the attempt has been frequently made since that time by prominent rope. walkers, nene have as yet been able to perform the task. Van Veller lately came to this country from Australia. He has numerous letters telling of his skill as a rope-walk. er. He will at once set about getting the cable properly guyed, and if nothing happens will make the attempt on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. His wife, who is also an adept at this fascinating business, wishes to try her skill on the wire, but her husband will not permit her to do so, at least not until he has walked himself.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY,

DAKOTA. The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavalier County, Dakota, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario, Secure a farm from the government land. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Orangemen Fall Out.

St. John, N.B., October 2 .- A feud which promises to attain considerable dimensions has developed among the local Orangemem. At a large attended meeting last night of the two city lodger, resolutions were passed censuring Grand Master A. J. Armstrong and County Master James Kelly for voting against Mr. Bell's motion censuring the members of parliament, offered in the Grand Lodge of British North America. Mesars, Armstrong and Kelly decline to make statements, but intend to call a general meeting to ventilate the matter.

BREVITIES.

A Commercial Paradox, -Customer-"Say, Rothstein, who's that man doing all that yelling and screaming and swearing at the olerks in the rear of the store?" Rothstein -" Ob, dot vos Rosenberg, der silent pard-

ner." They have engaged a ball-player to lead the choir in a Preabyterian church. He will probably give the right pitch, sing either first or second base, understand his score, and not be put out by any run which the soprano may see fit to make.

flinging a man 15,000 feet up into the air is supposed to have been invented for the fellow who steals an editora's mucllage pot when a column of original jokes are required for immediate use.

For clover spellers to be asked to write out from dictation.-A narrative ef a

That machine which is said to be capable of

harassed juggler's embarrassments in gauging the symmetry of a peeled pear, whilst a pedlar's pony, with unparalleled ecstacy, are a potato out of a fiddler's pigtrough. Editor—"I'm corry, Squagge, but you'll have to go." Foreman—"I'd like to know what I've done?" Editor—"Well, I wrote

about that gallant old warhorse, Colonel Billinger, and you set it up that gallant old hawhorse. It's your place or my life, and I want to live." At a casé a group of gentlemen discussing politics; a young student entered and joined in the conversation ; his arguments did not please the others, and one of them said to him,

"Be quiet! At your age I was an ass my-self!" You are wonderfully well preserved, sir," was the reply. A Forced Compliment-Irate Citizen-"Whe wrote that article about me in today's paper ?" Managing editor-"Our horse editor—the gentleman sitting there in the corner with the buildog in his lap and the double chin on his biceps." Citizen—

"Shake, sir! You have a thundering good atyle." De Fickle—"On, Laura, wilt thou be mine?" Laura—"Yes, Willie; and I want you to understand one thing. I expected this and told my brother to post himself behind us in the bushes. I just heard a click, so I know that the instantaneous shutter on his camera has fallen, and the scene we have just enacted is in his possession. I shall have dozen pictures of it printed, and if you prove fickle you must look out.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remed?
Will send a description of it free to any person
who applies to MICHOLNON, 30 St. John street.