nbodiment" does not exist. The Republican arty of to-day is very far indeed from what at it was defeated in '84 and will be sgain 1 1. 2 '8S.

CRUSH THE INFAMY.

The awful traged, which shocked the comunity yesterday afternoon has given the dietic an opportunity which it hastened to ize of having a fling at Griffintown. With haracteristic disregard of truth the Tory gan saya: "That portion of the city wan as 'Griffintown' is in danger of

Griffintown was never notorious for deeds violence. As a matter of history more part from that, it is a cruel, wanton, vilinous slander to brand a large section of e inhabitants of Montreal in a manner so tterly uncalled for.

Young Kehoe has a bad record, but it is id he has not been drinking for some time ast. His misfortune seems to have been an same temper when excited. Of course it ould be improper to demand his life, as the acette suggests ought to be done. Let the take its course. But this we say: If the people of Griffintown ouli compel the closing of the drinking laces which abound in the midst of them, hey would do much to rob such papers as the vazette of the chance to cast repreach upon nem. Crimes of violence usually are the grash the infamy! We think the people in hat part of the city owe it to themselves to urge their locality, as citizens of other secone of the city have done and are doing. Standing aghast at the horror of yesterday's

ent, we feel that the time is ripe to urge ith all the earnestness of which we are pable the necessity of this reform. en who allow the drink habit to ow upon them fall gradually into a scare by which their whole system perverted. Their friends are taware, nor are they themselves cognizant their true condition, and only realize its rrors when, in a moment of insanity, they mit some awful crime. Kehoe is reported have been in the habit of frequent sprees. period of sobriety does not induce normal ditions, and irritability often characterizes some time those who have been sobering This may have been Kehoe's condition. tainly his conduct was that of an insane n, and, when we consider his career. cannot avoid the conclusion that he has

at fathers and mothers should put the tion straight to themselves :- Is it not i most solemn duty to remove temptation n the path of their children by discounancing drink in any shape on all ocons? The effects of liquor are farching, beyond the knowledge of ordinary There is, therefore, but one sure to defy its power. Never touch it. ver allow the little ones to see or taste it. I the curses that afflict the world it is WOIS!

out of his mind for years. Whether

ok was the cause or the effect, we cannot

HE PROPOSED WORLD'S FAIR. he proposal to hold a World's Fair or Uni-Exhibition at this city in the year 1892 is worthy of consideration. If taken hold of he right spirit, it could be made a success. ada has never had anything of the kind, and industries would undoubtedly be benefited aving the attention of the world directed ards them and the immense resources of our try, now but little known or understood by

e great difficulty we would have to encounhowever, is one common to all countries ering under a policy of trade restriction. oreiza merchants and manufacturers do not to go to the trouble and expense of sendtheir wares and products to an exhibition in untry where the markets are closed against m by a prohibitory tariff.

ign peoples.

n England such exhibitions are always sucful, because her markets are open to the de world, and therefore exhibitors have a onable expectation of increasing their busi-

he theory and operation of the protective cy are diametrically opposed to the principle Universal Exhibition. Men are brought tor from all nations to display their inties, inventions, resources, capacities, is and inclinations for trade. What sense, would there be in extending an invitation e traders and manufacturers of the world me with their goods to Montreel, and at the time inform them, as we must, that our

in has a "Universal Exposition" at Barthis year, but in reality it is only a hib national show fair. France is to have Paris next year, but it will be little else a French exhibition, both will be failures her main purpose, because each nation ains a highly protective tariff making it orth the trouble and expense of attending, y to educate others in the arts and

tan Exhibition at Montreal, restricted thit must be by reason of these considerawould have good effects in many ways. dehow foreigners, especially our imme-^{neighbors}, what we can do in Canada and emafair ideaof Canadian enterprise and es. More than that cannot be expected gas we pursue our present policy of reon and isolation.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION WILL EFFECT UANADA.

dians, whatever may be their political will watch with intense interest the e of the presidential campaign in the States. A struggle for precisely the object, tariff reform, is impending in are prized in libraries above any other series of historical pures that has yet seen the light. As

think that the unmistrikable most certainly have a decisive influence on the usual, the current number is a specimen of campaign in the D minion.

The impossibility of this country maintaining | New York city. was when Lincoln was nominated, and it is a high protective tariff when a low tariff is in was which a low tarin is in spend of its departurs from sound principles operation over the border is admitted. The success of the Democrats, and, therefore, the adoption of their policy of tariff reform, would mean the speedy collapse of the system of restriction in Canada.

As to the probable result in November, we think there can be very little doubt. The Republican ticket is weak, their platform antiquated and contradictory. Both ticket and platform are forcibly described as a complete, unequivocal surrender to monopoly, and surely indicate that the party bases its hopes of success wholly upon the power of the tariff barons, the hown as power of the carin barons, the rain becoming notorious for deeds of vio-Standard Oil octopus, the Pacific Railway correlated to the carin barons, the morants and the Wall Street sharks. Its free whiskey programme will drive tens of thousands of temperance people into the Prohibition ines of violence and murder have been camp, while its anti-beer manifesto has alienated mmitted up town than in Griffintown. But the Germans wholesale. Workingmen are inveterate enemy of organized labor, while the Irish vote, which would have gone largely for Blaine, turns away from the Puritanical bigotry and insulting Knownothingism of his alterna-

These are the class influences which are working for the defeat of the Republican ticket, but the great issues on which the nation will give its decision are reduction of taxation, suppression of " trusts," " combines," and monopolies. The Republican party, by retaining the war taxes, has been able to create a millionaire class whose boundless wealth has been taken from the earnings of the masses, and, so insolent have these plutocrats become, that they heritate not to bribe the legislatures. They have even risen to the supreme and acity of seeking to control the atome of drunkenness. Remove the cause! national government by the expenditure of money. Thus the people are called upon to will stand up after a century's experience and defend their liberties against a plutocracy which, having risen on the ruins of negro slavery, would inflict a system of industrial bondage on the whole nation scarcely less degrading, fraudulent and demoralizing. Who can doubt the result?

The American people are remarkable for the sbrewdeess with which they estimate all political questions, and now that the issue is fairly presented, it would be [most_extraordinary were they to reject the common sense view of a plain question,

Here in Canada, without the necessity for high taxation, which arose in the States from the civil war, we have permitted our government to impose the same system of war taxation, but so badly and dishonestly has it been managed that our debt has gone on accumulating at an enormous rate, taxation increasing at the same time, till there seems nothing before us but disaster. Here, as in the States, great fortunes have been built up by the tariff, and we see the head of the government unblushingly calling upon the millionaires he has created for money contributions wherewith to debauch the electorate.

But this sort of thing cannot last, and, when the American people will have declared for low taxation and living becomes cheap and easy, inevitable collapse must come upon the monopolistic system in Canada.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. A monthly magazine. New York, No. 6 Park Place. Monzine. New York, No. 6 Park Place. Montreal, D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street. In the wide range of its subjects, as well as in the mode of their treatment, this popular monthly still continues to consult the various tastes of a large class of readers. "A Cathotreal, D. & J. Sadlier, Notre Dame street. In tastes of a large class of readers. "A Catholic Aspect of Home Rule" by Orby Shipley, will interest the politician; "The Beer-Drinkera' Trust;" "The Wage Earner and his Recreation;" "Liquor and Labor;" "The Origin of Private Property," the social economist and his brother reformer ; " Electric Motors," by Rev. Martin S. Brennan, the scientific reader; "Mexican Journalism, by Charles E. Hodson, will amuse the man of letters; "Alano," by Harold Dijon; "Tempered with Mercy," by Florence E. Wild, and Mr. Lewis Dorsay's continued story, "John Van Alstyne's Factory," minister to the lovers of fiction; a sonnet, "Little Children," by Margaret H. Lawless, and "The Sphinx, by Rev. Alfred Young, fill the poet's corner acceptably; "The Shrine of St. Martin, by William Price, is as well above the average sketch as Rev. Patrick McSweeney's "The Church and the Classes" is above the average sermon.

THE NEW MOON: NEW MOON PUB. CO., LOWELL,

This interesting little magazine is full of good things for the season, as usual The July number, besides the editorial melange, neatly arranged in the different departments, contains a rich literary treat in the following articles: Two Summer Boarders; Sweet Day of Days; Wanted, a Clew; The Barbarity of Hazing; Woman's Sphere; The Frozen Pirate; Was it Murder; Telling Mother.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The July Magazine of American History is fully up to the high standard of excellence long since reached by this noble periodical. One of tive account of the career of Chief-Justice Mortime inform them, as we must, that our rison R. Waite, from the pen of the Editor, I cannot conceive how any paper purporting great jariet, the best picture ever made of him this party with its bears and whelps, et has genus in his robes of office. The reader will find in omne. It is bewildering to me how any section this timely paper many of the personal characteristics of its distinguished subject, characteristics of its distinguished subject, Ireland, can induced the party party with glimpaes of his domestic life, illustrated with engravings of his home in Washington, the most interesting I can well understand a time—the "know-picture being that of the library where his opinions were written. The second paper of the lisue is an able and scholarly essay on "The democratic party. Nor did the choice entail democratic party. Nor did the choice entail opinions were written. The second paper of the issue is an able and scholarly essay on "The Continental Congress," by Judge William J. Bacon, of Utica, abounding with information that would do good service if placed in the hands of every youth in the land. Then comes "Personal Recollections of Andrew Johnson," a readable sketch by Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman; "East Tennessee a Hundred Years Ago," by Senator Joseph S. Fowler; "A Chapter in the History of Spain," by Hon. L. M. Curry, of Madrid; "Washington's Diary of August, 1781," from the manuscript collections of General Meredith Read, now in Paris; "Extracts from an Englishman's Pocket Note-book in 1872," and sobered the know-nothing famatics. The conclusin of it is inevitable that the leaders, elective or self-constituted, who marshall Irish Part IV., in which the traveller leaves New Orleans and reaches Vera Oruz; "The Mound Builders were Indians," an important contribution by the antiquarian scholar Cyrus Thomas, by Prof., Herbert B. Adam, of Johns Hopkins University. The themes are all well chosen, the first party, who are overtured to the sense of the shut the bashut the leaders of the conclusion of the Union. It is not, at least, a party for intelligent Iriahmen, and the civil were not complacently with folded arms on the threatened diamemberment of the Union. It is not, at least, a party for intelligent Iriahmen, by the arrival of the know-nothing famatics. The conclusion of it is inevitable that the leaders, elective or self-constituted, who marshall Irish Part IV., in which the traveller leaves New Orleans and reaches Vera Oruz; "The Mound Builders were Indians," an important contribution by the antiquarian scholar Cyrus Thomas, by Prof., Herbert B. Adam, of Johns Hopkins University. The themes are all well chosen, the party the majority or elective party, who are over-Englishman's Pocket Trouble leaves And Part IV., in which the traveller leaves And Orleans and reaches Vera Cruz; "The Mound Builders were Indians," an important contribution by the antiquarian scholar Cyrus Thomas, Ph.D.; and "Pioneer Work of Jared Sparks," by Prof., Herbert B. Adam, of Johns Hopkins University. The themes are all well chosen, and the writers are able and entertaining. The number if spirited, educating and delightfully readable. The magazine is the only one extant where back numbers are in as great demand as ourrent dids. The nineteen volumes now bound out from a share of public honors and out from a share of public honors. The mercenary. Not thus spoke their staters. The outer of the two excuses of their apont.

Yether of the two excuses of their apont.

Neither of the two excuses of their apont.

The public for their post, unequa.

typographical beau y unexcelled in the magazine field. Price, \$5.00 a year. 743 Broadway,

THE TRADE POLICY OF THE REPUB-LICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of THE POST : Sin,-I think you misapprehend the trade policy of the Republican party, or fail to grasp the scope and direction of its aims. While an adherent of free trade doctrines, I recognize that it is vain to lay down any hard and fast lines in the practical application of the principles of political economy to the trade policy of a country. Such policy will not only vary with the circumstances of each country, but with the same country in different stages of de velopment. What may be a wise and b-neficial trade policy at one time may be wholly unsuited at another. Before pronouncing ex cathedra on the trade policy of the Republican party, the physical, economic, rousl and material conditions of the nation must be con-

sidered The United States possess every variety of climate, of soil, of temperature, and of mineral deposit. Hence the country is capable of yielding every variety of agricultural production, and of carrying on successfully carrying on successfully every variety of industrial pursuit. Her sixty million citizens, likely to be one hundred in the ensus year 1910, enjoy the freest commercial intercourse. It is no extravagant stretch of the imagination to venture the prediction that the United States of America is destined to be the greatest, as she is now the best and freest, power the world has ever beheld, if she has not already attained that proud distinction.

It is not unreasonable to assume that the day is not far distant when this whole continent will acknowledge but one flag—the stars and stripes. This will witness on this western hemisphere the full consummation of the glad tidings of the New Evangel, which for the first time was proclaimed to the enslaved world on the ever memor able fourth of July, 1776, -a day destined to be reverently honored and observed by a'l mankind as the cra of their ransom and deliverance, before which all other human events pale person is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit

The Declaration of Independence contemplated the evolution of a superior race. say, It was written in vain. To prepare the way, to marshal the combined forces of knowledge, skill and industry for this grand denoue-ment is the mission of the Republican party, as I analyze its aspirations; and should be the aim of every American alive to, and conscious of, the grand legacy and vast re-possibilities, which are his birthright. Human ingenuity can devise no surer way of accomplishing this mighty project than by making the American people self-sustaining, not only in the ordinary, but in all the higher walks of an advancing civilization, and rendering them economically independent of all the rest of the world.

m this standpoint I hold that with the immenso wealth of the United States, accumulating at a rate unprecedented, the Republican party are not only justified in recommending the tizens to levy a small tax on themselves for so noble a purpose—the cultivation of the arts. nechanical, manufacturing, mining commercial; but would be recreant to duty, false to, and unworthy of, their great trust if they failed to leave anyt: ing undone to secure its fulfiment : and that the American people, should they reject their counsel, which is not likely, have yet some lessons to learn, ordinarily acquired in the crucible of experiences adverse.

whole duty in removing and readjusting some inequalities which weigh specially on the wageearners, but which, it should be promised, are incidental to all protective tariffs. These defects are seized on by demagogues to confuse, not en-

Our ideas of the social status of the American workingman are erroneous and misleading. Un-like European civilization, labor entails no disgrace; on the contrary, it is conceded to be the recognized sources of all honor, power and

It is an every-day occurrence amongst our neighbors, and excites no comment, to see laborer and millionaire occupy the same double at tabled'hote. The most withetic or fastidious will fail to discover any marked deference paid to rank, wealth or station. The judge, the nobob, the representative, in addressing his tion between American and European toilers. It takes the foreign citizen often a lifetime to acquire the lesson.

To me it occasions no little surprise to see our Liberal press throw the weight of its in-fluence into the Democratic scale in the Presidential contest. I survey parties in the United States wholly unbiassed, absolutely uninfluenced by local or personal considerations. If I can be said to have any sympathies or perdictions. lections at all, they formerly leant towards the Democrats. My endeavor is to judge impartially on the merits of their professions, actions and antecedents. My sole standard—"By their deeds shall ye know them—Every tree is known by its fruit."

"The giftie gie us

To see oursels as others see us." After such an analysis as I have been able to bestow on the question, I adjudge the Demo-crats the almost symmetrical half of our own Conservative party, with its Orange skeleton, Tory muscles and Ultramontane entrails. Their methods and shiboleths so closely resemble, that a person may mistake the one for the other without derogation to his astuteness. Their organs are conducted on similar lines—infallibility of leaders, insignificance of rank and file, greed for office, and readiness to eachew principle for its attainment, hankering after titles and indifferences to national honor. Forgetting my surroundings the domestic papers seemed "familiar as household words." They differ on trade questions only, but impelled thereto by similarity of motives. The one to increase English influence in American affairs; the other to erect a Chinese wall against annexation, in the hope that by presenting intercourse, which leads to and begets friendship, they may stifle the growing feeling, and delay, if not frustrate, a consummation devotadly wished for to insure the peace prosperity and happiness of this con-

ot Irish Americans, professing sympathy with Ireland, can find confederates in a party pro-British par excellence, whose ill-disguised antagonism to Irish nationality is an open secret.

Irish in these States the Democrats to expect favors from a party you steadily oppose. I may be right, or I may be wrong in my
verdict, these are my honest convictions.

J. L. P. O'HANLEY. Ottawa, 24th June, 1898.

CINCINNATI GHOULS. HOW THE STOLEN BODY OF GEN. HARRISON'E

FATHER WAS RECOVERED. CINCINNATI, June 27 .- The nomination of Gen. Ben Harrison is made the occasion for re-

vamping the horrible story of the stealing of his father's body here ten years ago. Why, Heaven only knows.

John Scott Harrison was the son of old Tip-On Saturday, May 25, the venerthe man was found dead in the bedroom of his home at North Bend, upon the historic farm which was the gift of his illustrious father. He had died suddenly of some mysterious disease, and curiosity was so much excited among the medical fraternity that the grave robbers determined to desecrate the grave. On the following Wednesday the remains were buried in the cemetery under the shadow of the monument of Tippecanoe. There were many eminent Cincinnatians present at the funeral which was held in the village church, where the ermon was preached by Rev. Horace Bushnell. the blind Presbyterian clergyman. Standing at the grave were the relatives of the deceased. cluding General Ben Harrison. At the time of the obsequies there were rumors that grave robbers had recently visited that vicinity, and the neighborhood was greatly disturbed thereby. Every precaution had been taken to prevent anything of the kind. The cameteries had been guarded, the suspected parties watched.
It so happened that the body of a consumptive named August Davins had been stolen from the cemetery and Henry Harrison, brother of General Ben, was engaged with Detective Snelbaker in endeavoring to recover it. Nat-

urally, perhaps, they visited the Ohio Medical They proceeded to the dissecting room, and attention was directed to a windlass and re he which ran down through a squere hole in the floor to the chute in the cellar. iog this with suspicion, Col. Snelbaker feld the rope and it was baut. This convinced the Colonel. 'Here is somebody.' he said, and seizing the crank he began to turn the windlass. Little did the son and grandson suspect as they stood there awaiting was to be brought to their view by this terrible process. Nearer and nearer it came to the surface, and soon it came in sight, was a naked body except the head and shoulders. The ghouls had robbed the corpse of its grave clothes, only covering the face with an old tattered shirt for the purpose of avoiding detection should the body be seen. "It is not the man," said Mr. Harrison, I ttle thinking that it was the body of one nearer and dearer to

"ITS FATHER."

him than the one which he sought.

"It is not the man for whom I am looking: he died of consumption and was more emaciated than this one." And he was preparing to give up the search in this direction, when Colonel Snelbaker urged him to look at the face, which was still covered with the cloth which had been thrown over it. "You had better look at the face," he said. "You might be mistaken, and you'll never forgive yourself if you allow any doubtful pase." It is hardly necessary," said Mr. Harrison, hesitatingly and evidently desiring to retreat. "St li, since you insist upon it, I will do so." Too body was then raised out of the well, the trep door dropped beneath it and the body lowered upon it As the head leaned forward blood streamed from an incision in the neck. The light from the windows directly above shown directly on the head and When Mr. Harrison raised the aboulo⊬ra. covering from the face of the dead it revealed the features of an old man with full white beard, cut squarely off an inch below the chin, white heir closely cut at the back, a face discolored by the pressure of the rope and rough tandling from those by whom he had been dragged from the grave. "An old man," remarked come one, and Mr. Harrison stooped down to take a parting look at the face when suddenly a charge came over his counten-ance, the blood field from his face, and ance, the blood fird from his face, and he seemed about to fall to the floor. "What is the matter?" Mr. Snellbaker said, as he stepped quickly to his relief. Still Mr. Harrison was alent, his blanched face growing paler as with eves starting from their sockets he gazed upon the face of the dead man before him, supporting himself upon the arm of the detective, until finally recovering himself, he gasped, "It's father," and sank almost unconscious into the arms of his attendants. Only an hour before he had detailed to Colonel Spellbaker the care taken to prevent the possibility of robbing his father's grave, and now, without the alightest warning or expectation, he was confronted with the mutilated body of his father.

THE GHOULS WERE NOT CAUGHT. The moment was a terrible one, and one which could not be described. Only twenty-four hours before he had seen the loved father laid in the grave very near to that of his honored speestor, whose memory the United States is proud to respect. Now the body lay before him mutilated, disfigured, robbed of its habiliments, dishonored. The first shock over, Mr. Harrison prepared for the removal of the body which was taken to the undertaker's establish ment. Later in the day Mr. Carter Harrison arrived in the city with the information that the grave had been robbed, and was preparing for a search, when he was met at the depot by his boother and nephew with the intelligence that his hady had been found. General Ben Harrison was at his home in Indianapolis when a despatch from Cincinnati informed him of the desecration of his father's grave. Without seeing a sister, who was dangerously sick, he left Indianapolis who was dangerously acc, he left indianapolis immediately, accompanied by his wife, and at ten o'clock on the night of the discovery of the body he joined his brother in this city. He was very determined that not only the perpetrators, but the aiders and atettors in the sacrilege should be found and punished. The General telegraphed before leaving home to the leading cities for the best detectives that could be procured, and he remained here several days direct-ing operations. Marshall, the janitor, and his brother-in law were arrested, but were subse-quently dismissed. The matter was brought to the attention of the grand jury by Lewis W. Irwin, who was then prosecuting attorney, but the desecrators were never caught. The faculty of the college expressed great regret that the affair had courred, but blamed it on the laws of Ohio, which have since been satisfactorily amended and grave robbing in this State no longer exists. The remains of John Scott Har were reinterred in the original grave, and no rude hands have since disturbed his peaceful

THE MERMAN OF COREA

Worthy of notice is the "seaman" or merman, which exactly resembles a men. This 'man" is often seen nursing a body exactly as a human being does. His hair is "so long," said one Corean, stretching his hands about three feet apart. He is sometimes shot and sometimes caught by fishermen on account of his much-prized hair. When this hair is cut off the poor merman or maid walls in the most heart-rending fashion, some of them taking it so much at heart that they die of grief. No Corean has asserted to me that he has seen the animal, but no Corean is unable to describe him .- North China News.

SIX RULES FOR THE SMOKER. Never buy cheap cigars. There is no economy in it. If you can't afford good cigars, smoke

less and enjoy your smoke. It is folly to suppose little cigars are the best.

You cannot tell whether a cigar is good or bad unless you light it properly—that is, thor-

ould stop smoking in the morning. A great many PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO THE people have stomache out of order, and no man ailing in that way can smoke before or immediately after breakfast. The best time to smok after dinner and after supper and straight il bedtime. Smoking would not hurt a baby

if his rule were adopted. Naves give anybody a light from your cigar. Carry manthes.

HOW NOT TO LIVE ON \$1,000 A YEAR A WARNING TO GIRLS INCLINED TO BE EXTEAVA GANT.

His salary was \$1,000 a year, and he had just proposed to Miss lara Lighthead and been accepted. And they, were both exquisitely happy until he and

"And you don't know how lovely our home will be, George. It shall be a home, indeed, for you a place of rest and joy and comfort!
I'll call the housekeeper up, every morning, and—" and—"
"The housekeeper ?"

"Yes, yes, dear. Now, don't interrupt, you naughty boy. I'll tell the housekeeper to tell the cold to-" the cook to The cook ?"

"Of course; and I do hope we can get a French cook. I love French cooking. And I'd ike the dining-room girl to-" The dining-room sirl?"

"The dang-room out?"

"Yes, yes. I'd like a brisk, (idy, rosy-cheeked English dining room girl. I don't care so much about the chambermaid."

"Why, my darling, I'm afraid—"

"Now, now, you bad, old boy; you must let your little girl have her own way when it comes to the house appearate." You can engage the

to the house servants. You can engage he butler, if you like, and, of course, you'll go the a dreadfully long face you have! I don't

It looked longer as he sat in his ten-by-twelve room an hour later trying to "figure out" how the wages of the cook and housekeeper and all the rest of them were to be paid on \$19.23\ per week. He haen's figured

SOUL ENERGY.

A remarkable movement has taken place, which appears to have had its origin on the Pacine coast of the continent, and which has extended to the other quarters of the globe. It is stated that two millions of persons, in all the world, are taking part in the movement. On the sen engaged in the movement, simultaneously enters into what is called "soul communion" and seeks by a combined effort of soul energy, to promote the cause of peace on earth, and good will to men, and to hasten the arrival of the millenium. To ensure simultaneous action a time table is given to each individual adapted to the particular locality in which he may be aituated, and the "soul communion" lasts for thirty minutes. All the details are very cleverly and philosophic illy arranged, and there can be no reason to doubt on the particular moment selected a large number of persons are directing their thoughts and energies to precisely the same objects and ends. The participants in the bined action cannot fail to produce the most

Is this nonsense or is it not? The question is much more difficult to answer than would ap-pear to be the case. The first consideration is whether there really exists such a thing as soul energy." And here let it be observed that science has never yet been able to detect the difference between life and death. When death takes place the body is in precisely the same condition as life, but some change has taken place; something has gone; but what change has ensued or what is the something that has departed, the most profound science has not yet detected. The sheory has been advanced that all Nature is pervaded with two invisible fluids. With the one we are slightly acquainted and call it electricity, but of the second, which is actually the vital If this theory is correct, and a fluid resembling electricity in some of its characteristics is the cause and sustainer of life, then such an influence soul energy" practical science, and its investigation and the discovery of its laws may produce the most extraordinary results and the most stupendous changes. The subject is deeply interesting, and the movement of the "whole world soul communista" is well worthy of observation. Should any of our readers feel disposed to join in the with its leaders. - Bobcayyeon Independent.

IMPORTANT FROM ROME.

It is announced in Rome that the Pope will send a friendly and comforting letter to the Irish Bishops, expressive of his constant purpose to abstain from anything which could in the least check the true interests of the Irlah Notional movement.

The Propaganda considers the conduct of the London Times and the London Tablet (the latter the organ of the English Tory Catholica), in misconstruing the Papal Rescript for the purpose of irritating the Irlah, extremely blameable.

On Friday evening, the let of June, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. P. Callaghan, of Granby, was the scene of a most pleasant surprise. Their friends, to the number of about eighty, assembled to congratulate them on the anniversary of the 25th year of their marriage. In the following address, which speaks for itself and testifies to the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Callaghan are justly held, not only by these particular friends but by the entire community, they were presented with a magnificent silver tea service, as well as several other valuable and appropriate gifts. Ample justice was done to the splendid supper provided, which was followed by excellent music engaged for the occasion, to which the merry dancers kept time until about three o'clock, when the guests separated after an enjoyable time was spent hy all, every one wishing the respected host and hostess long life and prosperity. To Patrick Callaghan, Esq.

SIR,—The present occasion, being the 25th anniversary of your marriage, affords an opportunity to your numerous friends, not only to offer you their congratulations, but to place upon record their appreciation of your personal worth. Both as a man and as a tried friend, your integrity and atraightforward dealings have always commanded the respect and confidence of your fellow townsmen. We therefore present and ask your acceptance of this silver service, as a slight token of the high esteem we entertain towards you and Mrs. Callaghan. Hoping that you both will be long spared to your family and always

enjuy your present comforts. Signed, on behalf of your friends,

A long step toward the maturity of any

JAMES CAROLINE. THOMAS GRAY.

passion has been taken when once the fact of its existence in the soul has been squarely recognized. There it is, for good or for evil, to be cut down and destroyed if its root be noxious; to be lopped and pruned if the seed of eternity be in it, and made ready to yield its ripe fruit in Paradise; to be counted with in either case and not evaded. . . . This is a very short bit of eternity that we are going through at present, and the Infinite God, who is charity, has doubtless hatter things in store for us than mere human love. At the same time, it is well to remember that we shall time, it is well to remember that we shall keep our humanity and our indentity for ever, and so will not be likely to loss our of free trade. "Heavy importations of manumemory of whatever was worth saving in onrecives, or in those by our love for whom now our love for do is made evident.—Levis bad unless you light to properly—that is, there oughly. A good sigar will not be much better than a poor one if badly lighted.

If your sigar goes out, be sure to blow through it as soon as possible, so that when you light it there will be no dead smoke in it? If you think smoking injurious to your health,

R. Dorsey, in Catholic World.

FRENCH CANADIAN CONVEN-TION.

NASHUA, N.H., June 27.—At the meeting of French Canadian societies here, Major Ed mond Mallett, of Washington, read the fol-lowing letter from President Cleveland:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON; D. C., June 20, 1888. Mr. L. P. Lucien, President, General, de. :

Mr. L. P. Lucien, President, General, &c.:
Mr Dear Sir,—At the time the invitation to attend the Canadian National convention on the 28th inst. was extended to me, I hoped that my public duties and other contingencies would allow my acceptance. I regret that I am obliged, however, to forego being present on an occasion of so much pleasure to all who particles. My acquaint use with many of our French Canadian citizens, 22d my knowledge of French Canadian citizens, 22d my knowledge of their industry and thrift, and the regard visy entertain for American citizenship, and their readiness to assume its obligations and avail themselves of its advantages, all combined to make me desire to attend their representation n such an assemblage as is appointed for the in such an assemblage as is appointed for the 28th inst. I hope the session will be fully enjoyed and pleasantly remembered. Mrs. Cleveland joins with me in thanks for the kind invitation tendered us, and regrets that it must be

Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Officers of the convention were elected as follows: President, N. L. J. Ma tel, Lewis ton; first vice-president, M. Dufcane, St. Paul ; second vice-president, C. Laurie, Putnam, Conn.; first secretary, E. H. Torivel, Lewiston; chaplain, M. Buiffone, Central ville, R I.

TERRORIZED BY A WOMAN. LUNATIC WITH AN AXE AND A CROCK BUNG

AMUCK IN OHICAGO. CHICAGO, Ill., June 29 .- Mrs Hannah Mas-

kell, of No. 190 West Seventeenth street, terrorized the entire west side yesterday, assaulted several people and would have committed two or three murders had not the neighbors called in the police. She was found insane a week ago to-day, but was released by Dr. Gray, who has charge of the Detention Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Gray said he wanted to see how she behaved. She went to her home and was quiet enough until this morning, when she seized an axe and started out to kill somebody. An old woman happened to be passing and Mrs. Maskell started for her, uttering the most fiendish cries. The old woman was frightened nearly to death, but happily escaped decapitation by crawling under a fence. Mrs. Maskell then borrowed a six-gallon crock from the grocery stere and, spying a white-haired man walking down Seven-teenth street, she crept up behind him and smashed the crock over his head. His skull being more than ordinary thick, it was not fractured, and the old man will live. She then attacked several pedestrians with pieces of the crock and drew blood, her career being finally ended by several men, who pounced upon her and locked her in a room until the police came. While the woman was on the rampage mothers locked their children in the house and men forebore going out upon the street. Dr. Gray wrote a letter to Justice White saying that any warrant under which Mrs. Maskall might be held would be void, as she was constructively in charge of the County Court, but notwithstanding this the woman was locked up and her case will be heard on Saturday. There has not been such excitement in the West Side since

CLAIMING DAMAGES OF ENGLAND. FOR CANADA'S SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF THE AMERICAN SHIP BRIDGEWATER.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The Secretary State has officially called the attention of the British Minister resident at Washington to the case of the American ship Bridgewater, unlawfully seized by the Customs officials of the Dominion of Canada a year ago, and detained for eighty one days at Shelburne The owners of the Bridgewater were confident that the Canadian Government would make compensation, as the gross illegality of the seizure and detention were admitted and the ship unconditionally released by the order of the ment of the Dominion after the rejection by the owners of the Bridgewater of a proposition for a release conditional upon promising immunity for the seizure and detention. Jominion, however, decided not to entertain the claim, on the ground, purely technical, that the owners had no remedy at law against the Dominion officials. The claim was presented to the State Department a few weeks ago, and has been promptly presented to the British Minister

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

THE ITALIAN PRESS' CRITICISMS. ROME, June 29.-The Povolo Romano believes the l'ope's enclyclical will not make any change

in the existing situation, The Francasse says that the utberance of the Pone is no longer a majestic affirmation of the lordship of the church, but rather resembles the cry of ship wrecked persons who see the waves

rising around them.
The Reforma says the Pope has the best means of knowing that the Government so far from following a policy of persecution has only pur-sued a policy of defence firmly applied but carried on within the strict limit of equity and prosperity. The Pope himself refutes the accu-sations of his own organs against the Government. The principal point of the Pope's second rescript relating to Ireland will be the Vatican's neutrality in politics.

PLENTY OF TIME TO WIN IRELAND'S CASE.

LONDON, June 30.—Mr. Morley, in a speech at Chelsen, last night, said that the Liberals had plenty of time to win the Irish battle, to which they were determined to devote themselves firmly, resolutely and unfinchingly. The recent debate in Parliament had compelled the Government to admit that the National League was still ubiquitous, and that crime in Ireland was dependent upon coarcion. The action of the magistrates had descroyed the reign of the law and substituted the arbitrary will of a practically irresponsible power.

A MARRIAGE THAT WAS NO MAR-RIAGE.

New York, June 30 .- (Special) -The Herald this morning states, concerning the reported marriage of Miss Edith Olive Gwynne, a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, to Win. Fearing Gill, a gentleman who shone last winter as a successful promoter of private theatricals, that both parties have admitted that the only cere-mony performed was the placing of a ring on Miss Gwynne's finzer by Gill and his declaration that under the laws of New York State they were man and wife. No witnesses were present. The Vanderbilt family is distressed over this matter. Miss Gwynne's sister, Miss Lettie Gwynne, declares there has been no marriage,

A REWARD FOR GRASSHUPPERS. ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30.—Grasshoppers recently appeared by the million in this vicinity and seriously threaten annihilation of the crops A vigorous warfure is being waged against them. Several contrivances for catching and destroying them are being used. It has been

decided to pay \$1 a bushel for the hoppers.

COMPLAINING OF THE TARIFF. PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—(Special)—The bul-etin of the American Iron and Steel association, issued yesterday, states that the depressed condition of trade which it finds prevailingis prevailing reaction in business."