HAPHAZARDS.

My last paragraph, the historic spots it mentions, Sillery, Ste. Foye and the Plains of Abraham, bring me in spirit to thy gates, Quebec! It is a year since I entered them, while in the interval many a stranger with less right has roved at random through the dear old town where I was born. I should choose no other, were I given choice of a birth-place in all America. Do you ask me, why? For one reason, where many might be given. Because have seen the forest where now cities stand, if a ful indeed native of Quebec you may return to your sarly home, and, revisiting the scenes of childhood and youth, will find them unchanged and the same as you fondly remembered them; the old land-marks are still there welcoming and asking ing the Bride of the Canticlesyou to remember happy times gone by, giving new life to fading memories and recalling incidents of long ago which lapse of years and prolonged absence had well nigh blotted from your

mind. Upstarts may affect to sneer, but the sneer is a failure, and quickly passing gives place to reverence for the demure old town contentedly seated on its rock; promontory out of reach of raillery, complacently, while the world fusses, living its own old-fashioned, almost cloistered life within loop-holed gates and massive walls

Tis a wonder that a whole year should have passed without one visit to Quebec, for the distance is nothing now. On board the steamer. and supper taken, you look about you and go to bed, and, se though the bell on board the boat at Montreal was heard within them, the gates of Quebec are open before you when you rise in the morning. A story told me not long was not always so. Monseigneur Sinaï, once upon a time Bishop of Quebec, was a native of of Quebec. One year at the end of the term when at length vacation came the young Seminarian, having leave to return home, packed up his few belongings and started rejoicing to spend the longed-for holidays in Montreal. But the voyage in those days was not quite so rapid as it is with us, and so it happened that by the How England Backed Down in the Retime the future bishop reached home the vacation was over !

Their difficulty or comparative ease is the measure of voyages, and not the distance. Before Carthage was destroyed, there was an old Senator of Rome who had made himself famous and tiresome on account of periodical crations in which he called upon his countrymen to guard and be prepared against their African enemy.In vain he was assured that the distance between warnings were repeated with increased earnestness, he was brought to an abrupt halt in the midst of his elequence and asked to state what was the distance from the mouth of the Tiber to the Carthagenian coast. For answer the old fruit," said he, "grew on the hill-sides of Carthage and was ripened by the African sun." the tropics.

number among my relatives two Ursuline nuns, American honor. Congress immediately passed and whenever good fortune brings me to Quebec the "Act vesting the resident of the United and whenever good fortune brings me to Quebec I the "Act vesting the tresident of the United States with the power of retaliation" March 3, 1813. Meanwhile, the twenty-chat with them through the broad double bars of their cloister. This last month of August the Ursulines celebrated the 250th and George, from among whom he relacted twenty. giversary of their foundation in Canada. No diversary of their foundation in Canada. No three hostages, who were closely confined to wonder that Canadian women are the gentle, await the fate of his men in England. British pions and womanly women that we know them to be, since for 250 years this country has possessed the very fountain spring of gentleness.

"Les petits soins, les attentions fines "Sont nés, dit on, chez les Ursulines.

GRESSET

Paul. The severest of my critics concluded that at any rate these Haphazards would always be worth while looking through in search for postry by "Barry Dane." In this indeed they all agreed and account the lives of the twenty-three Irishmen, who were returned to "British Justice." Formunately, the Briton proved a Braggart, His threat was met in the old way, which he could thoroughly understand. He did not execute the Irish American and diese but the lives of the twenty-three Irishmen, who were returned to "British Justice." postry by "Barry Dane." In this indeed they execute the Irish American soldiers, but at the all agreed and regretted that not being subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS (they were from different distant parts of the U.S.) the "Bells of Scott, had the pleasure of greeting them on their Notre Dame" would in all probability be the first and the last of his poems they would read. The truth is, I very much fear that "Barry "It is necessary to send the pure Gospel to Dane" will not appear here again; and mind Irish Roman Catholics?" The English Churchyou it is not that I think him too questionably it is most necessary. They are our fellow-subjects and our fellow-country-men."

still deferred. "Barry Dane" will pardon the term the was going to say that I have never yet met a called a bigoted one because of his consequentin- promises to be pleasantly small. tolerance of error.

the same of the sa

about beauty? Well, just now I was not thinking of that physical beauty, which may be either good or evil. Moore, who was a connaisseur

> Some eyes there are so holy They seem but given
> As splendid beacons only
> To lead to Heaven— While some, oh! ne'er believe them,
> With tempting ray,
> Would lead us, God forgive them, The other way-

I referred to that other beauty which has the though you have outlived half a century and power of making even the plainest most beauti-

"Through her loveliest eyes there shipes her lovelier soul"—

for moral beauty is beauty of the bighest kind. And so I understand the verse describ-

"I am black but beautiful."

But because I am an old bachelor, does it follow that I must be blind to feminine loveliness. If anyone should be so misinformed as to my uninteresting class, I would recommend him or her to read a charmingly written book called The Reveries of a Bachelor." And apropos of this class of sinners, do you remember the fable that tells of the punishment of the typical sinner of the old-toper class-how Tantalus was unable to drink though plunged to the lips in and others in sombre every day black, hurried the wine he loved. Alas, the tantalized bachelor would esteem the condemnation the reverse of processional order. It was about ten o'clock punishment which brought his lips so near to It was one of the most respectable turnouts the of ject of his love.

And now I fear this tantalizing may result in scandalizing some devout accetic who worships only that highest beauty which is truth. I humbly beg him to forgive the flippancy of this writing if it have offended, and, having charitsince by an eminent Q.C. reminds me that this ably pardoned, to pray for me; for I place more confidence in the prayers of the saints and the saintly than I do in my own unworthy suppli-Montreal, and was educated at the Seminary cations, and I can imagine no charity so untainted with selfishness as that which would induce you to pray for the unknown PAUL

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

volutionary War.

The Irish Nationalists of Boston, in their picnic pamphlet, published the following striking incident from the War of the Revolu-

When Great Britain in her deadly enmity to the Republic precipitated war in 1812, among the first to respond to President Madison's call for troops were escaped Irish fugitives, who had fought the British at Gorey and Vinegar Hill. They crossed into Canada under Col. Winfield vain he was assured that the distance between the two cities was sufficient security against udden invasion. At last one day when his 13, 1812, Scott and his regiment were forced to aurrender. And here was furnished a vivid illustration of that diabolical British apirit of savagery, which has crystalized Irish hatred of Britain into an heirloom. Shortly after the surrender, Scott learned that British officers were interrogating his soldiers to ascertain from their manner of speaking the English Roman held up before the astonished eyes of language who amongst them were Irishmen, so the Senate two bunches of grapes:—"This that they might select the latter to be sent in the line of the billeids of irons to England to be tried and executed for high treason. Already twenty-three had been selected to be returned to "British Justice." And so to-day the quelques arpents de neige, as Scott indignantly protested, and in loud, angry Madame de Pompadour, I think it was, called tones commanded all of his men to remain silent to answer the British officer no question. He Canada, is as near as needs be to every place that is not roo far from every place. Throughout the year carloads of fruit come to us from the West Indies and California, and, were they preferred to the aweet blossoms of the North, there might be seen on the tables of our wealthy people here the gorgeous, scentless flowers of the tropics.

The data of the British officer no question. He tool date the twenty three, whose names are given in Volume III., page 632 of American State papers, that if a hair of their beads was touched they wou'd be terribly avenged by the soldiers of the Republic, and he personally promised them that he and the American officers would refuse to give British officers, or their men, quarter on the battle field, if a solitary one of them suffered before any tribunal of the tropics. "British Justice." Scott was exchanged soon after in Boston, when he proceeded to Washing The Monastery of the Ursulines, founded by ton, where he reported the matter to President to Venerable Marie de l'Incarnation in 1639, is identified with Quebec. It is my privilege to such action as might be necessary to sustain George, from among whom he selected twenty-Secretary Lord Bathurst, when he heard of this proceeding, instructed the British General Prevost in Canada to make hostages of double the number from among the American commanders, that, in consequence of their retaliatory act, the British forces by land and sea would "procecute the war with unmitigated severity against all cities, towns and villages of the United States and against the inhabitants thereof." There is an advantage in writing incog. which you might not at first suspect; for instance you may chance to hear your writing discussed with battle of the Thames, and captured a large battle of the Thames, and captured a large property of the state of the Thames, and captured a large battle of the Thames, and captured a large property of the thames. perfect freedom, as I did mine the other evening. My unwitting critics showed themselves to officers to put to death in case the American be genuinely charitable, for though they did not constructed and thus the preparation for retaliation went on. The fate of hundreds demonstrate the fate of the two transfer of the two tr

The Gospel in Ireland.

where their old commander, then

be does not like to give his manuscript to the printer till it has received a final polish—and the polishing process is still defensed. lic alone. "Familiarity with the emissaries of Rome, hearing of their good deeds, seeing their more readily because in his rollicky note he applies it to himself. I would almost hesitate to call him a heretic, but rather a Protestant by birth and a Catholic without suspecting it. I was going to say that I have never yet met a heretic who was at the same time a bigot and the farthest ends of it vibrate through all the beretic who was at the same time a bigot and the farthest ends of it vibrate through all the beretic who was at the same time a bigot and the farthest ends of it vibrate through all the beretic who was at the same time a bigot and shardent admirer of the beautiful; while on the other hand I have known a good many men with very keen appreciation of the beautiful, whom most Protestants would be spt to call bigoted Catholics. And I have asked myself why this is without being able to find a better answer than this:—Truth is beautiful, and therefore no lover of the beautiful can be a hater of the Catholic Church, which is the earthly abode of truth; and for the contemporary blind to their opportunities. The united an ardent admirer of the beautiful; while on stance, did Father Damien dream when in his ly abode of truth; and for the same reason the subscriptions of Befordshire, Huntingdonshire, more devoted a man is to the cause of truth, the more ardently a lover of the beautiful, just so guines. Birmingham contributes £9. Almuch the more likely is he to become an enthusi-astic Catholic and the more exposed to be

Kingston in Holiday Attire.

Archbishop Cleary's Patriotic Address-An Irishman First, Last. and all the Time.

Kingston Ont., September 4.—The Young Irishmen captured the feity to-day. Green was the color of the day. Right royally did the young men of the Catholic societies welcome the coming of the delegates to the twenty-first convention of the Irish Catholio Benevolent Un on of America. The organizstion was formed twenty years ago for the purpose of uniting all Catholic societies in one organization for the advancement of the Catholic religion and Catholic interests. Whilst there is a large number of societies not affliated with the Union, yet it has one or more branches in almost every city and town in the United States and Canada. Muny of the delegates reached the city last night. Early this morning the city presented a gay appearance, as the members of the different lodges, some in pretty green and gold costumes to their different rendezvous and formed in ever seen here. The following was the order of procession :

Union Jack and Stars and Strines. BAND O'Connell Banner. Members of Kingston C.M.B.A. and Visitors. BAND Sunburst Banner. St. Patrick's Society of Kington. Banner of St. Patrick.

GRAND MARSHAL

St. Patrick's Society of Portamouth. Flag. BAND Members of the Toronto Branch of I.C.B.U.

Flag. BAND Father Burke Banner. Delegates to I.C.B. U. Convention. DAND

Banners of the Cross. Members of the I.C.B.U. of Kingston. The company proceeded to St. Marv's

cathedrial, and took seats to the stirring strains of "St. Patrick's Day." It was expected that Archbishop Cleary would welcome the visitors, but he was detained at the seaaida. Ray Father e Relly was deputed to receive them and read the following letter from the Archbishop :

THE ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER. St. Teresa's Church, New York.
1st September, 1889.

MY DEAR FATHER KELLY-I regret that it will be impossible for me to return to Kingston before Wednesday, as I should be very happy to meet the delegates of the I.C.B.U. and address them in the Church during the religious celebration that will precede

their convention.

I leave therefore to you to make arrangements for giving as much solemnity as you can to the sacred function in the Cathedral. Some of the neighboring dergy will, I am sure, be glad to take part in it on being invited by you

Say to the delegates that I bless them and their society, and I pray God to fulfil in them the purposes to which their "union" is ordained. "Union" is a principle of strength and mutual protection; "benovelence" is a virtue most worthy of special cultivation in the midst of this world of selfishness; and "Irish" patriotic spirit, manifested on suitable occasions towards our suffering fellow countrymen in the home of our nationhood, is a racial attribute, noble in itself, and ennobling in the generous impulses it evekes and the fortitude it sustains. But all there may be, and sometimes unhappily are professed and practised in popular associations bhat militate alike against religion and Christian society. May God guard our young Irish Catholic laity against misdirection of human benovelence and high national sentiment! Their safety consists in their "Catholicity." Under the aegis of the Church and the direction of the priest assigned by the Bishop of their society, as a guardian of their faith and morals, they cannot go astray. To employ an aphorism of the glorious St. Augustine, "In things affecting faith and morsis injuriously, the Church connives not by act, by word of approval or by

silence."
I am, my dear Father Kelly,
Vour's sincer Your's sincerely, † James Vincent Cleary,

Bishop of Kingston Rev. Father Kelly was the preacher of the lay. After mass which was celebrated by Rev. Father Quinn, assisted by Rev. Fathers Spratt and Carey, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively, the procession re-formed and was dispersed at the City Hall. The delegates were taken down the river this after-noon, and to-night W.P. Kilcauley, president of the local I.C.B. Union, read an address of welcome. The delegates to the convention came from Pennsylvannia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Canada. Considerable interest is usually attached to these conventions. They are warmly supported by the clergy and important questions pertaining to secular as well as religious matters are discussed by prominent laymen.

The annual report of the National secretary shows that \$2,277 has been given in ald of the Johnstown sufferers, \$65,124 for the relief of the sick members of the society and \$23,115,75 contributed to the widows' and

Archbishop Cleary's Speech.

Kingston, Oat., September 6.—At mid. night the I.C.B.U. convention concluded, and St. Louis, Mo., was named as the meeting place in August, 1890. After the election of officers last night, a resolution pledging aid and support to Charles Stewart Parnell was passed, and a greeting was sent to the trio-Davitt, D.lion and O'Brien—wishing them God speed in their great struggle. A determined effort will be made to unite the different Irish-Catholic orders through America into one organization, to be so managed as to meet national, benevolent and Catholic sentiments. The union extended to Pope Leo XIII its warmest sympathy in its struggle to regain temperal power. The organizers for the various States in the Union were named, and then Archbishop Cleary made some congratulatory and felcitious remarks about the character of the delegates and the demonstration of Wednesday. He was glad the meeting of the Union was not formality. They had not come merely to register names, but to express their opinions, to sit in judgment and to revise and make such amendments to the constitution as would be to the interest of the Union in the future. The speaker then referred at length to benevolence, which was of a double nature. His hearers should have Christain benevolence and faith. Any-

Does some fair reader ask how comes it that by way of the United States, where he will not that which Irishmen should have. Strange Irishmen had no friends in Casada,

went to he was sure to meet some Irishmen that would take him by the hand. He warn. ed the delegates to beware of the "catchword" benevolence, and said that if there was ever a nation that lived by "catchwords," it was the United States. The reached a world was full of "catch-words," and benevolence was one of the words. He wished men of Catholicity, men of faith and men of chastity, to have Christian benevolence. In £130,000. Ontario about one-sixth of the people were Christians and five-sixths were living in heresy. Half of the people did not believe in their ministers and only went to church because it did not look respectable to stop away. Returning to the subject of benevolence, the Archbishop declared that though Freemasons were benevolent, their object WAN

TO PULL DOWN THE AUTBORITY OF JESUS

CHRIST. The speaker said he was a wall against the oppressors of Irish rights, and was prepared o defend them even at the cost of his life, His balr may become grey and his tongue be-come paralyzed and the roof of his mouth may be eaten away, but in the face of all that he was determined to fight for the rights of the Irish people and old Ireland, which was a happy nation 1500 years before England was a nation. To the American delegates he said they were living in a country that was called a Free Country, and he hoped to see them honor the flag. "We never govo up, nor will we give up the fight," he said, and may God allow the day to come that Ireland will be a nation."

NO QUEEN'S, NO ENGLISH RULE,

no Balfour (nisses,) no Governor General of Canada, and no power on the face of God's world can stamp out the Irish sentiments out of the Irish heart. He had upheld it and will uphold it even if the breath has to leave his body. Englishmen say that the Irish are not capable of managing a nation, that they have no brains, that they have no judgment, but let such people come to America, to New York or to any of the most thriving places on this earth and they will find the most prominent and leading men Irishmen. Give them a chance. They are full of genius, and all they want is fair play. He predicted that the Irish race would be at the top in a few months. The Irish had been abused and for purposes that have not been good and by villains. He hoped they would uphold the noble flag and that they would never be afflicted with the weakness of forming themselves into cliques to become anti-Americans and never allow the uncenquerable, indestructible and grand old principles of the Irish race to be trameled upon, and to up-hold the star-spangled banner that protects their rights and privileges. It was a grand flag that knows no despotism and will not trample on the rights of any one. The Archbiebop then installed the officers.

Michael Glennan, president of the body, makes a correction in a local paper. He says that the I. C. B. U, is not a "Roman Catho-lic secret society," as a Protestant clergyman asserted in intimating that the Government granted leave to "A" Battery band to play in uniform for it, and refused to do so for a Protestant benevolent association, Mr. Glennan says "there are no scoret societies connected with the I. C B. U. The Catholic Church does not tolerate or recognize such arrosiations.

A LEAP TO DEATH.

Raging Fire Behind and Certain Death in

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 3 -A fire started at 1.45 p.m. to-day in the paper stock ware-house of P. J. McArdle, corner of Arch and Church streets. The building was a four story brick one and was filled to overflewing with junk. The flame spread with great rapidity and the entire structure was soon a seething mass of flamer, on which the volumes hour the west wall, and a little later the others toppled to the ground. An immense crowd were attracted to the scene by the dense volume of smeke.

A CRY OF HORROR WENT UP as a woman was seen in one of the fourth story windows surrounded by fismes. She looked below for a moment, then jumped Her ribs were fractured and she sustained internal injuries that will prove very serious.

Her name is Ellen Frank. Daniel Gannon, a boy, was the next to appear at the window. He jumped and re-ceived a fracture of the ribs. Richard Gamble, crazed by fright, jumped down the slevator shaft and was fatally injured.

the boiler. but from what cause is unknown. The most alarming reports were circulated and generally credited. It was impossible to obtain the names of the operatives, and naught but a search of the debris will reveal the truth or falsety of the rumers. It is known that a large number were employed in asserting the junks, many of them aged women.

LATER. It is now said that a dezen had met a horrible death within the building. Two women are known to have perished in the flames,

When the walls fell the streams began to

take effect and the fire was speedily under The west wall in falling badly control. damaged the roof of a two-story brick build-The names of the two wemen known to have been cremated are Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Himman. Mrs. Powers, who jumped from the window, said that these two women did not escape. Mrs. McShane has been taken to the hospital with a badly sprained ankle. When the fire broke out there were twelve women and the foreman in the building, all in the fourth story. The flames spread so rapidly that there was no time to escape by the stairs, and the roof and windows were used. Three men got out by the holsting apparatus, but Rich Gamble jumped down the elevator shaft and died this evening, and four women jumped out of the fourth story window. Mrs. Mack, 50 years old, fell on a pile of iron and died at 11 o'clock to-night. The others badly lojured were Lula Hart-man, Carrie Swartz, Ellen Frank, Mrs. Mc-Shane, Daniel Gorman and John Bigline. All of the others will recover. McArdle's loss is about \$5,000; fully insured.

Irish Banks and Railways.

Dr. Grimshaw's return for the half year ending June last, of Irish banking and railway statistics has been issued. The return shows that the deposits and cash balances in joint stock banks for the half year ending June last, amounted to £31, 205,000, being an increase of \$9,500. In June, 1880, these balances stood at \$29,223,000, having shown a decrease of £17,000, termined and bravest of Mr. Parnell's battal-

but no matter what part of the States one | Savings Banks still continue to show a steady and permanent increase. At the end of June this year the estimated amount stood at £3,-372,000 as compared with £3,128,000 for the orresponding period of 1888, being an increase of £244,000,or 7-8 per cent. The deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland, have now reached a larger amount than any previous period since the foundation of the banks. As compared with the half year ending December 1888, the increase in the present half year is

With regard to the amount of deposits in trustee savings banks there is an increase of £16,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1888, the amount being £2,028,000.

The capital invested in Government and

India stocks in Ireland exhibit a decrease when the amount of such investments in June, 1889, is compared with the corresponding period of 1888. The amount of Government and India Stocks on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland was in June, 1889, £28,210,000, compared with £28,855,000 in June, 1887, being a decrease of £637,000, or 2.2 per cent.

Dealing with the note circulation in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the ques tion of deposite and cash balances there has an increase of £757,000 in the circulation, as compared with the year 1888, the value having risen from £5,758,000, in June, 1888, to £6.514. 000 at the corresponding period of 1889, or at

the rate of 13-1 per cent.

A review of the weekly traffic of the Irish railways shows that during the first half of this year the receipts exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1888. During the first 26 weeks of the year there were only four weeks in which the receipts fell below the amounts for the cor responding weeks of the year 1888, and of these one, the 14th week (ending April 5,) was the week corresponding in date to the Easter week, 1888, and another, the 21st week (ending May 24th.) was the week corre ponding with Whit week in 1888. The receipts for both Easter and Whitsun weeks in this year were much in excess of those for the two holiday weeks of 1888. All the remaining weeks of the first half-year showed increase, the total receipts for the first 26 weeks showing a net increase o for the tree 2n weeks showing a new increase with the corresponding period of the year 1888. The agreement receipts were £1,390,830, as egainst £1,328,027 for the June half-year of 1888.

The Irish Party.

It was said when the Irish land bills were passed that there would be "no room in Ire-land for anybody but lawyers." Immediately a large number of the young Irish M.P.'s began studying law, and now are so busy over land cases and big piles of briefs that our contemporary, United Ireland, is forced to say in its

"We have up to the last moment abatained from noticing the very uncomfortable reflections that are beginning to be heard with respect to the efficiency of the Irish Parliamentary party; but it would be idle to disguise that their attendance this season has been so wretched as to be almost scandalous.

This is severe, but not uncalled for. Long

ago we began to perceive the dangerous drift of many of the young fellows who had been hoisted into M.P. ships. Their heads were turned so into M P. ships. Their heads were turned so that old friends were no longer known; the drawl of fashionable society began to cover up the rich Kerry or Dublin brogue; the attention given to them at public meetings was constru-ed into homage to their personalities, while it was really to the cause and the position they occupied. Their time, which was scarcely their own, seeing that they were paid to be servants of the people, was devoted to the acquisition of legal lore, and now they can't attend to their Parliamentary work they are so busy looking after No. 1. This is deplorable, but was to be expected. A remedy must be found somehow, and let us hope that, however selfish and ambitions some of them may be, they will give heed to this strong expression of crinion from the official organ of the party and pay some more attention to their work.

We gladly note the fact that it is only a few of them who are so scandalously lax in their per formance of the work they were returned to do. Some of these may now feel inclined to kick some of these may now feel inclined to kick down the ladder by which they attained their present eminence. The crumbs of parliamentary salary are meagre compared to the rich pickings of the law.

Of course, there are some of the legal gentle-men who have not altogether attended to their own interests. Take the Mesars. Healy for example. Both of these men have laid the Irish of their splendid services while the land bills were before Parliament. It is not to be won-dered at if Mr. Tim Healy now receives a great dered at if Mr. Tim Healy now receives a great deal of legal work in connection with the land courts. No man in Ireland, except, perhaps, his brother Maurice, knows so much of the Irien land acts. They are joint authors of all that is good in them. Besides, neither of them have been great offenders. The case of another absentee, Mr. John Barry, is also exceptional. Mr. Barry has served the Irish cause to his own great personal disadvantage. He has given it and money. He has been ill once or twice during the year, so his constant attendance could no be expected. Besides, he has long wanted to resign, but his colleagues were lots to lose his wise counsel and the benefits of his great ex-

elevator shaft and was fatally injured. A parience.

Mrs. Powers jumped from a four-story Than jail has kept many of them away. Window and fell upon a pile of iron. She was HORRIBLY BRUISED AND WILL DIE.

The latter two were taken to the hospital.

The latter two were taken to the hospital.

The latter two were taken to the second story over long the best work in which M. P,'s could be sent cased.

gaged.
As we have said the chief offenders are a small number. Men who owe all they have and are to the Irish cause, should not readily shirk their duty. Or, if they have found more congenial and profitable work, they should resign their positions and let others fill the vecancies.

For our part, we have often said, recently

that we were in the most daugerous crisis in the history of our fight. Self-interest, with some, causes them to neglice their work; the enerva "society," and the attractions and blandish-ments of the London drawing-room make other of our fierce democrats as tame as "sucking doves," and as "stuck-up" as if in their veins ran the blue blood of the Howards. Some very excellent fellows in the party have become so altered that their nearest friends would hardly

know them. As a whole, though, our Irish party has done well, and we may be rightly proud of it. It is taken from the ranks of the people, and for ability, honessy, loyal adhesion to purpose, and general capacity of character, it is unmatched. It has a great cause in its charge. It holds a people's hopes—a nation's fortunes—in its grasp. There are some stupid people, some foolish and some self-seekers in its ranks. Could it be otherwise? There was one Judas out of the twelve Apostles, but as a whole it is unsur

It has a leader, and where can he be equaled ? Cool, daring, steadfast, honest, resolute, he is a chief to lead to victory, if victory is within human power to achieve.

He has lieutenaute, each in his own sphere,

He has lientenants, each in his own sphere, like Napoleon's marshals, unrivaled. Sexton's eloquence, O'Brien's fearless dash, Dillon's magnificent incorruptibility, Tim Healy's keen penetration and untiring application, Justin McCarthy's brilliant pen, and Biggar's transparent honesty—where is there a galaxy of unmes to outshive these? And in the ranks, where T. D. Sillivan, J. Barry, J. J. C'Kelly, D. C. Illing a bast of others have housed D. Crilly, and a host of others, have honored places, what need we care if a few ulncompoops or self-seekers are found? We need not fear but that, on every great issue, our cause will be well upheld.

Besides, the party in Parliament is but the have Christain benevolence and faith. Anyone,

EVEN PAGANS AND HERETICS, COULD BE BENE

And humane in their actions, but such was not that which Irishmen should have.

Strange Irishmen had no friends in Canada,

E29,228,000, having shown a decrease of £17,000, termined and braves of Mr. Parnalis bathalcompared with the corresponding period of the jons, and second to none in his loyalty to our jons, and in Jone, leader, we have one fina who, after the chief the list, and second to none in his loyalty to our jons, and in Jone, leader, we have one fina who, after the shift had a leader, we have one fina who, and in Jone, leader



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the fight. In America and Australia, and here. too, in Great Britain, our soldiers are numer-

ous, resolved and fearless.
We have, then, a cause which is a peerless one, a leader like unto Moses himself, advisers of true and tried capacity, and ten million hearts beating in unison. What can resist such a power? Can defection here and there dismay us? Shall treasen within, or force without, conquer us? Impossible! Unity of purpose and action in the party in Parliament, the watchful eyes and steady perseverance of our people all over the globe, will keep our cause in the right accove, and bring to its banners final and complete victory. God grant it !

Took in the Woolly West.

FARGO, N D., September 9 .- A sensation was caused here yesterday by the arrest of a young man who for two weeks or more has been sup-posed to be a younger brother of the Duke of Durham. On his arrival he registered as Robert Morris, of London, but soon avowed his noble origin, stating that owing to family troubles he was taking a tour of the world. His income he was taking a tour of new wind. It is income in wisted to be \$50,000 a year, and he spent money lavishly. He first appeared at Mayville and exhibited letters of introduction from Cornelius Vanderbilt and other seatern gentlemen to the Dalrymples and other wealthy families. He speedily got into the best society and lived high. A week ago he left for the west, announcing his departure for Japan. However, he stopped at Jamestown and on Friday night returned he was about to board the westbound train yeshe was accut to board the westerded by Impector Mitchell, of the London p lice, for a forgery of £1,500. His real name is Cawal Riddell. Of the money he had barely £40. He is 23 years old, and it is said his father is in an English prison for forgery.

Wall Street Mysteries Explained. Every man who has been in Wall street,

and tens of thousands who never joined the flocks of lambs who have been fleeced there, has heard of Puts, Calls, Spreads, and Straddles. They are terms glibly spoken by the mareat tyros in stock speculation. Yet it is exceedingly difficult to find a man who can or will give an explanation of their meanings intelligent enough to reach the comprehension of the general public. It has been difficult to get an expert statement on the exact meanings of the speculative terms above named. Mr. John E. McCann, private secretary of Russell Sage, gives a lucid statement on the aubiect :

A privilege is a contract by which the maker of it engages to purchase from the holder in the one case, or sell to the holder in the other case, a number of shares of some specified stock, at a certain price, at any time within a certain period at the option of

the holder.

A " call" is a privilege bought of the maker at a certain price, and the owner of it is privileged to call for a certain amount of stock at a given price within thirty, sixty, or nine-

ty days, or four or six months.

If a man he'ds a "put" he has the right to deliver to the maker of the privilege a stock at a certain agreed price within a certain number of days. For instance, suppose Western Union is selling at 70. A man wants a sixty day "put" on it at 66, because he believes the stock is going down. He gives Mr. Sage, Mr. White, or Mr. Keene I per cent. on the amount of atock he wants to deal in. A hundred shares is usual, and I per cent is \$100. He receives in return a slip of paper signed by either one or the other of there gentlemen. Then if Western Union goes below 66 within sixty days, he may buy it for whatever it is selling for below that price and "put" it to the maker of the privilege at the price agreed on-66-and receive a check for \$6,600; the holder makes the difference. If Western Union does not go below 66, the holder of the written allps ex

'put" is out his \$100. The "call" business overates in exactly the other way. You buy the privilege of calling Western Union at 75 when it is selling at 70 If it cells above 75 you can call or the maker of the privilege for a hundred shares at 75 and the hundred shares are thus bought by the holder for \$7,500, and he turns around and sells it at 80, if the stock is selling at that price, and pockets the difference.
A "straddle" is a "put" and "call" combined.
The holder of one may "put" stock to the maker of the privilege or "call" for it. That class of privilege comes high because there is money in it whichever way the market may go. If the market does not go at all, but stands still, the maker is in the money he has been paid for the privilege, usually about three per cent. A "spreau" is also a "put" and "call" combined, but there is this difference : A "straddle" is made at the marketthat is to say, the maker of the privilege takes the risk that the stock in question does not move to any extent from the price at which it is selling when the privilege is sold. In a "spread" the maker has more leeway. If Western Union is selling at 70, the maker of the privilege sells a "moread," say at 67 and 80. If it goes below 67 the bolder of the privilege can put the stock to the maker and corral the difference, and if it goes above 80 the holder of the privilege can call the stock from the maker at that price and reap the profits. But so long as the price of the stock keepswithin those points the maker of the privilege is safe. To put it in another way, the helder of a "straddle" will make if the market for the stock he is dealing in moves at all, where-as the holder of a "spread" doesn't make anything until the market moves past certain

limits. In the spring of 1884 the holders of privileges written by Mr. Sage teck nearly \$5,000,000 out of him, but Mr. McCann said there was a heap of money for all cautious and shrewd makers of privileges in the long run. The seedy looking men who peddle-privileges on New street nowadays say that business is slow at the moment, as the makers of privileges ask too high a price for them .-N. Y. Freeman's Journal,

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