

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!

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 rocky promontory out of reach of artillery, complacently, while the world fuses, living its own old-fashioned, almost cloistered life within loop-holed gates and massive walls of stone.

This 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, as 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.

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 sireome on account of periodical orations in which he called upon his countrymen to guard and be prepared against their African enemy.

The Monastery of the Ursulines, founded by the Venerable Marie de l'Incarnation in 1639, is identified with Quebec. It is my privilege to number among my relatives two Ursuline nuns, and whenever good fortune brings me to Quebec I go, not to see them, but to have a peep and a chat with them through the broad double bars of their cloister.

There is an advantage in writing incoy, which you might not at first suspect; for instance you may chance to hear your writing discussed with perfect freedom, as I did mine the other evening. My unwitting critics showed themselves to be genuinely charitable, for though they did not know that he was there, they still were kind to Paul. The severest of my critics concluded that as any these Haphazards would always be worth while looking through in search for poetry by "Barry Dane."

"Barry Dane" will pardon the term the 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.

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

Some eyes there are so holy They seem but given An splendid because only To lead to Heaven— While some, oh I 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 power of making even the plainest most beautiful indeed—

And now I fear this tantalizing may result in scandalizing some devout ascetic 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 charitably 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 supplications, and I can imagine no charity so unstained with selfishness as that which would induce you to pray for the unknown

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

When Great Britain in her deadly enmity to the Republic precipitated war in 1813, 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 Scott, afterwards major-general in the army of Queenstown Heights, October 13, 1812, Scott and his regiment were forced to surrender. And here was furnished a vivid illustration of that diabolical British spirit of savagery, which has crystallized Irish hatred of Britain into an heirloom.

"It is necessary to send the pure Gospel to Irish Roman Catholics? The English Churchmen reply in their own common tongue, 'Unquestionably it is most necessary. They are our fellow-subjects and our fellow-countrymen.' That being settled, our contemporary goes on to deplore the growing feeling on the part of English Catholics to think that after all it might be just as well to leave poor Irish Catholics to their own devices, leaving them to their peculiar faith, standing on the same platform with them at temperance meetings and on other occasions, the fashions of the day, and recently the talk about Father Damien, have weakened our English detestation of Popery."

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THE I.C.B.U. CONVENTION.

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 city 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 Catholic Benevolent Union of America.

- GRAND MARSHAL Union Jack and Stars and Stripes. BAND O'Connell Banner. Members of Kingston C.M.B.A. and Visitors. BAND Saburist Banner. St. Patrick's Society of Kingston. Banner of St. Patrick. St. Patrick's Society of Portsmouth. FLAG. Members of the Toronto Branch of I.C.B.U. FLAG. Father Burke Banner. Delegates to I.C.B.U. Convention. BAND Banners of the Cross. Members of the I.C.B.U. of Kingston.

The company proceeded to St. Mary's cathedral, 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 seaside. Rev. Father Kelly 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 on Wednesday as I should be very busy 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 most ardent and energetic among us are glad to take part in it on being invited by you in my name.

Rev. Father Kelly was the preacher of the day. 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 afternoon, and to-night W.P. Kilcauley, president of the local I.C.B.U. Union, read an address of welcome. The delegates to the convention came from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Canada.

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but no matter what part of the States one went to be sure to meet some Irishmen that would take him by the hand. He warned 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.

TO PULL DOWN THE AUTHORITY OF JESUS CHRIST. The speaker said he was a wall against the oppressors of Irish rights, and was prepared to defend them even at the cost of his life. His hair may become grey and his tongue become 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.

no Balfour (misses), 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 silhouetted with the weakness of forming themselves into cliques to become anti-Americans and never allow the unquenchable, indestructible and grand old principles of the Irish race to be trampled upon, and to uphold 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 Archbishop then installed the officers.

Michael Glendon, president of the body, makes a correction in a local paper. He says that the I. C. B. U. is not a "Roman Catholic secret society," as a Protestant clergyman asserted in intimating that the Government granted favors to "A. B. Barry" based on play in the Catholic street. Mr. Barry had to do so for a Protestant benevolent association. Mr. Glendon says "there are no secret societies connected with the I. C. B. U. The Catholic Church does not tolerate or recognize such associations."

A LEAP TO DEATH.

Enging Fire Behind and Certain Death in Front.

ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 3.—A fire started at 1.45 p.m. to-day in the paper stock warehouse of P. J. McAdams, corner of Arch and Church streets. The building was a four-story brick one and was filled to overflowing with junk. The flame spread with great rapidity and the entire structure was soon a seething mass of flames, on which the volumes of water seemed to have no effect. In an 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 smoke.

as a woman was seen in one of the fourth story windows surrounded by flames. 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.

Horribly Bruised and Will Die. The latter two were taken to the hospital. The fire originated in the second story over 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 it is doubtful but a search of the debris will reveal the truth or falsity of the rumors. It is known that a large number were employed in asserting the junk, many of them aged women.

It is now said that a dozen 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 control. The west wall in falling badly damaged the roof of a two-story brick building. The names of the two women known to have been cremated are Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Himmam. 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 hoisting apparatus, but Rich Gamble jumped down and four women jumped out of the fourth story window. Mrs. Maok, 50 years old, fell on a pile of iron and died at 11 o'clock to-night. The others badly injured were Lala Hartman, Carrie Swartz, Ellen Frank, Mrs. McShane, Daniel German and John Bigdale. All of the others will recover. McAdams' 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 returns show that the deposits and cash balances in joint stock banks for the half year ending June last, amounted to £23,585,000, being an increase of £8,600,000 in 1888. The balance sheet at £29,223,000, having shown a decrease of £17,000, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year; increase to £29,839,700 in June, 1887, showing an increase of £116,000, or 0.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1886. In 1888 they rose by £971,000 to £30,810,000, and the increase of this year makes the total the largest on record at this period of the year. The balances of the deposits in Post Office

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 corresponding 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 not reached a larger amount than any previous year since the foundation of the banks, and compared with the half year ending December 1888, the increase in the present half year is £120,000.

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 £3,028,000. 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 £28,585,000 in June, 1887, being a decrease of £375,000, or 2.2 per cent. A Draining with the note circulation in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the question of deposits and cash balances there has been an increase of £757,000 in the circulation, as compared with the year 1888, the value having risen from £3,788,000 in June, 1888, to £4,545,000 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 corresponding weeks of the year 1888, and in the week of the 15th 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 corresponding with White week in 1888. The receipts for both Easter and White week in this year were much in excess of those for the two holiday weeks of 1888. The remaining weeks of the first half year showed an increase, the total receipts for the first 26 weeks showing a net increase of £7,863, or 5.3 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1888. The aggregate receipts were £1,390,830, as against £1,328,027 for the June half year of 1888.

The Irish Party.

It was said when the Irish bill was passed that the people would be "no more in Ireland 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 last issue: "We have up to the last moment abstained 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."

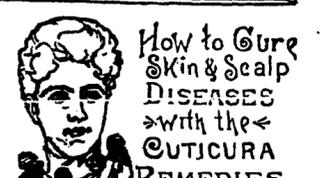
We gladly note the fact that it is only a few of them who are so scandalously lax in their performance of the work they were called to do. Both of these men have been inclined to kick down the ladder by which they attained their present eminence. The crumbs of parliamentary salary are meagre compared to the rich pickings of the law. Of course, there are some of the legal gentlemen who have not altogether attended to their own interests, but the Messrs. Healy for example. Both of these men have laid the Irish farmers under a deep debt of gratitude because of their splendid services while the land bills were before Parliament. It is not to be wondered 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 Irish 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 time and money. He has been ill, and has not been able to attend to his duties, and has not resigned, but his colleagues were loth to lose his wise counsel and the benefits of his great experience.

These need no apologists. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. Grilly, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sheehy, and others were very busy rallying the tenants and upholding their combination. They were doing the best work in which M. P.'s could be engaged.

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 shrink their duty. Or, if they have found congenial and profitable work, they should resign their positions and let others fill the vacancies. For our part, we have often said, recently, that we were in the most dangerous crisis in the history of our fight. Self-interest, with every cause, causes them to neglect their work; the enervation produced by mixing with the general society, and the distractions and blandishments 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, honesty, 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 fortune—in its grasp. There are some splendid people, some noble and some self-sacrificing in its ranks. Could it be otherwise? There was one Judas out of the twelve Apostles, but as a whole it is unsurpassed.

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 is a man who has been a lieutenant, 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 Eiggarr's transparent honesty were a galaxy of names to be reckoned with. And in the ranks, where T. D. Sullivan, J. Barry, J. O'Keefe, D. Crilly, and a host of others, have honored places, what need we care if a few nincompoops or self-seekers are found? We need not fear but that, on every great issue, our cause will be well upheld.



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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 flung upon by the mercenary tyros in stock speculation. Yet it is exceedingly difficult to find a man who can or will give an explanation of their meanings intelligently enough to reach the comprehension of the general public. It has been difficult to get an earnest statement on the exact meaning of the speculative terms above named. Mr. John E. McCann, private secretary of Russell Sage, gives a lucid statement on the subject:

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 by 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 ninety days, or four or six months.

If a man holds 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 65, because he believes the stock is going down. He gives Mr. Sage, Mr. White, or Mr. Kennen 1 per cent. on the amount of stock he wants to deal in. A hundred shares is usual, and 1 per cent is \$100. He receives in return a slip of paper signed by either one or the other of these 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—65—and receive a check for \$6,000; the holder makes the difference. If Western Union does not go below 66, the holder of the written slip or "put" is out his \$100.

The "call" business operates in exactly the other way. You buy the privilege of calling Western Union at 75 when it is selling at 70. If it sells above 75 you can call on 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 "call" for it. That makes of privileges come high because there is money in it whenever 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 "spread" is also a "put" and "call" combined, but there is this difference: A "straddle" is made at the market—that 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 "spread" say at 67 and 80. If it goes below 67 the holder of the privilege can put the stock to the maker and control 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 profit. But so long as the price of the stock keeps within those points the maker of the privilege is safe. To put it in another way, the holder of a "straddle" will make if the market for the stock he is dealing in moves at all, whereas 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 took 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 steady looking men who peddle privileges are slow at the moment, as the makers of privileges ask too high a price for them.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine in use.