OUR YOUNG MEN.

fage Counsel from an English Prelate-Where Trath is Found-The Firm Rock of Catholic Faith.

At the tenth annual conference of the Young Men's Catholic societies of Great Britaln, which was held at Hull, England, on August 4 and 5, Right Rav. Dr. Lacey. Bishop of Hull, gave some good advice to the delegates in his address of welcome. The words of the English Bishop are just as appropriate to the Catholic young men of the United States and County young men of the United States and County young men of these of England. Bishop Lacey said that the Young Men's Society was deing a grove work; he had known it for many years, and his great regret was that there were not more bars in every parish in the kingdom. members in every parish in the amgumi. He, therefore, welcomed them, and he hoped their sphere of usefulness would be ex-

The Blahop then, taking as his text the words of that day's Gospel, "The children tended of this world are wiser in their generation that the children of light," proceeded to comment on the parable of the unjust steward. The application was very plain. We in this werld have many goods, both of soul and body, which are of various kinds-some have worldly possessions in greater or lesser abundance; some have gifts of soul and mind, gifts of fortune and friends; but they are all God's gifts, and not our own.

ONE OF THE GREAT SOCIAL DIFFICULTIES of the day was what to do with the masses of our poor; and in consequence of the neglect of this Gospel principle, and those who have riches in abundance closing up their hearts and hands, the result is an uprising of society, called Socialism-men combining together to inelst, but not in the Gospel spirit, upon people sharing with shem the goods they possess in abundance. In other words, this false principle upon which modern society reats has created Socialism; whereas, on the hundred years, to the then state of this country, we would find that this Gospel principle was carried out. There was no Socialiam, no pauperiam, no workhouses then, but there was charity. The principle of identity between rich and poor held away. But we had other gifts of a higher order

than these he alluded to, which were more material goods; we had a soul. He supposed all men were agreed that there was no gift in this world so high and noble as the gift of mind. A man of great mind, a learned man, was a king in his sphere. The practical point was what use were we to make of our intelligence and will?

HAD WE NO RESPONSIBILTY !

Our ressor, our mind, was created for truth, to know the truth, and our will was created to embrace, to love the truth. The question arose, what was truth? Nowadays men told us there was no such thing as truth, could not discover it. Men were in despair of find. ing the truth. If we looked about we found various systems put forward respecting the truth preached by Jesus Christ, and the coninsion was so great that men gave up the struggle, and said it was impossible to find out if there was truth and went to the opposite extreme. The natural consequence of this was that people said, "It does not matter what a man believes if he only acts right, leads a meral life, is charitable to his neigh hors, does good, and tries to better society.' And so they settled down in this false principle that you cannot discover truth and, therefore, have no obligations towards it.

THE BEASON OR INTELLIGENCE

God gave us, was God's gift, and the day would come when Christ would demand from us an account of how we have used this reason of ours. He had so constituted us that we were able, with the assistance of His grace, to find out truth. Left to ourselves. our own unaided intellect might not be able to find it; but He gave us the gift of prayer, has seen are di bearement os saw nem on has ignorance as not to be able to find out the truth if he pleased. We were bound to discover it. We might be groping our way for a long time like Cardinal Newman, who spont so many years of his life in search after truth; but he searched in the right way, and ed, need great pains, great labor, prayed much, and at longth, having found the truth, rejoloed in its possession and told us that from the day he entered the Catholic Church to this hour he never had a shadow of doubt.

TURNING TO THEM, DATHOLICS, he said they knew by Divine certainty that they possessed the truth in being members of the Catholic Church; but did they follow it, embrace it, practice it? A shadow of doubt never prossed their minds, because they had been instructed and understood their Faith; but did they practice it, or did they become cold or indifferent, and did they imagine that the name of Catholic would suffice for them? Uar Lord told the Jews that many would pome from the East and the West and sit down in the kingdom of God, whereas the children of the kingdom would be cast out because they relied upon the fact of their belonging to the chosen race, and did not practice their religion. Catholice had great opportunities. They storted with the knowledge of the truth; they knew exactly what road to take. It they missed the Kingdom of Heaven it would be their own fault, because they had used their will perversely against their reason, having known the truth and taken no pains to practice it. The greatest of all condemnations would be that of the Catholic who had the full light of the Gospel shining upon him, and wilfully separated himself from the Faith. They should try and make irlends for themselves against the evil day by succoring these who were poor and needy in a bodily and spiritual sense. Be merciful to the poor; treat them as God's brothers, and do not look upon them as a noisance to society, but as stepping stones whereby they are to reach their eternal end.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE.

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A Loater Punished.

An incident occurred on an afternoon train on the Consolidated read, the ether day, that ought to have found its way into print before this. It has numerous lessons. Among the passengers were three sweet and quiet Sisters of Charles of Charity. A drunken man, very drunk and annoying, entered the car and sat down beaide one of them. He talked persiatently, drank from a big bottle that he carried, and

man, white as a sheet, and full of suppressed indignation, got up from her seat and went to the recone. She grabbed the fallow's bettle, wrested it from his hands and flung it out of the window, and she took held of him, and, after a lively and unassisted struggle, got him out of the seat. "I'm no Roman Oatholic," she said excitedly to the spectators, " but I can't sit still and see a Sister of Charity in- it will be from the Metropolitan to this new suited." It was a good sentiment, but the coolesiastical tribunal." The conductor said be'd have " paiverized the ruffian if he'd been one of the passengers. -Hartford Courant.

PURGATORY.

What Does Christian Art Tell About It?

Parastory is, now, essentially the some as ors of the dook companies until to-morrow. at the sime of our Lord's descent into its Mr. Burns is ill from overwork and is taking regions of patient hope, of holy expectation. | a day's rest. Lacre is pain, bliss-and both ineffable-in desire to behold again the face of Goo, the era. longing for a perfect union with Him, will have in it such aweetness as no pain can destroy; and while the flames burn out, slowly but surely, every stain of mortality, the soul will be preparing for its beautiful garments

It is this we see expressed in a picture of our own day by Steinle, and engraved for the ingers were resumed to-day. The conference Dusselderf series of religious prints. On each was private, though with a view to prevent hand we see caves, from which issue firme, while from the flames press forward eager figures. young, old, religious and secular. At the left hand the eagerness of entreaty is full | demands of the strikers. Nearly a thousand of pain, and the angel kneeling beside them allows them the consolation of clasping his hande, clinging to his arm; but the consol. tion is that of putience, not of release. At the right hand there is eagerness, but as the other hand, if we only turned back a few | angel, with both arme lifts a soul from the flumer, what gratitude we see in the upturned faces, the uplifted hands of those who are still waiting! It is as if they said: "Thank God, one more soul goes before His face to praise Him, one more to win mercy for sinnors in this valley of tears; one m. co to

win mercy for us in these caves of flones!" Bat in a low filght, like that of a swallow, above the over of flame and the waiting souls, floats an angel bearing in his arms a released soul. On that face, in the bands clusped so meekly on that peaceful breast, there is only gratitude; gratitude so deep, as to be like an accan rippling softly under the ult moon. There is no turbulence of joy as here has been no turbulence of pain. beauty of this picture has won the eye of many a one to dwell upon it, that would not allow himself to say he believed in purgatory, but finds his heart drawn irresistibly to the side of these holy sufferers, to give consolation of patience if he cannot give release.

But there is another picture by an artist of our own day, Flatz, which may be said to give the full doctrine of Purgatory. This, also, has been engraved for the Dusseldorf serious of religious prints. On the lowest line of the picture stand the holy sufferers; young, even to the youth in teens; the-and oh, how many imperiections accumulate during a long life !-the middle aged; while the pathes of their growing patience is seen in every gesture of supplica-tion. The upper part of the picture is inclosed in by an arch of seraphs' heads like one of Luos della Robbia's reliefs in terra cotta. Within this arch stands our Lord, and with what a yearning benignity toward mis auffering ones He, extends his pierced hands, inclines toward them His thorn-crowned head On one side kneels His Blessed Mother, entreating for speedy release, while groups of little angels are seen kneeling at each end of the arch, with clasped hands, and still more significantly a vested angel is kneeling and hulding a challee under the stream of Preciovs Blood flowing from His wounded side. Here we see the value of the Holy Mass for the remitting of all temporal punishments as well as for sin Itself, and it is towards this stream of the Precious Bload in the chalice of the altar that the eyes of the sufferers turn, while between the groups in purgatory and heaven are seen angels bearing upward the souls released by the adorable sacrifice. Nothing could be more significant to the eye of faith than this picture, and nothing could be more theological in its pious expressions or in its truthfulness. Of these pictures we never tire because there is no exaggerated sentiment, no caricature of belief. We turn to them, as to a page of St Thomas of Aquin, for instruction, or to a Middle Age Hymn for an inspiration to prayers And why, we ask, in all humility, cannot such pictures take the place of those so common among us which make us less the sense of our theology concerning these holy souls by transforming them into villians who have barely escaped the lake of endless burning instead of having been numbered by our Lord Himself among His friends! It is not by making purgatory hideous that we shall reuse an interest in the suffering souls therein detained, but rather by pathetic appeals made in their behalf by such pictures as we may have de-

scribed. Let every Society bearing the name of purgatory see to it that a heading engraved with care, as well as truthful in the presentation of its aubject, is found upon every member's card. It will not then be put out of sight as repulsive and then forgotten, but cherished as a thing of beauty, thus reminding its pos-sessors not only of their duty, but of tueir privilege, to pray for the faithful departed that eternal rest may come to them and eternal light shine upon them. - Eliza Allen Starr in Poor Souls' Advocate.

A New Tribunal Constituted

The appointment of a high ecclesisatical tribunal by the Pope for the Church in the United States is believed to have already been made, although inquiry fails to develop the existence of efficial notification. The information obtained is to the effect that the tribunal or court shall have referred to it all cases in which the Church in the United States is concerned for adjudication, and that the tribunal consists of Oardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelnhia, and Archbishop Cerrigan, of New York.

A prominent priest of Philadelphia, when questioned on the matter, said :

That such a court has been constituted by Rome, and consists of Ris Eminence Oardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and Archbishop Corrigan, I do not think there is any doubt. Where any of these three are interested in a case then the senior Archbishop next takes his place—that is, the next

senier in point of appointment, "The object of the tribunal is to relieve Rome of the burden of hearing appeals from this country. Reme wants to get rid of these and compares very meagerly with St. John's on account of her inability really to hear the mally stuck his disagreeable face into the multitude of cases that press from all quarlong bonnet of the Sister in a most insulting ters. Reasons for this are the great distance way. She was evidently much frightened; between us, the difficulty that is experienced had already been told of the in bringing witnesses, and of securing preper man's conductor had already been told of the line bringing witnesses, and of securing preper man's conductor had already been told of the line bringing witnesses, and of securing preper man's conductor had already been told of the line bringing witnesses, and of securing preper

have received that the members of the court have been appointed and are argenizing. It must be nearly three menths since the matter was absolutely decided upon. The court will not interfere with the present courts established in the country for the trial of cases, further than that instead of an appeal being made directly from the Metropelitan to Rome

A HALT CALLED IN THE STRIKE.

Lender Bu ms Ill and a General Constitut

LONDON, S. ntember 11 -There is a page in the strike negotiations. Caretal Manning has postponed his interview with the direct-

The wharfingers have posted placards that world whose sejourners, each and all, throughout the city entreating the men not have looked upon the face of Christ in the te allow a diversion of trade to other perts. throughout the city entreating the men not momen of their happy judgment; for that The lightermen, however, resolutely de-Face has beamed forth peace, joy, the sure clined to resume while the dockmen remain. hops of a bilesful immortality. It was said : | although their demands are fully conceded. The tire will burn, pain will rack; but the Their action greatly hampers the wharfing-

> The New Zealand Shipping company has brought action against the dock companies for several thousand pounds damages for the detention of the mail ateamer Ruapshu. Other actions for damages are threatened.

> The negotiations between the representatives of the Dock companies and the wharfanbacquent misunderstanding, a stenographer was present to transcribe the proceedings. Several more wharfingers have conceded the men resumed work this morning.

> The strikers are as resolute as ever. Their pickets display greater activity and have prevenced many batches of new men engaged to take the places of strikers from preceeding to the dock.

Another meeting of the strikers was held at Tower H l . Mr. Tillett and Mr. Champion made addresses in which they congratulated the strikers upon the increases in the subscriptions for their benefit and the better organized plan for the distribution of relief They expressed the belief that Cardinal Mancing, who they said was deeply impressed the justice of the strikers demands, would succeed to-day in arranging a settlemant.

CARDINAL MANNING AS MEDI-ATOR.

His Eminence Holds a Conference with the Leaders of the Great London Strike.

London, September 10.-Cardinal Manning's proposal, which is being considered by the council of the strike committee, is a compromise to the effect that the terms which the Dook companies have already conceded are to go into operation November 1, provided the men immediately resume the work.
The Cardinal's proposal, which is an independent effort on his part to effect a settlement, has not been referred to the dook of rectors, nor has it been approved by the council of concilation. Burns, at a mass meeting of strikers to-day, asked the men whether they would accept the proposal for the increase of wages to begin in November. The strikers unanimously opposed the propeaition.

The directors of the dock companies resolutely adhered to the terms recently agreed to by them by which the wages of the men are to be advanced January 1st. A leading director, Sir Henry Le Merchaut, will resign owing to the decision of the board in favor of the Lord Mayor's proposal.

Many members of the Corn Exchange have signed a petition asking the Home Office to

Burns at to-night's conference with Cardinal Manning affirmed the temper of the strik-ars was such it would be tutile to urge the Novemver compromise. Burns denied that he could influence the vast body of men against their united will. The persistence of the strikers increase with the swelling of subscriptions. The home contributions are alightly falling, but Australia continues to pour in funds. To-day £1,400 was received, making a total from Australia of £15,000.

The church relief activities are increasing. The result is that many dockmen fare better in idleness than when working. The Salvation army provides food for 8,000 persons daily at a nominal price. Throughout the strike districts rents are largely in arrears. Feeling no distress the temper of the dockmen is not toward a compromise.

In the meantime, in spite of the strikers' pickets, the companies are gradually replenishing their working forces. The Home Office, in order to protect workers, to day largely augmented the police force around the docks and provided an additional steam launch to patrol the river.

The congestion of the river trade is becoming releived by the wharfingers generally accapting the men's terms. A number of vessels are leaving docks and going to the wharves to unload. The wharves present almost their former busy aspect. Several dock directors, interviewed to-day, asserted that the increase demanded by the men weald amount to £150,-000 yearly.

Cardinal Manning conferred four hours to night with the strikers' committee. The committe was bound to secrecy as to what passed until the Cardinal had seen the dock directors, The directors' negotiations with the owners. which were suspended pending the Lord Mayer's efforts to effect a settlement, have not been renewed, each side awaiting action by the other.

At a meeting of the striking workmen at Tower Bill, to day, Mr. Tillett, one of the leaders of the strike, who founded the Dook Laborers' association, said he believed the mediation of Cardinal Manning would result in an early settlement of the questions at dispute.

INDUSTRIOUS PRIESTS.

How the Catholic Clergy of Johnstown Are Building Up Their Churches.

The Catholic Churches in Johnstown are making a steady stride to get back to what they were before the flood. Out of four buildings there was but one destroyed outright but that was probably the most valuable one in the town. Where St. John's Church stood is now nothing more than a pile of bricks burned and broken. Behind where this building stood Father Tehany is building a large frame structure in which Mass will be said until the new building is completed. The new house is only one story high

work. These two priests are unnatently disbeen renovated and fixed up for services until the new one is built. The plane for the new church are in the Rev. Gentleman's hands, but on account of the condition of his people he says he will not build until next shoot. year. When he does erect his new church it will be one of the finest in the diocese.

St. Columba's Church is in prime condition again. The walls have been cleaned and the old fined smell is no more. The faithful again worthip where hundreds of dead bodies lay less than twelve weeks ago. The parochial residence has also been renovated and thoroughly cleaned and is now the best looking house in Cambria. Paper hangers, carpenters and brick layers have now finished the job and once again it looks like a home. Too much praise cannot be given Father Davin and Trantweln for the way they work ed during and after the disaster and it is safe to say that were it not for them and their influence, worse troubles than have been told would have occurred. In general, however, Johnstown's churches are coming up again and will soon be the pride of the diogene.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention.

The regular quarterly business meeting of the Irlan Catnolic Temperance convention was held in the hall of St. Gabriel church on the 10th inst.

Delegates from the St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and the St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. societies were present.

Mr. Latimore presided, and amongst those present were Messrs. A. Brogan, J.M. J. Costigan, M. Sharkey, A. T. Martin, Ald. P. Kannedy, M. J. Ryan, A. Cullen, Jas. Mo-Guire, Jeseph Pnelan, J. Lynch, Jas. Burns, B. Taylor, J. S. Reilley and others.

The quarterly reports were read and adopted. Mesers. J. Phelan and Maguire were appointed anditors. Mr. Jas. J. Costigan, at the request of the meeting, made an ad-dress on the sims and objects of the convention. The good accomplished by the convention in the cause of temperance since its formation was dwelt upon, as were also the means it employed to stem the tide of intemperance, the grandeur of the religious celebrations held from time to time in the various perish churches and their good effect, and valuable suggestions offered as to the future welfare of the organization. Ald. P. Kennedy also made an address, and was followed by Mosers. Brogan, Lynch, Cullen and others. Mercurs. P. Kennedy, M. Sharkey and J. Pilelan were appointed to confer with the rev. pastors of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's churches, on matters affecting the cause of temperance. The meeting was classed with prayer.

Secret of the Confessional.

In Zastomer, Russian Peland, some thirtythree years ago, a ceremony was performed, as rare as it is sad and solemn-the degradasigned a petition asking the Home Omce to tion of a priest. The unfortunate man was stop the inthibidation by strikers of men willnon, in Kiev, who, up to that time, had borne the highest reputation. He was loved by his paristiloners, and known as a zealous priest, a distinguished preacher, and an excellent confessor. A murder had been committed in the parisb, and a gun, lately discharged, found concealed under the altar, was recognizad as belonging to the pastor. Upon this evidence, there being none against any one else, he was found guilty and condemned to life-long servitude in the wilds of Siberia. He protested his innocence, but could not or would not explain about the gun.

Twenty years afterwards—in 1872—the organist of the church in Oranon confessed upon his death-bed, before the local authorities and many other persons, that he was guilty of the murder. He had hid the gun under the altar, and then directed the attention of the policeto the spot, in order to throw suspicion upon his pastor. Later, seized with remorse, he confessed his orime to the pricat, but had not the courage to give himself into the hands of justice. was sent at ence to Siberia to have the injured priest liberated, but alas ! too late; he had died a short time previous, carrying with him to the grave the secret of the confession-

The Memory of Father Kobylowicz is venerated in his native country, where he is com-pared, and justly, with St. John Nepomucone, who died five centuries before, and is known in ecclesiastical history as the martyr of the confessional.—Sacred Heart Review.

Mietakes.

" Never be ashamed to apologize when you save done wrong," Lays an eminent writer, Let that be a law of your household. The best thing I ever heard of my grandfather, whom I never saw, was this .- Tost once have ing rebuked one of his children, he himself having lost his patience, and perhaps having been misinformed of the children's deingsfound out his mistake, and in the evening of the same day, gathering all his family togeth-er, he said :—' Now I have one explanation to make, and one thing to say, Thomas; this morning I rebuked you very unfairly; I am sorry for it. I rebuked you in the presence of the whole family, and now I ask your forgiveness in their presence.' It must have taken some courage to do that. It was right, was it not? Never be ashamed to apologize when you have done wrong.'

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"A Perfect Hell Afloat."

WASHINGTON, September 11.-Vice Consul Newton, at St. Paul de Leanda, has trans-mitted to the fifth auditor of the treasury as it stood a little over a year ago. The ob. mitted to the fifth auditor of the treasury just in building such a cheap structure is to the sworm statement of two deserters, Mangive paster and people time to deliberate as to ning and Green, who arrived there, having where the next church shall be located and run'away from their vessel, the D. A. Small, what shall be its cost. Father Tehaney is of Equimina, and were forwarded by the fortunate in as much as he has three places to American missionaries at Benguela. The man's conduct, but did nothing. The other evidence, and the delay caused in adjusting fortunate in as much as he has three places to American missionaries at Benguela. The passenger feedlon; sat and cases.

Select from In all probability the new church men say that they, salled on a whaling cruise select from In all probability the new church men say that they, salled on a whaling cruise will be built where the old one stood. The trems Province fown, Man, September 27.

new convent will go up near the German 1888. Peter Collins, a grean hand, had died, Catholic chillion and the property where the as they say, from inflammation of the bladder convent new stands is, as far as can be learned at present, to be sold for a site for a hotel.

Catholics spoken to about the disposal of this when hardly able to move and driven at the Untholics spoken to about the disposal of this when hardly able to move and driven at the property are not at all in favor of it as there is yet on it the building in which the Sisters ed blood. Because Manning would not agree were saved. An odd sight to look at I to say that his death resulted from discase Every room in the house taken away only the captain put him in from and laid except the one the Sisters were saved him scross two casks in the held with his in. The opinion prevails that the property should not fall into secular hands hook, weight a about ninety pounds, attachand that if a church is not built on it a big ed to the mannoise. He was left fifteen hours, mistake will be made. In Cambria Oity mistake will be made. In Cambria City and when released was nuable to move his things are now in very good shape. Under the direction of Fathers Davin and Tranthandonfied and suspended to the rigging by wein the people are gradually becoming con a lanyard presed around the shackle of the sented and are successful down to manages. His feet, then two feet clear of the duck, were lashed coansher and hanled on, tributing money to the needy and thus build- and he was stretched out in the position man up poor fallen Cambria. Father Trantwein til he formed at the month and became to again says Mass in his old church it having sensible. The men were not allowed to good letters, no ashere or communicate with a censul, nor did they receive money or liberty, as sureed, in eight months. The men are agreed in describing the ship as a perfect hell

ANOTHER WHITECHAPEL HORROR.

One More Unfortunate Woman Barbatousij Mutilated By a Rival of "Jack the Ripper."

London, Sept. 10.-At half-past five this

morning a policeman found the body of an abandoned woman lying in a corner of a railway arch spanning Leab street, in Whitechapel, Examination of the body showed the head and legs had been cut off and carried away, and the atomach ripped open, leaving the bowels upon the ground. The police authorities immediately placed a cordon of officers around the spot but no arrests were made. A policeman passed the place where the body was found every fitteen minutes through the night and saw nothing to arouse his suspicions. Physicians who examinarouse his suspicions. Physicians who examined the body believe that the murder took nearly an hour, and it is surmised that the murdere carried the legs and head away in a bag. The murder is the most horrible of the whole Whitechapel series. The dissection of the body show ed that the murderer possessed considerable surgical skill. The murdered woman was about surgical skill. The nutriered woman was about thirty years old and was evidently addicted to excessive use of strong spirits. Her clothing was shabby. As yet she has not been identified. The murder has created tremendous excitement. Further examination reveals the fact that ther was no blood on the ground where the body was found, nor was there any indication of a struggle, This confirms the general belief that the woman was murdered in a house and her body taken to the spot where it was discovered. The crunk was nude, and a torn and bloody chemise was lying near it. Experts are of the opinion that the woman was killed three days ago. Three sailors were subsequent to finding of the body f and lying in the edjoining arch. They were arrested. They told the police they had neither seen or heard anything, and hadn't seen the body lying so close to them, and were dis-

NOT THE RIPPER.

Although the murder discovered this morning in the Whitech spel street is generally speken of as the work of Jack the Ripper, a close examination of all the facts leads to the conclusion that this murder is not one of the Ripper series. The police and medical men familiar with the details of the recent London horrors of of the victim was discovered in Chelses and of there is a general resemblance between the horrible work of the two murderers, both taking special pains to mutilate their victims, each carries off a different portion. Besides this there are other evidences. In the attrical work involved in all the mutilations that in the embankment murder is by far the more scientific. This last murder convinces the medical men that there are two distinct sets of murderers. It is believed in the present instance the hody was purposely brought to the Whitechapel district to throw the police off the scent by inducing the belief that the body was another victim of Jack the Ripper.

inquest on the eipper's victim. LONDON, Sept 11 .- The inquest to day in the case of the woman who a headless body was discovered in the Whitechapel district yesterday morning, was conducted with closed doors an extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent the medical testimous being made public. The rumor is allows, but can't be traced, that one of the doctors has pointed out that the surgicul work of the fiend who committed the murder bears a remark obe resemblance to peculiarities which have frequently been noted by the prowhich have frequently been holed by the pro-fession in the work of a well known London surgeon, a man of high standing in his profes-sion. The police maintain silence and refuse to either deny or verify the rumar. They appear to be active, however, and their conduct indi-cates they have a clue of some sort.

Honors to the Foundress of the Sisterhood of Notre Dame. The pupils of the Sisterhood of Notre Dame

in the United States and otherwhere, who are now counted by the hundred thousand, will rejoice with the Sisters at the good news of the introduction of the cause of beatification and canonization of their venerated foundress, Mere Julie Billiart. Seventy three years have passed away since Julie Billiart died in the odor of sanctity at the Mother House of the Order at Namur. It was not until March, 1881, that the Rev. Mother Aloysie Malny, fifth Superior General of the Congregation, presented a petition to Monsignor Gravez, Bishop, of Namur, praying bim to permit the opening of the process before the Ordinary with a view to the canonization, Accordingly, on June 21 of the same year, a Commission of Information was opened at Namur, under the presidency of Monsignor Delogne, V.G., similar processes being instituted at Amiens, Beauvals and Malines. Authentic copies of all proceedings were taken to Rome and on June 26 last His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. wrote the "Placet" which, while authorizing the introduction of the cause of beatification and canonization. gives to the servant of God, Julie Billiart, the sitle of "Venerable," The Sisterhood of Notre Dame was founded at Amiens, France, In 1805. It was introduced into the United States first on the Pacific coast more than fifty years ago. Later, a foundation was made in Cincinnati, Ohio, which proved exceedingly prosperous, and from which the great majority of the mission houses in New England were founded. The Sieters of Netre Dame were introduced into Boston nearly forty years ago by the late Rav. John McElroy, S.J. The community grew and spread so rapidly that it became necessary to open a novitlate in Boston. From the the later New England foundations have been made. Their academies rank high among Catholic educational institutions, and they conduct successfully a great number of par-ochial schools for girls of every age and for

boys under eight years of age. TO THE DEAF.

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THE SISTERS OF MERCY IN AMERICA.

Ireland's Teachers and Minimaries at the Ends of the Earth.

The third volume of "Leaves from the Annals of the Sisters of Mercy," from the ever delightful pen of Mother Mary Austin Carroll, of New Orleans, is devoted to an account of the Sisterhood in Newfoundland and the United States. To American readers at least, this is the most fascinating book of a series which has enjoyed an "xtraordinary p pularity. Is will be read with pleasure not only in the Convents of Mercy and other convents throughout the country; but in the thousands of homes which have given beloved daughters to this truly apparatio maticute. Indeed, we question if any have given beloved daughters to this truly apparation maticute. Indeed, we question if any book lover, taking up the volume will lay it down unfinished; so simple, animated and engaging is the style of the annalist, and so altogether charming the revelations of the true inwardness of the much misunderstood conventual life. He will learn that Nuns, after all, are "folks," as the homely Yankee phrase has it; and that wit, gaiety, tenderest love for kindred and friends, are compatible with strict fidelity to all the requirements of the higher life. Seven chapters of the "Annals" are devoted to the history of the Order of Mercy, which is coeval with the history of the Church in Newfoundland. Perhaps nowhere was the in Newfoundland. Perhaps nowhere was the institute planted amid greater material diffi-culties; and nowhere did its ultimate progress more generously repay the sacrifices of the foundation members. They had had the advantage of religious training under the eyes of the holy foundress, Mother Catherine McAuley berself.

They worked in the new land in the spirit in which she herself would have labored. Very pleasant are the character sketches of the pioneer Bishops and Priests of Newfoundland, pioneer manues and criests of newroundiand, valiant representatives of the Militant Church as they needed to be. The figure of the great Bishop Mulloch stands out in strong relief. The simple and kindly life of the Catholic people is also brightly sketched. Of the American foundations the first, Pitts-

of the with its marvellous present day development, is, perhaps, the most striking. Mother Francis Xavier Warde, one of Mother McAuley's first companions was the pioneer Sister of Mercy in the United States. She founded the Sisterhood in the Diocess of Pittsfounded the Sisterhood in the Diocess of Five-burgh, Ps., in Chicago, in various other sections, and finally in Manchester, N. H., where she ended her long and fruitful career a few years ago. The name and deeds and ways of this admirable woman form naturally a large part of the record of the American foundations. Extended and grateful reference to the Rs Rev. Michael O'Comor, first Bish p or Putsburgh, who introduced the Sisters of Mercy into the White the control of the control of the control of the annalist. The book is dedicated: "To the Reverend and Beloved Memory of E. Rev. Michael O'Comor. S. J., fon. der of the Orior of Mercy in the United States, and to R: Rev. James O'C mnor (Bishop of Omaha, Neb.), its Constant and Loyal Friend from early days," Bishop O'Connor, after rendering magnificent Bi-hop O'Comor, after rendering magnificent services to religion and education in his vast. Dioca e, resigned his Bishopric, and died an humble member of the Society of Jeaus, as Woodstock, Md, in 1872. Bishop O'Comor of Woodstock, Ald, in 18,2. Dishop O'Connor or Omaha, Neb. is his brother. Chapters of "The Annaly," which will particularly attract American renders, are those which relate to two foundations in Hartfyrd, Conn., and Providence, R. I, and the hardships the good Sisters endured while the "Knownothing" excitement lasted. The readers of a new generation, who behold the Staters of Marcy in New England, almost as much beloved by Protestants as by with the details of the recent London norross of this class says that this last murder must be almost as much beloved by Protestants as of classified with those known as the embankment of which there have now been four in these records of early days. To her legion of these variation those marts the touching memorial old pupils in these parts the touching memorial of the beloved Sie er Juliana Purcell will give which the head has never been found. Although this book a special value. The history of she there is a general resemblance between the Sisters of Mercy during the Civil War speaks eloquently for their patriotism, charity and self-denial. Their foundations on the Pacific self-denial. Their foundations on the Pacific Coast during the gold-lever of 1849 form, per-haps, the most fascinating chapter in the book. Mother Mary Baptiste Russell, a sister of the great Irish jurist, Sir Charles Russell, was one of the ploneer members, and still lives and labors at the head of her institute in San Francisco. We wish that space permitted advertence to some of the remarkable American women who have given themselves to God and humanity in this Order. We may name, however, a Seton, who founded the Sisters of Charity in the United States, and Mother Mary Joseph Devereux, of the celebrated New York Catholic family of that name. A fourth and concluding volume of "The Annals" is now in course



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