Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XL.--NO. 2.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

The Petition for a Reference to the Supreme Court

ANSWERED BY GOVERNMENT.

Why It Cannot Be Entertained-An Exhaustive Report by the Minister of Justice-British and Canadian Precedents,

The following is the copy of a report of committee of the honorable the Privy Counoil, approved by His Excellency the Gover-nor-General-in-Council on the 3rd August,

The committee of the Privy Conneil have had under consideration the petition of Mr. Hugh Graham, of the city of Montreal, requesting your Excellency to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration an enquiry as to the constitu-tionality of the acts of the Legislature of the province of Quebec, instituted respectively (50 Vic., cap. 38) and "an act respecting the settlement of the Jesuite' Estates" (51 Vic., oap. 13). The Minister of Justice, to whom the said petition was referred, has submitted a report thereen, dated 10th day of July, 1889, stating that for the reasons therein set forth, the request of the petitioner is not one that can properly be complied with, and recommends that the petitioner be so informed, and that the certified cheque on the Bank of Montreal, payable to the order of the Deputy Minister of Finance, for the sum of \$5,000 deposited by Mr. Graham as an evidence of his willingness to bear the necessary costs of the Government in the matter of such reference, be returned to him.

The committee concur in the said report and the recommendations therein contained. and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval, and they advise that the Secretary of State be authorized to communicate the anbitance thereof to the petitioner.

(Signed,) JOHN J. McGer,

Clerk, Privy Council,

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. To His Excellency the Governor-General-in-

act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' estates (51.52 Vic., chap. 13,) and he has the honor to report as follows :--

The former of these acts-"An act to in corporate the Society of Jesus"—was assented te by the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and went into force on the 18th day of May, 1887, and no request has been made for its disallowance, nor was any question raised as to its validity, so far as the undersigned is aware, until nearly eight months after the passage of the second of the two statutes mentioned in Mr. Graham's petition, the "Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' estates," which was assented to, and went into force the 12th of July, 1888.

It may be further observed, as regards the act of incorporation above mentioned (of 1887), the validity of which has lately been called in question, that that act differs only from the act incorporating the Jesuits passed by the Quebec Legislature eighteen years ago (chapter 46 of 1871) to which no exception has ever been taken, so far as the undersigned is aware, in that the act of 1871 incorperates the Jesuits living within the city of Quebec, while the act of 1887 is co-extensive with the provincial jurisdiction, and it differs also in certain other matters of mere detail, which do not appear to concern the validity ef the enactment in any way. Mr. Graham informs Your Excellency that "grave doubts have been expressed and exist regarding the legality and constitutionality" of the two acts, first above mentioned, and that "it is desirable that an opinion should be prononuced upon the acts by the highest judicial tri-bunal in the Dominion." He appears to have no other interest in the subject than as "a citizen of the Dominion ol Canada and a tax payer of the province of Quebec." He is, no doubt, actuated by public spirit and by a desire to aid in removing causes of uneasiness and perplexity from the public mind.

In his position as " a citizen of the Deminion of Canada and a taxpayer of the province of Quebec" his rights, in respect to all such questions as may rise under the two statutes which his position refers to, are mainly, if net altogether, under the care of the Legisture and Government which have been chosen to administer public affairs in that province under the provisions of the British North America act. To state this proposition more explicitly, and to point out what appears to be the petitioner's position under the constitution as "a citizen of the Domin-ion and taxpayer of the province" in regard to the ensotments which he now desires to be made the subject of judical decision, the undersigned begs to call attention to the following points :-

1. The petitioner was duly represented in the legislature by which these enactments were adopted, and his representatives there seem to have concurred in the adoption of both these statues almost with unanimity. 2. He had the right of petition and remon

strance against the adoption of these coastments. He has not informed Your Excellency Whether he availed himself of that right. 3. If he does not partake of the doubts

which he informs Your Excellency "have been in making the finest kinds of perfume and re-** Thressed and exist regarding the legality and tails for about \$30 an ounce. The man weight constitutionality, of these acts, it would seem a hundred penuds and therefore, would be reasonable that he should leave to these who worth a matter of \$25,000. This sum will be A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

are immediately interested, and who, perhaps, | divided in the same manner that fish would entertain the doubts which petition refers to, the duty of having the valadity of these acts determined by the courts, or of addressing indicate that their doubts are well founded and reasonable.

4. If the petitioner shared these doubts, he had, further, the opportunity of representing them to your Excellency and of showing what they were founded on, before the dates when your Excellency signified to the Licutenant-Governor of Quebec that these acts, respectively, would be left to their operation. Ample opportunity was afforded for such expression, as both the acts remained without action being taken on them by the Government of Canada for several months after their final passage in the Province of Quebec. The petitioner did not make his present request until long after your Excellency had intimated that the acts referred to would be left to their operation, and until, by lapse of time in the case of the Incorporation act, as well as by the obligations of public faith and honor in regard to both of them, it had ceased to be in your Excellency's power to interfere with their operation.

5. The petitioner has still the opportunity of calling the attention of the Government of his province to the desirability that the statutes referred to should not be acted on, by the transfer of the public meney and property being completed, as contemplated by the "Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits estates" until the doubts referred to have been set at rest.

(Continued on third page.)

THE JESUIT AGITATION.

New Brunswick Comment on the Governor-General's Reply.

Whether the words of common sense addressed to the delegation, and, indeed, to the whole country, as to the necessity for a course of moderation in dealing with the diverse elements which make up the population of the Dominion of Canada will have eny effect, time only can tell; whether, indeed, the patriotism to which His Excellency appeals has a real existence in the hearts of the leaders of the present agita-tion may now be discovered.—St. John Globe.

The agitation, we presume, will be kept alive for political purposes, but the clergymen who are lending themselves to arouse race and religious prejudice could be much Council:—

The undersigned has had referred to him the petition of Mr. Hugh Graham, of the city of Montreal, requesting Your Excellency to refer to the Supreme court of Canada, for the could be much better employed in their legitimate field of labor. It was excellent advice the delegation received from Lord Stanley—"te live and let live." There is no room on Canadian soil for religious warfare, and the great masses of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and will transport to the country of the people ought to and the great many transport to the delegation of the people ought to th hearing and consideration, an enquiry as to the constitutionality of the acts of the legislature of the Province of Quebec, inituled respectively, "An act to incorporate the Southty of Jeans" (50 Viz. 200 Jeans) and the great masses of the people ought to and will turn their backs upon the agitators. An attempt is being made to introduce the feud in New Brunswick, but the upper province orators who seek to sultimate the sultimate the constitution of the seek to sultimate the sultimate the seek to sultimate the sultimate the seek to sultimate the sultimate Society of Jesus" (50 Vic., cap. 38,) and "An who seek to cultivate this field should be gently but firmly told to pack up their grip macks and return west-to stand not on the order of their going, but "git." We have enough troublesome political questions in these lower provinces without the introduction of an issue that concerns only the people of Quebec .- Fredericton Farmer, Liberal.

> UNHEALTHY IRISH PRISONS. Political Prisoners Contract Fatal Fevers

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Reports of the un-healthy condition of the prisons in which political prisoners are confined are causing considerable excitement and the Government naturally comes in for its share of blame. Many of the mere excitable critics of Mr. Balfour do not hesitate to charge that the worst peatholes among the Irish prisons are selected for the incarceration of those convioted of violations of the Crimes Act. The condition of the prison at Fallcarragh particularly is referred to as a diagrace to civilization, and it is pointed out that, though the attention of the authorities has been called to it repeatedly within the past year nothing has been done to remove the danger of an epidemic, to which its filthy condition has been a standing invitation. On Thursday John McGee was released from this pesthole in a pitable condition, and when he reached his home it was only to die the next day of typhoid fever. He had entered the prison a picture of health and strength, he came out a physical wreck. Another prisoner, a man named Frieze, who was only released a few days ago, is also dead from typhoid fever contracted in confinement.

A Fortune Afloat.

PORTLAND, Me., August 7.—The schooner Fanny Lewis, belonging to Lewis, Chase & Whitten, which arrived to day, brought in a rear cargo. While off Monhegan Capt. Henderson, who was sitting on the masthead, suddenly saw something white floating on the water. Moved by an impulse he sheuted to the helmsman to keep her off. As soon as he wee on deck he regretted giving the order, but concluded to run down and see what the object was. A dory was lowered and several of the crew jumped into it and pulled for the object, which seemed to be a mass of dough. The men smelt of it and set out to return and leave it but at last concluded to take it to the vessell.

On board one of the seamen at once pronounced it ambergris. It was carefully put away in a barrell, which it two-thirds filled, and on arriving at the port the owners were told the good news. Several experiments were at once made to see if it was really ambergris, and the result seemed to show that it was without doubt. Samples were sent to New York, and also to Cummings of this city, to be tested. The substance has a peculiar penetrating odor, and much resembles wax. It will melt in the flame of a candle, but will not run as grease would. It is used

be, the owners of the vessell taking half and the crew, of which there are fif een, having the other half. Eight or nine hundred dollars to Your Excellency such arguments as might | will pay the men very well for a short trip, and will do much towards counterbalancing the losses occasioned by the scarcity of

ALIEN FRONTIER LABORERS. Catholic Church during his ministry 75 Angli-

Washington, D. C., August S .- Amos L. Allen, an immigrant inspector, with head-

How the Yankee Contract Law Acts on the Yermont Boundary.

quarters at Newport, Vt., has made a report ; along the Canadian border. He says that his investigations have satisfied him of a general desire on the part of the people to comply with the law, but that there are many cases in which its enforcement would work great hardships and serve no good purpose. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways Vermont, between Richford and Newport, and at one place, Masonville, runs into Canada again before it reaches Newport Their road workmen are mostly residents of Canada, and the exigency might arise for them to bring quite a force into Vermont to make repairs. They hire their bridge builders, carpenters, etc., by the month, and it would be a hardship to require them to seek out residents of the State to make repairs and not employ their regular force. The Grand Trunk enters vermont tweleve miles above of Mr. Henry Labouchere, M. P., editor of Island Pond, and terminal s in Portland, Me. They can, and do, he says substantially comply with the law, but there might be cases when it would work injustice and hard-

WASHINGTON, August S .- The Treasury de partment has received numerous complaints of violation of the Alien Contract Labor law along the Mexican border similar to alleged large number of Cubans are thiegally employed in tabacco factories at Key West.

ITHE HOLY SACRIFICE.

The Method of Assisting at Mass in Ancien Times.

As a general rule the churches of early days had no seats for the people to sit on, as that position was not deemed in keeping with the gravity becoming the bouse of God. As the services, however, were much longer than at present, those who, through feebleness of health or other causes, could not stand, were allowed the use of staves to lean upon, and in some rare cases a cushion to sit upon—a practice that is yet quite common in the churches of Spain, and in many of those of the rest of Europe. It was the rule to stand always on Sunday, in memory kneel the rest of the week. As kneeling is a sign of humiliation, it was the rule to observe it during the penitential seasons and on all occasions of mourning. According to St. Jerome, St. Basil the Great, Terbullian, and others, these rules were derived from the Apostles themselves. Whenever any important prayer or lesson was to be read, and the people had been kneeling beforehand, the Deacon invited them now to stand, by the words, "Erecti stemus honesti," that is, "Let us become erect and stand in a becoming manner." During the penicential season the congregation was invited penitential season will congregate the kneel by saying, "Flectamus genua," and to aband un afterwards by "Levate," The same aband up afterwards by "Levate," The same custom may yet be observed in Lent and on ome other occasions.

Killed by a Cannon Ball.

YARMOUTH, N. S., August 7.—A startling and remarkable fatal accident occurred here last night. At nine o'clock the streets were filled with people when the sound of discharging cannon was heard in the centre of the town. It was found that one of the old thirty-two pounder cannons in the drill shed had been discharged and the shot had killed man named James Cosman, in Wilson's stable, in the next street. The artillery company meet in the drill shed for gun drill every Tuesday evening. They go through the exercise of loading and firing the canuon, neing the regular large iron shot, but only having a bag of sawdust for powder. Last Tuesday night, when drill commenced, an obstruction was found in one of the guns, which proved to be a shot jammed in tightly in some way near the breach. Various means were tried to get it out without success, and the gun was then left until last night, when Captain T. R. Jolly tried to blow the shot out by putting in powder at the touch hole and firing. The breach was previously and firing. The breach was previously sounded with a drift, apparently shewing that the gun was empty, save for the shot. A small quantity of rifle powder was put into the breach and the friction tube pleded, but there was no effect until the third attempt, when there was a startling report and the drill shed was filled with smoke.

The shot tore through a heavy rolled up gymnasium mattress, through the doors of the rifle rack, through the end of the wall of the building, and entered the back of Wilson's stable, where Cosman was cleaning a horse, struck him a glancing blow, breaking his neck, and then passed through four heavy board hall partitions before it was spent. The report of the gun and the effect produced was out of all keeping with the mount of powder poured into the touch hole, and the cause of the accident is a

mystery. There is nothing which more exasperates an opposer of a good man than that silence which grows out of a recognition of the fact that it is useless to discuss with one who does not want to be fair. He who is unjust in his words and ways feels the sting of self-imposed silence on the part of him whom he is ill-treating.

All the beautiful sentiments of the world weigh less than a single lovely action; and while tenderness of feeling and susceptibility to generous emotions are accidents of temperament, goodness is an achievement of the quality of the life.—[Lowell.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned From all Quarters of the Globe.

Mgr. Clut, Bishop of Arindele, sailed for Europe last week.

can clergymen. In Rome there are 30 cardinals, 35 bishops,

1,469 priests, 2,215 nuns, and 3,000 monks, friers, candidates, etc. Mgr. Fabre has appointed Rev. J. Cabana vicar of St. Lin, and Rev. F. X. Plante vicar at Pointe Claire.

quarters at Newport, Vt., has made a report : A Zulu magazine has just been started by the to the Treasury Department in regard to the Trappist Fathers of Natal. It is designed to operations of the Alien Centract Labor law, convey religious and secular instruction to their native converts.

Rev. Abbe Deguire, Principal of the Montreal college, has been appointed acting cure of the parish of St James, during the indisposition of Cure Rousselot.

The Pontifical medals, struck annually for Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, bear this are peculiarly situated as to the law, he says.

The latter has about twenty miles of road in of the Laterau, restord by Leo XIII.

Fifty six colleges in England are sided by the State; of these forty-three belong to the Church of England, eight are undenominational, three are Catholic, and two are Wesleyan.

Thestudents of late Seton Hall College, South Orange, N. J., will have as their professor of mathematics and astronomy, for the coming scholastic year, Professor Charles H. Jourdan. Mr. Thorold, a student in the college of Noble Ecclesiastics, in Rome, is the son of the Anglican Bishop of Rochester, and nephew Truth.

Torku Mardira, a Japanese lady, and daughter of one of the most distinguised families in Yokohama, is about to take the veil in one of the religious communities at Munich,

Five nuns of the Third Order of St. Dominic lately arrived in Onenca, Emador, to take charge of a leper settlement there. The same Sisters also conduct a large hospital for lepers at

Rev. Henry Pedenberg, until lately pastor of a Campbellite congregation in Allegheny City, Pa., has been received into the Catholic Church by Father McDonald of St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburg.

A new Catholic church, to be called St. Stephen's, is to be built in Minneapolis, Minn., at a cost of \$40,000. St. Stephen's is one of the roungest parishes in the city, and is in charge of the Rev. Patrick Kenny.

By will of the Guido Pfister, of Milwaukee, Wis., the Little Sisters of the Poor receive \$5,-000, and St. Joseph's and St. Mary's hospitals, St. Rose's Orphan Asylum and the House of the Good Shepherd, each \$2,500. A chapel for German immigrants has been

The Empress Eugene has placed a granite elab in the Emperor's chapel at the Church of St. Mary's, Chieleburst, on which the following inscription is cut: "On this spot rested for

many years the remains of Napoleon III R. I. P." Cardinal Lavigerie has obtained from Ris Holiness approbation for a form of service for the abolition of slavery to be used at Lucerne. During the sessions of the Congress Mass will be

offered every day by Archbishops and Bishops for the enslaved races. On the occasion of the pilgrimage from Alsace Lo raine to Montmartre, Paris, one hundred and sixty Masses were celebrated, and about four thousand persons received Communion

The province was consecrated to the Sacred Heart amidst deep emotion. The Benedictine Convent at Nursis (the birth place of St. Benedict), is threatened with destruction by the Italian Government. The Rt.

Rev. Abbot of St. Paul's, Rome, begs for the sum of \$3,000, which, he says, will suffice to escue the numerous community. The old seminary at "The Barrens," Perry Co. Mo. recently renovated, will be in future

the headquarters of the Western province of the Vincentian Order and the residence of the Visitor; the person now occupying that distinguished position being the Very Rev. Thomas The Rev. Sister Therese de Jesus, Superior-

ess of the St. Jean de Dieu asylum at Longue Pointe, has visited asylums in England, Scotland, Belgium, and the North of France. She was accompanied by the Rev. Sister Magdaleine and Mr. Gustave Lamothe, and sailed for Canada on the 10th of August. Miss Angie Willetts, one of the belles of

Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, whose parents are Episcopalians, has taken the white veil. She became converted while a student in the convent schools and is an only child, and is now in the Convent of the Sisters of Divine Compassion, on Second avenue, New York.

Rev. Abbé Fabre has been appointed vicar at Caughnawaga. When he has mastered the Iroquois dialect he will succeed Rev. Father Burtin, O. M. I., the respected caré, who will retire owing to infirmity and old age. Father Burtin has in his residence the table on which Father Charlevoix wrote his History of Canada. There is a movement under way to establish n Italian parish in Providence. With Bishop

an Italian parish in Providence. With Bishop Harkins' approval it will shortly be organized under the charge of three priests of the Italian Emigration Union, astablished on July 12, 1888, by the Superior Rev. P. Felice Morrelli, through the exertions of their protector, the Bushop of Piacenza, and with the authority of the Holy Father.

A monument to Father Perchi is to be placed in the large ball of the Cancelleria in Rome, where in 1873 the great astronomer gave, in a number of memorable conferences, the result of his discoveries in the solar spectrum. That great Jesuit, who discovered more comets than all other astronomers of his time, was for some years professor of Georgetown College. The Christian Brothers of the Province of

Baltimore, which embraces New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, have purchased from Admiral Ammen, of Washington, the large residence and ten acres of land adjoining the Normal School of the order at Ammendale. The new property has been christened "La Salle Villa," and will be used as a retreat for all the communities of

museum of the Anglo-Saxon charter of Edward the confessor to St Mary's Abbey at Coventry, Warwickshire. This abbey was founded in 1043. The document hears witness to the piety of King Edward, and his devotion to the service of God and "His dear Mother," and is a valua-

ble relic of Catholic times.

The annual account of Catholic missions has just issued from the Propaganda press. It is a volume of great interest, as it gives statistics showing the condition of the Church in the various non-Catholic countries. The number of Catholics in Ireland, according to this work, is 3,792,357; the churches number 2,647; and the priests, 3,251. In England the Catholic population numbers 1,353,455; the priests, 2,340, and the churches, 1,261. In Scotland there are 338,641 Catholics, 295 Catholic churches, and 529 priests. There are 7,762,168 Catholics in

the United States. New Haven, Kentucky, though a small inland town, has had among its residents at least two of the most notable and illustrious of Ken tucky Catholic laymen. One was Dr. Barry, a contributor of marked ability to Catholic periodicals and author of a "Life of Columbus." He died a few years since. The other was Mr. Sylvester Johnson, undoubtedly the greatest Catholic giver of charitable gifts in the State. He, also, is now no more. He was buried from St. Catherine's Church, New Haven, on Monday, July 15. Bishop McCloskey, his vicargeneral and about sixty of the Kentucky clergy wore present.

The will of the late Right Rev. J. P. Mache the will of the tate fright Roy. J. P. Alache-benf. Bishop of Denver, Col., has been filed for probate. All the property he possessed of every sort and description has been left to the Church, to religious institutions and religious charities, save a policyof in-surance for \$5,000 on his own life. As to this, the right reverend testator's will says: 'Having received the most of my national 'Having received the most of my patrimony and a portion of that of my sister for missionary purposes, I wish to make compensation to my relatives." With this prefatory observation the amount of the policy is bequeathed to his relatives in France.

In a recent interview Cardinal Manning took great delight in saying there was nothing in his whole episcopal career which gave so much consolation to his heart as the fact that there was not a single Catholic child in London, known to the clergy or anybody, who was not in a Catho-lic school. The Cardinal said he was urged to erect a cathedral, but the cathedral he wanted to seed during his episcopal career was a cathedral built up of living atones, the souls of the children of his congregation. He said he would leave to his successors if need be to erect a cathedral, but he would do his duty and have all the children in his diocese instructed in the Catholic field. opened in the building to be known as the Leo House, New York The chapel is named in

We quote from the Dakota Catholic: "Anchouse, New York The chapel is named in other young lady from Father Jerome's mission bonor of St. Raphael, the Archangel, school has determined to consecrate her life to and the Rev. John Reuland has charge of God in the religious state. named Miss Lilly Forguson, an exceedingly bright scholar and an excellent musician, who has long been the organist at the Mission Church. She left last week for Montreal, where she will enter the novitiate of the Gray Nuns. Father Jerome has been in charge of the Indian missions at the Devil's Lake Agency, Fort Totten, for nearly seven years." The same journal adds: "An interesting question has been raised as to the full-blood Sioux first admitted to the religious profession. A correspondent at Fort Totten states that this honor is the to a young member of the collaborated Iron. due to a young member of the celebrated Iron heart family at that agency, who is now known in religion as Sister Nebraska. Three years are she entered the noviviate of the Gray Nuns, and after spending two years as a novice, according to the rule of the Order, she made har religious profession in that community, and is now at St. Boniface, Manitoba. Her excellent qualities as a most efficient religieuse are highly appreciated by her local superiors and by Archbishop Taché.

The statue of the late Bishop Guigues of Ottawa, ordered by His Grace the Archbishap in Paris, during his last visit to Europe, has been placed in position in the pleasant little plot on the left side of the Basilica, facing Sussex street. The statue is true to life and re-presents the eminent churchman, who first held Ottawa's pastoral crook, in the act of preaching. Every one who knew Bishop Guigues will re-member his familiar but impressive face as he stood before his people propounding gospel truths. The statue was left uncovered Sunday last, that the people who loved the late Bishor so well might gaze on the kindly features in bronze that all so warmly cherished in life. The pedestal, which is of New Brunswick The pedestal, which is granite, has been prepared after a design by Rev. Father Bouillon. It is of the finest workmanship and does honor to all concerned in its preparation. The statue is now covered and will not be unveiled till the 9th of October when His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau and other illustrious churchmen will be in the city for the occasion. Then will this majestic work of art remain forever, in sunshine and darkness, in the tumult of the tempest and in the sussive quiet of the calm, an enduring testimony of Bishop Guignes' noble devotion to faith, and memorial to His Grace the present Archbishop's filial devotion and gratitude to him from whom he received the sacred order of priesthood.

Two Nuns Assaulted.

TORONTO, Aug. 10.—The notorious Catharine Hardiman acted diagracefully at the House of Providence on Tuesday night. Little Hattie Hardiman, her sixteen-year-old daughter, had manuman, her sixteen-year-old dangater, had been an invalid for some years and died in the institution about the beginning of this week Mrs. Hardiman was under the influence of liquor when she went to the House of Providence to see the remains. In the death chamber she was seized with a fit of passion and pulled the body of the girl from the costin, kicked the casket off the treatle, pulled the headdress off the two sisters in attendance and struck one of them a heavy blow on the face. Then she broke the windows with her umbrella.

A genbleman who was passing husbled her out into the street and the police took her to

Police Headquarters, where a charge of drunk-eness was registered. No one caree to tell of her conduct in the institution, and she was ner conduct in any institution, and ane was merely fined \$1 and costs or ten days by Ald. Baxter on Wednesday. The Mother Superior would not take any action against her, saying that she was irresponsible for her doings.

of England in the recent discovery at the British missionary work in Africa.

Cardinal William Massais died at Naples yester rector of the Colonization society of Mounceal, rector of the Colonization society of Mounceal, and been replaced by Kev. Fasher Lacasses.

O.M. I.

FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

It is Tradition That the Body as well as the Boul of Mary is in Beaven.

Denmark, and her sister, aged twenty five years, were received into the Church recently by the Apostolic-Prefect, Monsignor John de Euch, at Odense. This lady's elder sister, Baroness Wedell Jarleberg, as also her mother, were numbered among the converts to the Church last year. They are nieces of the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On the 15th of August the Church celebrates the Feast of the Assumption. Some of the Farly same supposed that the Mother of our Lord never died, but that she was taken up body and soul into heaven. Many of them say they doubt her death; others say she did not die; but the common opinion among both the Latins and the Greek Fathers is that she died. The Biole is silent on the matter. The Gos-The Bible is silent on the matter. The Gos-pels were written to give a history of our Lord pels were written to give a history of our Lord from his conception till his going up into heaven, while the Acts of the Apostles tell us of the lives of some of the followers of our Lord, till they went forth into the different parts of the world to preach the Gospel, in the fourth reign of Nero and the sixty-third year from the hirth of Christ. The other parts of the New Testament give some of the dootrines, but not the history of these calls done. the history of these early days. Following the inspired words: "Who is the man that shall live and not see death?" and "It is appointed unto men once to die" the great writers say she died. Death can be taken in two ways, as the natural end of all living creatures in this world, and as the punishment of ain. She committed no sin, for she was to come the human nature of from which was to come the human nature of from which was to come the human nature of the Son of God, and therefore as a sinner she did not die. But she died because she was a creature of this world. This is the common belief of all Christians. As the daughter of Adam she was subject to all the miseries of this life, although without sin, and one of these miseries is

> The constant and universal tradition of the Church is, that our Lord's Mother died and was buried. Her tomb to day is pointed out on the side of the Mount of Olives. We know that side of the Mount of Olives. We know that she lived for many years with the beloved Apostle St. John at Epheaus, and that at length she went to Jerusalem, where she met all the Apostles. There, many years after our Lord's Ascension, she died, and they buried her.
>
> From the most ancient traditions we learn that Mary left the home of the beloved Apostle St. John at Ephesus and returned to Jerusalem. At the times all the Apostles had presched the

At that time all the Apostles had preached the Gospel to the ends of the earth. Now, as by the hand of God, they all gathered again in the holy city. Suddenly they heard the voices of angels singing the glories of their Lord. The Virgin Mother of our Lord laid down, and in the highest the superhead her the midst of the sweetest music ever heard by human ears she went to sleep in the Lord. Her body filled the air with sweetest odor, while the heavenly song still resounded from the invisible choir, and continued for three days after they buried her in the Gardon of Cabbrers in the temp spirited with the continued for the cabbrers in the temp spirited with the cabbrers in the cabbrers in the temp spirited with the cabbrers in the cabbrers

for three days after they buried her in the Gar-den of Getheemane, in the tomb pointed out to-day. Thomas came after the burial, and asked to look once more on the face of the Lord's Mother. They opened the grave for him, but the body was gone, only her dry clothes were found, which filled the whole place with the sweetest odor. They closed the tomb, and from that time the Aposles taught that her body was taken no into heaven. was taken up into heaven. We are not sure how old she was when she

died. Some say she lived to a good old age, others that she was 57, 59 or 60 years of age when she died. White we have the bones and the remains of all the Anostles and the martyrs. while countries and cities have in the past vied with each other in guarding the relics of the saints, no place, city or church has ever claimed to have the body of the Virgin. It is the common belief of all Christians that her remains were taken up into heaven shortly after her death, before her body saw corruption. The doctrine of the Assumption of the Virgin body and soul into heaven has not been defined by the Church,

nor is it given in Scriptures, but the time will come when the Church will define it; neverthecome when the Church will denne is; never the less, he who would attack such a pious and religious teaching would be guilty of the greatest temerity. Such is the belief of all the Saints, Fathers, and of all the writers of the Church. The Church will one day define it, therefore it must From the very earliest times, the Church celebrated the Feast of the Assumption on the 15th of August. This is the day her body is

said to have risen from the grave and gone up into heaven. The day of her death is not certain; some say that two days, some three days, others seven or lifteen days before this she died. But most writers think it took place three days before, following the example of her livine Son, who rose on the third day. We find that this feast was celebrated in the

remotest times in the beginning of the Christian religion. Some of the early churches held the Feast on the 18th of January, till at length they collowed the customs of the early Christians by celebrating the Assumption on the 15th of August. We find the Saints of the earliest times preached some of their most eloquent sermons and wrote many beautiful things on the services of the Assumption of the Mother of

Like the other great feasts of the year, the Assumption has an Eve, when we are to fast, and it is followed by an Octave. It is always a feast of obligation, when we are to stop all servile work and hear Mass; in a word, we are commanded to keep it like Sunday.

The Gospel is taken from St. Luke, where

our Lord went into the house of Lazarus, Mary sat at the feet of the Lord and Martha went about her work. Mary, say the great writers, was a figure of the religious life, while Martha was a type of the active life. The religious life is the most perfect; for that reas in Mary was praised by her Lord while Martha received a mild chiding, because she was troubled about many things. This Gospel is read to day, because Mary, the Mother of our Lord, was first to give woman the example of following the religious life. She spent her early days in the temple, she was the first who ever took a vow of chashity, and she was thus the mother and the example of all virgins who dedicate

and the example of all virgins who dedicate their virginity to God.

All Saturdays are dedicated to the Mother of God, and on that day her Office is often eaid, because when our Lord lay dead in the tomb on Saturday, all his followers fled and gave up hope. His Mother alone had faith in his resurrention and for their terms. rection, and for that reason to remember her faith we celebrate her praises on Saturday.

The Rev. Dr. Starr, of Baltimore, at a recent solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament porrowed all the diamonds he could get from the congregation and hung them about the estensorium. The dezzling brilliancy of the jewels, with the alter lights, issaid to have produced a very remarkable effect.

Rev. Father Nolin, S. J., has resigned as di-

Views of His Emmence Cardinal Gibbons.

WORKINGMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Duties He Owes, Boycotting, Strikes and Arbitration.

The following timely and weighty utterance from the Cardinal-Archbishop of Baltimore, published in the last issue of the Cosmopolitan, we gladly make room for in our columns this week.

LABOR ENNOBLED BY CHRIST'S EXAMPLE. The Redeemer of mankind has never conferred a greater temporal blessing on the human race than by enpobling and sanctifying labor and by rescuing it from the stigma of degradation that had been branded upon it. He is ushered into the world not envirened by the splonder of imperial majesty. nor attended by the force of mighty legions. He comes rather as the reputed child of an artisan, and the days of His boyhood

The primeval curse attached to labor has been obliterated by the tollsome life of Jesus Christ. He has shed a balo around the workshop, and has lightened the mechanic's tools by assuming the trade of an artisan. If the profession of a general, a jurist, a statesman, and a prelate is adorned by the example of a Washington, a Taney, a Burke, and a Carroll, how much more is the calling of a workman ennobled by the example of

and early manhood are spent in a mechanic's

"Is not this the carpenter, the son of

I cannot conceive any thought better calculated to case the yoke and to lighten the burden of the Christian toller than the reflection that the highest type of manhood had voluntarily devoted Himself to manual labor. IT IS THE MAN THAT DIGNIFIES THE COCU-

Labor is honorable on other grounds. It contributes to the prosperity of the country, and whatever conduces to a nation's welfare is most worthy of commendation. It is not the office or occupation that dignifies the man, but it is the man that dignifies the

"Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

Cincinnatus lent dignity to agriculture by working at the plough. Caligula, by an infamous life, degraded his crown and imperial purple. De Tocqueville could not pay a juster and

more beautiful tribute of praise to the genius of our country than when he wrote, in 1825, that every honest occupation in the United States was honorable. The honest industrione man is honored among us, whether he works with his hands or with his brains, because he is indispensable to the nation's progress. He is the bee in the social hive; he is the benefactor of his race, because he is always producing something for the common

"God bless the noble working men Who rear the cities of the plain, Who dig the mines and build the ships, And drive the commerce of the main God bless them ! for their swarthy hands

Have wrought the glory of our lauda." HOW LABOR IS HONORED IN THIS COUNTRY.

As an evidence of the esteem in which the thrifty son of toll is held among us, we see in this country is a safe criterion by which business houses, is not only disapproved of by from daily observation that the humblest highest preferment in the Commonwealth, when talent and ability are allied to patient industry. Franklin was a printer. President Lincoln's vouthful days were spent in wielding the axe and in handling the plough on his father's farm, President Johnson in his boyhood was apprenticed to a tailor. Grant was the son of a tanner, and Garfield once drove a canal-boat. The examples are given not to excite a feverish ambition in the heart of the laberer or the artisan, but to illustrate the truth that no stain is affixed to the lowliest purspits of life.

In honoring and upholding labor, the nation is strengthening its own hands as well as paying a tribute to worth. For a contented and happy working class is the best safeguard of the Republic, while ill-paid and discontented laborers, like the starving and enslaved populace of Rome in the time of Auguatua Cziar, would be a constant menace and repreach to the country.

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION.

Labor has its sacred rights as well as its not a word. dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize, or to form themselves into societies for their mutual protection and benefit. It is in accordance with nasural right that those who have one common interest should unite together for its promotion. Our medern labor associations are the legitimate successors of the ancient guilds of England.

In our days there is a universal tendency towards organization in every department of trade and business. In union there is strength in the physical, moral and social world; and just as the power and majesty of from which the dread of public opinion, or our Republic are derived from the political union of the several States, so do men clearly as individuals to shrink. But perhaps the perceive that the healthy combination of injury is all the more keenly felt by the human forces in the economic world can accomplish results which could not be effected by any individual effort. Throughout the ene responsible proprietor than from a body United States and Great Britain there is today a centinuous network of syndicates and trusts, of companies and partnerships, so that every operation, from the construction of a out painful emotions those heartless monop-

quite natural that mechanics and laborers should follow their example. It would be as unjust to deny to workingmen the right to band together because of the abuses incident to such combinations, as to withold the same right from capitalists because they sometimes unwarrantly seek to crush or absorb weak

laber unions suggests itself. Scoret societies, epenly. The public recognition among us of affords them an opportunity of training themsalves in the schools of self-government and the art of self-discipline; it takes away from now, ye rich men; weep and howl fer your them every excuse and pretext for the formasion of dangerous societies; it exposes to the you have stored up to yourselves wrath Montreal.

of their responsibility as citizens, and with a iandable desire of meriting the appreval of their fellow citizens, "It is better," as Matthew Arnold observes, "that the body of the people, with all its faults, should act for itself Mr. Pitt: and control its own affairs, than that it should be set aside as ignerant and incapable, and have its affairs managed for it by a so-called superier class."

THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS.

God forbid that the prerogatives which we are maintaining for the working classes should be constructed as implying the slightest invasion of the rights and autonomy of employers. There should not and need not be any conflict between labor and capital, lines both are recovery for the public good. since both are necessary for the public good, and the one depends on the co-operation of the other. A contest between the employer and the employed is as unreasonable and as called together, and if it cannot redress hartful to the social body as a war between your grievances, its power is at an end. Tell the head and hands would be to the physical me not that Parliament cannot; it is omnipobody against the stemach. Whoever tries to our own country, and how earnestly the laborer is the enemy of social order. Every measure should therefore he discounts. that sustains the one at the expense of the ple protection should be afforded to legitithat sustains the one at the expense of the ether. Wheever strives to improve the friendly relations between the proprietors and the labor unious, by suggesting the effectual means of diminishing and even removing the causes of discentent, is a benefactor to the community. With this sels end in view parents to employ children under a certain fought under the new leader at the earliest and fought under the new leader at the earliest community. the community. With this sele end in view parents to employ children under a certain we wenture to touch this delicate subject, and age, and at a period of life which enght to if these lines contribute in some small measure to strengthen the bond of union between the enterprising men of capital and the sons of toll, we shall be amply rewarded.

WHAT THE LABORER IS ENTITLED TO. the teaching of Christ as well as the diotate ligations to be fulfilled and dangers to guard of reason itself. He is entitled to a fair and against. just compensation for his services. He deservices remething more, and that is kind and considerate treatment. There would be less ter, temperament, and nationality, they are, ground for complaint against employers if in the nature of things, more unwieldy, more they kept in view the golden maxim of the difficult to manage, more liable to disintegra Gospel: "Whatsover you would that men tion, than corporations of capitalists; and should do unto you, do ye also to them."

THE PLEASURE OF MAKING OTHESS HAPPY. Our sympathies for those in our employ, whether in the household, the mines, or the factory, are wonderfully quickened by putting ourselves in their place, and asking our-selves how we would wish to be treated under similar circumstances, We should remember that they are fellow-beings; they have feelings like surselves; that they are stung by a sense of injustice, repelled by an overbearing spirit, and softened by kindness; and that it spirit, and softened by kindness; and that it the society, as well as of its chosen leaders. largely rests with us whether their hearts and For while the organization is ennobled, and homes are to be clouded with sorrow or radi-

ant with joy. Surely men do not amass wealth for the sole pleasure of counting their bonds and contemplating their gold in secret. No! They acquire it in the hope that it will contribute to their rational comfort and happiness. Now, there is no enjoyment in life so pure and so substantial as that which springs from the reflection that others are made content and happy by our benevolence. And we are the industry, commesce, and trade of the speaking here, not of the benevolence of gra-opentry; whose mission is to pull down and her slater Mercy :

"Is droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath; it is twice bless'd; It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The throned monarch better than his crown.

We are happy to say that commerical gaunt princes answering the description of the English bard do not wholly belong to an ideal and imaginary world, but are easily found in our great centres of commerce; and if the actual condition of the average wage-worker instructed not to patronize certain obnoxious follower to the minimistry of the property of our visits to England, Scotland, Ireland, and deal, and in purchasing from one in prefer-the continent of Europe, we have studied the condition of the laboring classes, and we are But the case is altered when by a mandate of persuaded that the American workman is better paid and fed, better clothed and housed, and usually better instructed, at least in the | the liberty of the purchaser and the rights of

Instances of genuine sympathy and benefieasily multiplied. Some time ago the head the current of mercantile intercourse would of a Baltimore manufacturing company re- bachecked, every centre of population would ceived a message announcing the total destruction by a flood of his uninsured mills, involving a loss of three hundred and sixityfive thousand dollars. On receiving the and let live" is a wise maxim, diotated alike news, his first exclamation was: "What a by the law of trade and by Christian charity. loss to so many families! Here are two hundred men thrown on: of employment !" Of the personal injury he sustained, he uttered

OPPRESSORS OF THE LABORING CLASS.

But while applauding the tender feelings and magnazimity of so many capitalists, we are constrained, in the interests of truth, ha-manity, and religion, to protest against the heartles conduct of others whose number, for the honor of our country, is, we hope, comparatively small.

When men form themselves into a business corporation, their personality is overshadowed, and their individual responsibility is lessened. And for this reason, many will assent in their corporate capacity to messures poration, as it is easier to obtain redress from

inaccessible to the sufferers. No friend of his race can contemplate withleviathan steamship to the manufacture of a collete exhibiting a grasping avaries which has needle, is controlled by a corporation. when corporations thus combine, it is sordid solfishness which is deaf to the cries of distress. Their sole aim is to realize large dividends without regard to the paramount claims of justice and Obristian charity, There trusts and monopolies, like the car Juggernant, ornsh every obstacle that stands in their way. They endeaver—not always, it is alleged, without success—to corrupt our national and state legislatures and municipal Another potent reason for encouraging rivalry as to use unlawful means in driving from the market all competing industries. lurking in dark places and plotting the ever- They compel their operatives to work for throw of existing governments, have been the bane of Continental Europe. The repressive policy of those governments, and their mistrust of the intelligence and the virtue of the people, have given rise to these mischievious | said to have the monoply of stores of supply. organizations; for men are apt to conspire in where exorbitant prices are charged for the secret if not permitted to express their views enemly. The public recognition among us of the workmen are unable to pay from their the right to organize timplies a confidence in scanty wages, and their forced insolvency the intelligence and honesty of the masses; it places them entirely at the mercy of their taskmasters. To such Shylooks may well be applied the words of the apestle: "Go te,

light of public scrutiny the constitution and laws of the agreedations and the deliberations laborers, . . . which by fraud hath been of the members; it impires them with a sense of their responsibility as citizens, and with a hath entered into the sare of the Lord of

WILLIAM FITT'S EARNEST WARNING. In the beginning of the present century Mr. Pitt uttered in the Heuse of Commons the following words, which reveal the farses-ing mind of that great statesman:

"The time will come when manufactures

the other manufactures must follow. Then, when you are goaded with reductions and willing to flee your country, France and America will receive you with open arms : and then farewell to our commercial state. If ever it does arrive to this pitch Parliament (if it be not then sitting) ought to be

be devoted to their physical, intellectual, and moral development.

OBLIGATIONS AND DUTIES OF LABOR. But if organizations have rights to be vindicated and grievances to be redressed, That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" is it is manifest that they have also sacred ob-

As these societies are composed of members they have need of leaders possessed of groat firmness, tact, and superior executive ability, who will honestly aim at censulting the wel-fare of the society they represent, without

infringing on the rights of their employers. They should exercise unceasing vigilance in securing their body from the control of dealgning demagogues who would make it aut-servient to their own selfish ends, or convert it into a political engine.

They should be also jealous of the reputstion and good name of the rank and file of commands the respect of the public, by the moral and civic virtues of its members, the scandalous and unworthy conduct of even a few of them is apt to bring reproach on the whole body, and to excite the distrust of the community. They should therefore be careful to exclude from their ranks that turbulent element composed of men who boldly preach the gospel of anarchy, socialism, and nihilism; those land pirates who are preying on country; whose mission is to pull down and not to build up; who, instead of upholding thitous bounty, but of fair-dealing tempered not to build up; who, instead of upholding with benignity. Considerate Kindness is like the hands of the government that protects them, are bent on its destruction, and, instead of blessing the mother that opens her arms to welcome them, insult and dely her. It such revolutionists had their way, despotism would supplant legitimate authority, license would reign without liberty, and gaunt poverty would stalk throughout the

INJUSTICE OF BOYCOTTING. We are persuaded that the system of boycotting, by which members of labor unions are the society he is debarred from buying from a particular firm. Such a prohibition assails elements of useful knowledge, than his breth-ren across the Atlautic. the seller, and is an unwarrantable invasion of the commercial privileges guaranteed by the government to business concerns. If such cence exercised by the heads of business con- a social estracism were generally in vogue, a cerns toward those in their employ could be process of retaliation would naturally follow, be divided into hostile camps, and the good feeling which ought to prevail in every com-munity would be seriously impaired, "Live

STRIKES. Experience has shown that strikes are a drastic, and at best a very questionable remedy for the redress of the laborer's grievances. They paralyze industry, they often fement fierce passions, and lead to the des-truction of property, and above all, they result in inflicting grievous injury on the labourer himself, by keeping him in enforced idleness, during which his mind is clouded by discontent, while brooding over his situation, and his family not infrequently suffers from the want of even the necessaries of life.

From official statistics furnished by Brad-street and Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, for eight years ending December, 1888, comes the following

Number of strikes in the United States for eight years Number of employed involved in 5,453 1,879,282 \$77,538,364

The loss inflicted by the strikes on the employers is but a little over half the amoutus sustained by the employed, who could much less afford to bear it.

ARBITRATION.

It would be a vast stride in the interests of peaco and of the laboring classes if the polloy of arbitration which is now gaining favor for the settlement of international quarrels were also availed of for the adjustment of and were the first religious women to land on disputes between capital and labor. Many what at the time was Union soil, for although blessings would result from the adoption of this method; for which strikes, as the name weight of the purse, in the latter by the of Charles Co. Md., the fourth foundress was weight of argument.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline a Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bobble free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their while to live above the al-urements of sense.—Atterbury.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Desiness and poises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street,

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

CRUCIFIXION

thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of The time will come when manufactures beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the operatives not having any other business to miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain man in a tewn to reduce the wages; and all the other manufactures must follow. Then, Street care pass the door.

KNEW HIS TIME HAD COME.

and the second of the control of the

The Strange Presentment of an Irish Soldier Come to Pass.

relieved from active duty in the Army of the Baltimere Carmel. Potomac and Gen. Burnaide assumed comwidespread discontent in the ranks in consequence of this change. Added to this the in-

possible moment, The first battle of Fredericksburg was the result. On the day of that battle our brigade climbed the heights on the southeastern bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and halted upon the summit near some heavy batteries. As we looked down upon the river, with its slender pontoon bridge, with the city upon its opposite margin, and as we raised our eyes to corresponding heights just back of the city, frowning with cannon and breastworks and awarming with Contederate soldiery, a painful and overpowering sense of the impossible task before us and the deadliness of the undertaking in its horrible magnitude forced itself upon the minds of all present. A sense of duty, the imminence of the great danger before us, and the nearness of the conflict, served to close up the ranks and to keep nearly every man in his place.

I had been detailed with a small squad to act as Provest-General to prevent falling out and straggling to the rear. During the short halt on the brow of the heights, before the march across the river, several of the boys came to the rear of the column to leave with the chaplain valuables and messages to their friends in case anything should happen.

Among the number came Mike, a large, powerful and courageous irishman, a great favorite in the regiment, and a man who had always laughed at danger and had rejoiced at the opportunity of having a "sorimmage" with the enemy.

On this occasion he appeared to be an entirely different man. He approached the chaplain with tears in his eyes; he gave him s picture of his sister living in Portland, his Catholic catechism and other relics, and in a choked voice gave the address of friends, and what he then declared to be his dying mess. age to them. The chaplain endeavored to cheer and en-

courage him, but in wain.
"Chapiain," said he, "I'm not afraid to fight: I'm not afraid to die; I'm not a coward : but there is something here," slapping his breast, "which tells me my time has come. Chaplain, will you please write my sister a kind letter! She is a Christian Catholic and I love her dearly."

Soon the word "forward" rang along the line, and Mike, with the tears coursing down his cheeke, took his place in the ranks. The the plains and hillside beyond it, an shot and shell and death wounds, un to the very frowning jaws of death on the heights beyond. The terrible charge, the murderous repulse, repeated again and again that afternoon; the night canonade the long day following of the skirmish and movement, the succeeding night and the early morning abaudonment and retreat across the river have heon many times told. As soon as possible after the battle the chaptain made earncet inquiries for Mike, but no Mike was there to

answer him. In the terrible charge he was seen to fall ous, cheerful voice, good-natured countenance, rich brogue, and burly form were never again with us. His was the most marked and startling case of presentment of coming death or disester that came under my observation in the army.

Army life and its dangers made many of us believe in fate-that the decree of the Great Author had fixed the span of life for each We are sometimes constrained to beone. lieve that a very thin curtain was stretched between the seen and unseen, and that few mortals were permitted to look beyond the visible, and to receive the absolute assurance of the future fate in store for them and near at hand.—Nebraska State Journal.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE. SOTA AND DAKOTA

Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain-raising region on the continent. Soil richer than the valley of the Nile. Single countries raise millions of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations ship from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain each year. Abundant pportunities still open to the homesesker. For further information, maps. rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

The Centennial of the Discalced Carmelites in the United States.

In July, 1890, the Discalced Carmelite Nuns will nelebrate their arrival in the United States, four nuns having come in July, 1790, from Antwerp in Flanders to Maryland the Ursulines came to New Orleans in 1727, Louisians at the time was, and long after una native of London, England. The Rev. olergyman who accompanied them to America was Rev. Chas. Neals, S.J.. brother to Abp. Neals of Baltimore ; he also gave his patrimony in Maryland to begin the foundstion. Their chapel was the finest church in the United States dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The last survivor of the four foundress, Miss Dickinson of London; in religion, Mother Clare Joseph of the Sacred riage. Each of them gave the name of the Lordon three years, at young woman to whom he proposed to offer Ille.

Address, U. S. HOME MEG. CO., Bottle Dept., Chicago, Ille.

the advanced age of 75 years, of which 58 had been passed in the Order, Miss Victoria Welch who received the habit on July 8th, at the Carmelite convent, New Orleans, and assumed the name of Sr. Aloysia of the Blessed Trinity was named after the foundress In the autumn of '62 Gen. McClellan was who had so hollly borne that name in the Suspect Burke. The tenor of the converse elleved from active duty in the Army of the Baltimere Carmel.

Out of the 50 deaths that have occured in mend. This change was very unpopular with the Maryland Carmel since its foundation, the boys, who loved Little Mac, and who I fourteen of the deceased exceeded the allotted the Maryland Carmel since its foundation, felt a great degree of uncertainty in the three score and ten and nine others approachability of the new commander. There was ed the verge of it. This is evident proof, ed the verge of it. This is evident proof, showing how erroneous is the idea that ab stinence, and the austere rule of Carmel is

detrimental to longevity.

A bletory of the three houses in the United States has just been compiled by the Rev. Chas. Warren Currier, C. SS. R., of the Re-The Carmelite Convent at St. Louis, Mo., extraction. Burke's attorney, State Senator the Baltimore Carmel, whence came in Nov, was feared a delay in this police enquiry Crescant city. Crescent city, two of whom were Louisianiaus by birth and education.

The Latest Social Sham.

"I met what I think is a new departure in social shame," said a claim agent who works a large European collection field, the other day. "A woman came to my office and wanted to know how much I would charge her to have her name and those of her daughters written this summer on all the fashionable hetel registers and other books kept for that purpose in the chief places of the matter presented to him in a different historical or scenic interest throughout light from what he has heretofore viewed it, kept for that purpose in the chief places of Europe. I was to be careful not to get them registered in two places at the same time, and was to be sure that they were duly telegraphed to the American newspapers. At first 1 did not understand her motive, and said But why don't you do it yourself, madam? We would have to charge you a great deal more than it is really worth—it would be little trouble for you to attend to such a little thing or one of your daughters.' 'Why, man, den't you understand?' she replied, them. He has not the brute determination annoyed at my duliness in not taking in the of Detective Dan Coughlin. It is not thought, situation; 'we are not going over at all.' So however, that Burke can go further back I took the contract at a good price, and her than Coughlin, who the authorities have name will be duly cabled over as among the reason to believe was the one who hired Burke latest arrivals in London, Venice, etc., to the and the others to accomplish the purpose in envy of her friends, while in reality she will view. be hiding away in some country boarding house."-New York Tribune.

Lost Letters.

Many instances of letters oddly lost and found might be cited. In 1838 a letter which contained money was received at the post office in New York, addressed to Samuel G. Starr, No. 205 Pearl street, It was given with others to a carrier, but Mr. Starr reported soon after that the letter had not been delivered. The next year, however, during the season of house cleaning, the mystery was solved. The olloioth in the hallway of No. 205 Pearl street was taken up, and on the floor, close to the front door, was found the long column began to move slowly down the letter which had been so long missing. The river, and soon increasing its speed to the place had been closed when visited by the in this country is a safe criterion by which business houses, is not only disapproved of by double quick, over the ponteon bridge, across carrier, and thrusting the letter under the we are to estimate the character and public an impartial public sentiment, but that it the river into the streets of the city, out on door, he had pushed it beneath the floor COVA

A package had been recovered from the dead letter office some years ago which had been the cause of considerable uneasiness. This letter contained \$70,000 in drafts, and was mailed from New Orleans to New York city. Thence it was sent to England, but was re-turned, and finally turned up in the dead letter office, where it was opened and returned to the sender. Much inquiry had been made for the missing package, and suspic-ions strong enough to make several post office officials auxious were directed against them, It was once hinted to the sender that he in the forefront of the battle, and was borne might have misdirected the envelop, but he from the field fatally wounded. His boister- was positive of having been accurate on this was positive of having been accurate on this point. When it came back from its long journey, however, it was found to have been addressed to "New York, England."-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fearful Increase of Crime.

Every reflecting reader of the daily press will not fail to recognize the fact that orime is in-creasing rapidly in every town, city and village throughout the whole land. There must be a reason for this avalanche of vice which over-whelms the whole land, and we think we are not much mistaken when we trace the origin of this fearful increase of crime to a want of reli-

gious principles among the people.
So recognized a fact has the increase of the crimical classes in this country become, that on recent occasion United States Senator Hoar, speaking from statistics with which he was thoroughly familiar—made this public declar-ation: There is going on in the United States a steady increase in the number of orim inals much greater in proportion than the increase in population. There were 70,000 perbe more than 100,000 in prison for great and serious crimes in 1890. This is the estimate of Rev. Dr. Wines, Secretary of the National Prison Association."

Friends of public school education, who vainly imagined that the curriculum—together with the natural intelligence of American youth would help to form a moral and law-abiding people, must—in the face of these statistics candidly admit that aducation without religion is no preventative of crime. The conscience of man must be thoroughly grounded in the prin ciples of right and wrong, before honesty and the other virtues which make men observers of the law can be brought into play in order to control men to act right and to refrain from wrong doing.—San Francisco Moniter.

The Minister's Story.

Rev. H. M. Eaton, writing to the Machias Republican, relates an incident that occurred implies, are aggressive and destructive, arbitration is conciliatory and constructive; the fithe Carmelites were of Maryland birth, an in the early days of Maine Methodism, which result in the former case is determined by the aunt and two nieces by the name of Matthews illustrates how easy it is for a man to imagine that his own inclination is a manifestation of the divine will. In the days of which Mr. Eaton writes, it was the custom for young ministers to consult their presiding elders before taking a wife. Once during s camp meeting in eastern Maine, a young min-ister approached the presiding elder and said he wished to be married. "Whem do you propose to marry?" asked the elder. "Well," Trinity, a Miss Matthews, and niece of Rev. Mother Bernadina Teresa Xavier, the first prioress and foundress. Sr. Aloysia peacefully passed away Nov. 12, 1838, aged 81 years, of which 46 were passed in religion. The second foundress, Miss Dickinson of London. In a second foundress, Miss Dickinson of London. In a second foundress, Miss Dickinson of London.

himself. They had all prayed over the mathimself. They had all prayed over the mat-ter a great deal, and each was certain that it was God's desire that he should marry the person named. Neither of the five young men knew that any one else had consulted the elder on that subject. On the last day of the camp meeting, at noon, the elder called the five young ministers to his tent to receive his opinion. He said:—"Now, brethren, it may be the will of God for you to marry, but it is not his will that five Methodist ministers should marry that little sister Mary Turner."-Lewiston Journal.

PUMPING BURKE,

Immunity Promised the Suspect if he will Name the Murderers of Dr. Cronin.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Mayor Oregier had a talk of three-quarters of an hour to-day with

Burke was photographed this afterneen and was subsequently talked to by State
Attorney Longenecker and Chief of Police Hubbard. From their words and actions the inference was drawn that Burke had made some valuable admissions. The chief would neither admit ner deny this.

CHICAGO, August 6 .- It has leaked out that detrimental to longevity.

A history of the three houses in the United States has just been compiled by the Rev. Ohas. Warren Currier, C. SS. R., of the Redemptorist Church, Boaton. It will be published in a handsome illustrated volume by Messra. John Marphy & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Messra. John Marphy & Co., Baltimore, Md.

When Company to the longest of the Control of the Contro until to day might give the prisoner an op-portunity to be braced up by his attorney and be made obdurate to the influences of the "sweat box." Chief Hubbard refused to allow any one to see his charge. It is said Senator Kennedy will to-day be allowed to see his client. Kennedy denics that he is a member of the Clanna-Gael, but declines to state by whom he has been retained to defend Burke.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Every indication now points to an early breaking down of Martin Burks, and a confession is looked for from him within two or three days. He has had and it is not thought it will take any particular pressure to induce him to tell everything he knows about the conspiracy which ended in the death of Dr. Cronin. His dangerous position has been strongly impressed upon him. Burke is an ignorant man, a good specimen of the average day laborer; courageous under ordinary circumstances, but not possessing the nerve to atand up for his fel-low conspirators and die on the gallows with however, that Burke can go further back than Coughlin, who the authorities have reason to believe was the one who hired Burke

The fact of the matter is that Burke has been promised immunity-something that has not been held out to any of the other arrested men-and the States Attorney and Chief of Police Hubbard are sure this will lead Burke to "squeal." Whether he knows more than Coughlin, O'Sullivan, Reggs or the others is not the question. Burke is a comparatively honest man. If he confesses he will tell everything he knows. He has no previous confessions to prejudice a jury against him. All he has ever said heretofore has been simply a general denial in any participation in the murder. Burke is believed to have been at the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4, at the very time Cronin was

Burke has been in terror since his arrival in Chicago and fears to cat anything because, as he says, he may be "desed" by the police, and when in an unnatural condition forced to conare Ha seve also that Chic him sick, which may be tuer, as he is a man who decan't often indulge in water except "on the side." He complained to-day that a cigar given him by Detective Palmer had been drugged, but he was soon convinced of his mistake. It is noticed that the police bave suddenly become very friendly to the prisoner, which bears out the story that all necessary arrangements have been made to

CHICAGO, August 7 .- A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and weyt like a child. It is said Chief McRae, of Winnipeg, will be a witness at Burke's trial, and that Burke made important admissions to McRae. The States Attorney claims that there is sufficent evidence to convict Burke of mur-der. It is reported that Burke has made a confession.

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

Millions of acres of free government land in the Mouse Rivor, Turtle Mountain and Devile Lake regions of Dakota, near the great markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Secure a home in Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

With many readers brilliancy of style passes for affluence of thoughts; they mis-take buttercups in the grass for immeasur-able gold mines under the ground.—Longfel-

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL

FAIR

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION, 1889, ORONTO,

SEPT. 9th to 21st. Increased Prizes, Greater Attractions and s Grander Display than ever before, Newest and Best Special Features that Money can procure.

The Greatest Annual Entertainment on the American Continent. CHEAP: EXCURSIONS ON ALL BAILWAYS. Over 250,000 visitors attended the Exhibition

last year. ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 17th.

For Prize Lists and Forms, Programmes, etc., drop a post card to H. J. HILL, J. J. WITHROW, Pres. Manager, Toronto.

ADY AGENTS WANTED for my wonder-ful new Rubber Undergarment; grandest invention for women ever seen. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ills.

GENTS WANTED for Bottled Electri-

CANADIAN

Urquhart, the Salt Coats embezzler, has been sentenced to three years in the peniten-

tiary. It is scarcely probable that Burke, the Chicago suspect, made a confession to Chief McRae, of Wirnipeg, as reported in the

Oplosgo papers. Two Indians, Joe Margals and Peter Stone. were killed Thursday night by lightning at Broken Head, Manisoba, in their tenta.

Sydney Homer, a noted Indiana sais blower, was arrested in Toronto or Thursday. He had escaped from the Indiana penitentiary, and the police have been looking for him for two years.

The plant of the Toronto Brewing and Malting Company has been seized by Hon, Alex. Morris on bahali of a holder of bonds to the extent of \$150,000, payments on which were due August 4 and had not been met.

Charles Joliette, of Gatineau Point, fell on a circular saw in Hillman's mill, Ottawa, Thursday last. His left arm was severely out, and he was thrown twenty feet into the mill lofts. His escape from death is miracul-

John Southworth, the last of the gang of thieves who have been robbing all over the city for two menths past, was captured in Toronto. All his companions, four in number, were arrested in Buffalo Monday night but Southworth escaped and returned to To-

At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade of Toronto, it was decided that the council attend the Hamilton Carnival. It is the Government, requesting that Montreal be made the summer port of lines that are to be subsidized between Canada, the West Indies and South America.

Several preventive officers who have just returned from the Eastern Townships, report large selzures of smuggled whiskey, tobacco and cigars in the vicinity of Hemmingford and Lacolle. The seizures aggregate about \$1,000. A large quantity of similar goods are being smuggled there. Illicit traffic is car-ried on in quite a big way on account of the proximity of the border.

Mr. Goe. Barolay of Toronte was on his way from Clarence Oreek about 10 o'clock on Monday night, when suddenly two men emerged from the roadside and presenting pistols demanded his money or his life. Mr. Barolay declined to surrender and the highwaymen fired. One shot took effect in Mr. Barclay's left arm and the robbers sprang upon him and rifled his pockets, taking \$80, his watch and a diamond pin. Mr. Barclay lost consciousness. From great loss of blood he is not expected to live.

Dr. J. B. Hurlbert, of Ottawa, is now at Montreal arranging the details respecting the examination of proofs he has collected with reference to Jesuit teachings. He is assisted by Prois. MacVicar and Scrimger, of the Equal Rights association. It is the intention of the association to have printed at the conclusion of the trial the evidence collected at Heidelberg on the points of the dispute, which have been forwarded to Dr. Hurlbert, with the Latin and English translations in parallel columns. This is very voluminous, consisting of over 150 closely written pages of foolecap.

QUEBEC, August 7 .- Joseph Lessard, a farmer of St. Leon, while in a fit of temporary insanity, threw himself into a well on Mon-day last and was drowned. A few minutes before the occurrence he left his house with his wife for a walk, but they had not gone far when he suddenly took a fancy to commit suicide.

HALIFAX, August 7.—The brig Lillian, on the voyage from Halifax to Glace Bay, C.B., picked up two dorles containing six fishermen were in such a condition they had to be heisted on board the Lillian. Their names are Edw. Swaner, Jas. Eumaul, Matthew Kiddy, Willis Richardson, Nelson Sawyer and Law-

Quebec. August S. -The Customs authorities obtained information lately of a successful smuggling enterprise, by which about 150 barrels of liquor had been brought in from St. Pierre-Miquelon and distributed. Officers were put on the scent, and about one-third of the cargo has been located and seized near Nicelet by Inspectors Sexton and Bourget. The remainder will probably be uncarthed Bhertly.

TORONTO, August S .- Inspector Stark has received a letter from C. Grant, 1685 Notre Dame street, Montreal, stating that a Mrs. Fester and son left Montreal ten days ago for Toronto to visit a Mr. Stewart, of the Grip Publishing Company, and has not been heard of since. She has not arrived at Mr. Stowart's house, and Mr. Stewart thinks that if Mrs. Foster had reached the city she would have called upon him.

HALIFAX, August 8 .- A letter to a gentleman in this city from Round Hill, Annapolis, states that one day last week, as a party of children were out barry picking, a bear made his appearance among them and killed and ate one little boy. No further particulars are

HESPLER, Ont., August S.—While some alterations were being made in connection with the gas house of the R. Ferbes company's woollen mills here about 10 o'clock this morning an explosion took place by which Mr. W. H. Weaver, who is a member of the company, and superintendent of the mill, and Mr. Fred. Huelter, machinist, were seriously burned about the head and arms. The gentlemen's injuries, though very painful, are not likely to prove fatal. The damage to the gas house is very considerable, the roof being entirely blown off and the walls badly shattered. The gasholder was badly

damaged. BATON ROUGE, La., August 6 .- A due took place near Ocitonport, Avoyeli's Parish, yesterday morning, between Charlie Armour and his father-in-law, Henry Ducate, in which the former was severely and the latter mortally wounded. The fight grew out of an altercation between the two men at a dance

the night before.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, August 6.—Word has reached here that Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler has been captured by banditti in Italy. She is the widow of George Pendleton Bowler, of this city. She has two children, a boy almost grown up and a girl about eight, who have generally accompanied her. Until two years ago Mrs. Bowler had a cottage at Bar Harber. Relations do not know what to

think of the stery. They have not heard from her for some time. KEARNEY, Neb., August 6 .- The petrified arm of a pre-historic giant was unearthed re-cently on the farm of J. H. Male, near here The hand was tightly clasped. A young son of Mr. Male, while playing with the curiosity, broke off the fingers of the hand and nine large diamonds of the purest water and large as Lima beans fell out. Male will exhume

Salar Salar Salar Salar

of a car and leaning outward was struck by telegraph pole near Gloversville to-day and instantly killed.

A young German barber at Cranaten's Hotel, Newburg, N. Y., has fallen heir to \$600,000. At a little town of Delhi, lows, Sunday,

every business house but one was burned. Twelve buildings were consumed. Loss \$30,000.

BUFFALO, N.Y., August 7.—At the driving park to-day during a lull in the racing Walter Davis, of Hamilton, Ont., fell in front of the grand stand in a fit of apoplexy and died almost instantly.

CHICAGO, August 7.—James Dolan last night shor and killed his stepfather John M.Gunn, a teamster, because McGunn had ordered him out of the house. The murderer escaped.

LINNEOUS, Mo., August 7.—J.S Howall, the murderer of Mrs. Hall and her tures children was sentenced vesterday to be hanged Nov.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 7.—The prisoners confined at San Juan Ulloa revolted te-day. The troops shot twenty, quelling the uprising.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 7.—At the Court house Monday, the old fend between the Turners and Sowders-Howard faction was reviced by several of the Howards demandlog that young Jim Turner leave the state. Turner refused and one of the Howards shot him dead.

New York, August, 7 .- Papers here say Mrs. Mary E. Flack, wife of ex Sheriff Flack, has escaped from the son, who betrayed her, and is now in the care of trusted friends. The decree of divorce, which he says is fraudulent, will be reviewed and all connected with the case will have to appear in court and explain the intention of the council to memorialize | their connection with what she alieges is a conspiracy.

BUFFALO, August 7 .- L. B. Crocker's steam yacht took fire to day from an explosion of naphtha. Three of Mr. Crecker's children lost their lives and one was very badly burned. A lady guest of Miss Crocker and the engineer of the boat were severely burned. A carpenter working on the dock was burned to death by the scattering naphtha.

CLEVELAND, August S .- Wednesday Chas. O'Berg, aged 13, while creeping under a circus tent here, was struck on the neck by a showman. His windpipe was fractured and he died in terrible agony to-day. Three showmen were arrested.

CHICAGO, August 8 .- Officer Collins, who acted as the extradition messenger of the President, delivered prisoner Burke to the sheriff to day. Burke was looked up in jall. A guard provents any one from seeing him. This action relieved Collins of the necessity of producing his prisoner in court and the habeas corpus proceedings have been dropred.

WILMINGTON, Del., August 8 .- General Henry Dupout, since 1850, head of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing firm of E-I. Dupont, Denmourse & Co., died this morn. ing. His wealth is estimated at \$15,000,000.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., August 8 .- About midnight Taesday John Wilson, a member of the colored Oddfellows' lodge, shot George Johnston, Lee Ray and Alexander Themas, fellow-members. Johnston may die. The difficulty arose over Wilson's suspension for fifty years for beating a brother member over the head with a pistol.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8 .- The Japan Gazette says that about 100 persons were drowned, 12,000 houses washed away and 2,500 acres of cultivated land seriously damaged in four of the seven cantons which suffered most from the overflowing of the river, Chiku Go, in Fu Kno Ka Ken, by the recent heavy rains.

CHICAGO, August, S .- It is reported that there are nearly 175 cases of typhoid fever here in eleven blocks on Cottage Greve avenue, caused by the pollution of the city's belonging to the Lunenburg schooner O. A. water supply by sewage carried into the lake leie and the eastern entrance to the Straits.

Chisholm. They had lost their vessel and during the recent heavy rainfall. Most of the cases are mild.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 8.—Frank Collom, the lawyer who forged Mr. Blaisdell's name to notes, etc., amounting to \$226,000, was arrested here to-day on complaint of Mr. Blaisdell. It is known that upwards of 112 forged notes are affoat. Collom has his life insured for \$115,000.

BANGOR, Me., August 3 .- At Brownsville yesterday, a number of young men and boys engaged in a game of baseball. Edgar S. Howard, aged 14, went to the bat and the first ball struck a dynamite cap, which be had picked up on the railroad and put in his pocket. The cap exploded with terrible effect. The whole fleshy portion of the lad's right arm was blown away and his right side lacerated in a frightful manner. He cannot recever.

CANDOR, Dak., August 8 .- Last Monday John W. Hardie, who for five years has been judge of Probate of Tower county, disappeared, and an investigation shows that he has robbed the county and several estates in his charge of about \$7,000, besides fiescing his friends of as much more. He is supposed to have gene to British Columbia.

VINTON, Is., August 8.—An examination of County Treasurer Steadman's beoks shows a shertage of \$11,503.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 8.—The Wisonsin Central passenger train from Chicago, which passed Chippewa Falls, Wis., at 4 o'clock this morning, was held up and robbed by a single man between Chippewa falls and Abbestford half an hour before. The robber had pulled the bell-rope as soon as he had completed the robbery, and when the train came to a stop, he jumped off and escaped.

No attempt was made to follow him.

New York, August 8.—Eben S. Allen,
until a few days ago president of the Fortysecond and Grand Street Ferry Railway company, was taken from police headquarters to the Tombs police court this morning. He was charged with forgery in using certificates of stock of the company to the amount of \$110,000 and was held in \$100,000 ball, in default of which he was locked up. Allen admitted issuing 700 shares of stock and getting the benefit

of it. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, August 6 .- The Gentiles are greatly elated ever the result of yesterday's election. The vote gave them a majority of forty in the city, which, it is claimed, insures a Gentile city government next February. Six Gentiles were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Connect civils them. the Council, giving them eight out of thirty-

six members.

Boston, August 6.—A staging, on which were four men engaged en a building here, fell seventy feet to the ground to-day. Patrick E. White and Steve Wallace were killed, and Patrick Connolly and Mike Wallace severly injured.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, August 8 .- The Queen reviewed the German seamen from the vessels forming the Emperer's escert in the grounds of Osborne house te-day. Fifteen hundrai men were in line. They were commanded by the Emperor, who was dressed in the uniform of an admiral.

aucocase of General Grenfell by occupying Dangola and Barber. The policy of defending Egypt's present frontiers would be continued.

St. Peterseure, August 7 .- The marriage of the Princess Militza, daughter of Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, to the Grand Dake Peter, nephew of the Czar, was selemnised here to-day. The imperial family and foreign representatives attended the ceremony.

PARIS, August 7 .- The Appeal court has confirmed the sentences imposed upon M. De Roulede and M. Laguerre for rioting at Angoneme. The court also increased the amount of M. De Roulede's fine by 625 fraces.

Paris, August 7 .- Extensive forgeries of 1,000 tranc notes have been discovered at Toulouse. A number of persons have been arrested. A large railway contractor who is implicated has escaped.

Paris, August 6.—A man named Bonnin gre was sentenced here to day to 12 years' imprisonment with hard labor, followed by 10 years' exile from France for selling diplomatic documents to German agents while an employee of the Danish Ministry in Paris.

BUDA PESTH, August 6 .- During a review here yesterday the colonel of an hussar regiment ordered his men to charge. The heat was excessive and the men were already worn out. Twenty-seven men fell exhausted from their saddles. Use has since died.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 6.- Kighty Nihilists have been arrested at Kharkoff. The police are raiding the houses of members of a new Socialist society at Odessa. Many members have been arrested. The socolety is largely composed of Jews.

The Japan Gazette reports a terrible riot between two factions of Chinese coelies at Sang Kong, Slam. Five thousand men engaged in a conflict, spears and firearms being used, and a great number were killed. The coolies were under the influence of drink and fought like demens. Several dug spears into the wounded men and held their bodies alofs, yelling hideously. The Slamese troops charged the rioters, and, after bayonetting a number, quelled the disturbance, capturing 900, who were alterwards released with a light fine.

FOUNDERED ON BELLE ISLE.

The Dominion Line Steamship Montreal : Total Wreck-The Passengers and Crew all Saved.

FATHER POINT, Que., August 7.—The steamship Montreal, of the Dominion line, from Montreal for Liverpool, is totally wrecked on Belle Isle. The passengers and all hands were saved. They have plenty of provisions and await a homeward bound steamer to take them to England. The Montreal, under command of Captain Wall, sailed from Montreal at 7 a.m. on the 1st instant with twelve passengers, a general cargo and cattle and sheep, bound for Liverpool. She passed this place on the 2nd inst., at 10 a.m., in a dense fog. From a private letter received here from Captain Bentley, of the steamship Assyrian, of the Allan line, from London and Havre, passing inward this evening, it is learned that the Montreal went ashore near the landing at Belle Isle in a dense fog at 10.30 p.m. on the 4th fustant. All hands were saved and plenty of provisions were saved from the ship.

The passengers and crew are still on the island awaiting a passing steamer to take them to Liverpool. Some of the cattlemen are on the Assyrian, going to Quebec. The captain reports that the ship is a total wreck, with no chance of salvage. The cattle were all drowned, but a few sheep were landed allve.

Captain Bentley, of the Assyrian, reports Iceberge to be very numerous around Belle & Rockwood, of this city, and he is about

CAPTAIN BENTLEY'S REPORT.

Captain Bentley of the Assyrian, reports that on Monday, August 5th, as the Assyrian was sailing into the Straits of Belle Isle he was signaled by the lighthouse keeper that the Dominion Line steamship Montreal went ashore coming into the Strait. The wrecked steamer was seen leaning ever on her starboard beam end and only a small pertion of the hull could be seen out of the water. A great number of icebergs floated about the Straits and prevented the Assyrian from taking a safe position to offer the shipwrecked people any assistance. Capt. Wall, of the steamship Montreal, was with his crew and passengers, numbering in all about sixty, en the Island of Belle Isle awaiting help. He went on board the Assyrian, bringing with him about six cattlemen as passengers for this city.

He said that on Sanday, the 4th, as he was sailing through the Straits, a very thick fog came on and lasted a very long time without his being able to hear any of the surround-ing fog signals. The icebergs were numerous and compelled him to change his course, to stop or reverse in order to prevent a catas trophe, and thus her exact position on the

chart was lost. At 10.30 a.m. Capt Wall decided, as the fog did not abate, to pass between the land and a tremendous iceberg that barred the passage through the Straits. Unfortunately the land was closer than he thought, and as the steamer was sailing between land and ice she ran aground. The boats were helsted out in the best of order possible, and all hands were saved. Captain Wall returned from the

Assyrian to the island of Belle lele. About two hours after the arrival in the Straits the position of the Assyrian was also very perilous and nothing but the strong desire of rendering assistance to fellowmen kept the captain from sailing out, for had the fog, which is prevalent in these regions, come on suddenly, the Assyrian might have thered the same fate as the Montreal.

The Dominion line steamer Vancouver which left this port this morning, has in structions to stop at Belle Isle and take the wrecked seamen and passengers to England. The Vancouver will be there by to-morrow

The Allan line steamship Sarmatian, from Glasgow, passed Father Point inward at 11 a.m. to-day, with the third officer, one passenger, and forty-four of the crew of the Montreal on board.

THE PASSENGERS.

The cabin passengers on the Montreal are Miss E. Shinnick, Montreal; Mr. H. H. Shannen, Torente; Mr. and Madame Gauigues, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Lawton and two infants, Ridgetown, Ont.; Deaconess Heselton, Montreal; Samuel Flenty, Guelph. There were no steerage passengers, but the following are the names of the men in charge of the cattle: J. Gregory, J. Hyland, R. Haggis, H. Muller, F. Jones, W. Ashley, A. Willshire, O. Cooper, H. Nicholas, C. Mur-phy, A. Greenwood, G. Williams, J. Sullivan, A. Hall, G. Taylor, H. Squire, and J. Smith. So far as can be learned the following are the remainder of the glant's body.

The They were commanded by the shippers on the ill-fated steamship:

It is no wonder, says the Canadian Free:

Of government land. Cheap railread in the shippers on the ill-fated steamship:

It is no wonder, says the Canadian Free:

Of government land. Cheap railread in the shippers on the s

Government did not intend to fellow up the Toronto, 36 cattle; Mr. Acer, of Montreal, 114 sheep; Mr. Crawford, of Toronto, 86 bereaved. cattle and 150 sheep. A State

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free govern ment land, now open for esttlers, in the Tur-tle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich sell, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, con genial acclety. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Mipn.

RADICALS RAGING.

The Alleged Queen's Promise a Rascally Deceit—The Royal Grants Obtained by a Trick.

LONDON, August 7 .- All the time that the

juestion of the royal grants was before the

House of Commons, the statement was made over and over again, by members speaking in favor of the grants, that the Queen had given her promise that no further claim should be made for her grandchildren. In this way the Radicals who opposed the grants, for the reason that there was nothing to indicate that these were to be final, were talked down, and the positive assertion that such a premise had been given by the Queen put the Opposition in the light of splitting halrs. All this time the Government allowed this assertion to pass unchallenged. But now that the grants have safely passed the lower house, and have reached the Lords, where its passage is a mere formality, Lord Salisbury comes out with the truth. No such promise was ever made by the Queen, and no such under standing with Her Majesty exists. This is the information which Lord Salisbury gave his own story of the testimony effered, taking the Lords in his speech last night. The up thread by thread hypabine saids the Radicals are furious, and every member who opposed the grants to-day has a choice selection of adjectives, more expressive than complimentary, with which to characterize the conduct of the Government. That the statestaying very near the ministers had influenced many votes is undoubted. The names of a large number of members are given to-day who insisted upon a finality clause in the bill itself, and whose opposition was so strong that they were only induced to vote for the measure as it stood by their faith in these assurances. The Liveral papers all abuse the Government in unmeasured terms for what they call a piece of double dealing. The News this morning concludes a scathing editorial with the charge that the ministers secured the passage of their bill by grossly false pretences. One very serious result of Lord Salisbury's disciosure is widening of the breach between the Radicals and the Parnellites. The former have felt keenly the desertion of their cause by the Irish members, who followed Gladstone and voted for the grants, but the excitement prevailing in the lobbies last night intensified the feeling, and some very bitter repreaches were exchanged. The result of all this was that when the Irish estimates came up, the Iriehmen found themrelves deserted by their former allies, every Radical having withdrawn assoon as the esti-mates were presented. The Radicals de-clare that they will not forgive the Nationalists for leaving them at a critical moment. They propose in future to act independently of them and to form a league for the purpose of contesting constituencies, which, although now represented by Home Rulers, properly belong to the Radicals.

A Young Lawyer's Large Forgeries.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 7.—John S. Blaisdell, one of the oldest and wealthlest citizens of Minneapolis, yesterday discovered that forgeries to the amount of \$276,000 had been committed in his name. The forger is J. Frank Collum, of the law firm of Collum wenty-five years of age thy and prominent. Blaisdell had befriended Collum in business, going so far as to endorse his note for \$15,000. The lawyer made endorsement a basis for a systematic series of forgeries, reaching the sum named. Mr. Blaisdell discovered the forgeries merely by accident. He at once charged the lawyer with the orime, the latter confessing in the presence of soveral witnesses. The forger's friends at once took steps to hush the matter up, but unsuccessfully. Collum has been kept in prison since his confession at the office of Attorney F. F. Davis, who was retained in the interest of the Security bank, which holds a good deal of the forged paper.

Gen. Boulanger on Trial.

PARIS, August 8 .- The trial of Gen. Boulanger was begun to day before the High Court of the Senate. A body of military guarded the court. The Procureur-General. in a speech accused Boulanger of attempting, while in Tunis, to play the role of vicerey, of accociating with immoral characters and, while Minister of War, of having had his portrait taken as Cromwell, the Protector, and showing it to secret agents. These agents the Procureur denounced as swindlers and bullies.

M. Rochefort and Count Dillon were described by the Procureur-General as accomplices of Boulanger. Dillon, he said, had been expelled from the army and was worthy to par-ticipate in disloyal plots.

Upon the conclusion of the Precureur-General's address the Right will question blows from children within, yet she stands the competence of the High Court to try the undismayed when the world is arrayed defendant.

Leaving Ireland at the Rate of Eighty Thousand a Year.

The fellowing authentic figures prove the unhappy condition of Ireland better than mera words:

A late report of the American Consul at Belfast shows that the number of emigrants who embarked at Irish ports during the year 1888 was 79,211, of whom 41,697 were males and 37,514 were females. Of the total number of emigrants 66,906, or eighty-five per cent, of all the emigrants were between the ages of fifteen and thirty five, the percentage over that age being 9.1, and of children under fifteen years, 10.9.

These figures make a pathetic showing for the condition of Ireland. They tell the story of her declining strength. When an army of 80,000 people move out of a small country like Ireland in one year it suffers a terrible loss. Eighty per cent. of this number represent the flower of youth and manhood and womanhood. Over 69,000 people, over 15 and not over 35 years of age, turn their backs on Ire'and in a single year. They represent the vigor of young manhood and womanhood, The class of people whose services are most valuable to state or nation. These emigrants are not the old and decrepid. They are not the infants and helpless children. But the most of them are the brave young men and women who have tired, of the galling rope of oppression and have started to seek better tertunes across the sea.

of its sturdy population, and it is sorely

A State may feel poor when crops have falled; when storms have swept over it and destroyed much property.

But it don raily from such disasters. Its loss is but temporary. But when it loses its men and women, when the life blood leaves the heart then it is stricken and impoverished

This army of 80,000 people marching away from Ireland in a year is a terrible indictment of the injustice and misrule of the English government. People de not easily and without good reason leave the land of their birth and the home of their fathers. The ties of nationality and kinship are atrong. But when so many people leave Ire-land overy year it is evident their lot has been so unhappy that even emigration, with the severing of all the old ties, is preferable to remaining.

At best Ireland has only five or six millicz people. But if it is to lose by emigraticu alone 80,000 a year it will soon be a desolate and forsaken country, a sorry witness to the injustice that has driven the best of its citizens from home.

POISONED HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Maybrick Sentenced to Death-Bitter Feeling Aroused Against the Judge. LIVERPOOL, August 7 .- The jury in the case of Mrs, Maybrick, who has been on trial

for the murder of her husband, brought in a

verdict of guilty to-day. Mrs. Maybrick was thereupon sentenced to death. Judge Stephen talked all day. His address will be memorable in the history of criminal trials. The judge began with a mild protest against the irregular way in which evidence had been presented. Then he began to weave up thread by thread, brushing saide the

unimportant, emphasizing the important de-taile, and bringing the critical points inte glar ing light. The prisoner listened to every word of it, trembling with nervous excitement, occament that the Queen had given such a promise sionally weeping when the judge demolished reiterated with so much vigor by nembers some of Russell's sentiment with the statement of bald fact. The judge made a particular point of the accused's letter to Brierly which the baby dropped in the mud, and which Russell claimed the girl had opened purposely because of suspicions that she had about her mistress and Brierly. It was hard to be lieve, the judge said, that Nurse Yappi had committed perjury about the letter, but in any event it was not of the slightest importance how she became possessed of its contents. It was enough for the jury to consider the contents of the letter, and it was one of the most critical points in the case. The judge carefully silted the expert testi-mony, and said the defence did not attempt to deny there was areenle in the stomach

The question was, who put it there? No such trial as this has been known in England since thirty years ago, when Ma-deline Smith was tried for polsoning her lover. Miss Smith, like Mrs. Maybrick, was a young lady of some social consequence and resided in Glasgow. As a mere girl her affections were won by a meretricions fellow who proved unworthy of her affections. The perception of this and the personal treatment of her caused a revulsion of feeling. The al legation against her was she invelgled him into her house and polsoned him. Evidence against her, though circumstantial, was very compromising, but owing to her brilliant defence she was acquitted, and is now happily married and living in London.

Thousands awaited the judge's departure from the court and howled with rage when he appeared. The hooting was incessant and there were frequent cries of "shame!" crowd threatened to attack the judge's carriage, but the police interfered. The feeling over the result is intense. Steps are being taken to stay the execution, further medical

evidence having been secured. LIVERIOOL, August 8.-Mrs. Maybrick line broken down under the great strain to which without importance and without regard.—Dr. she has been subjected and is said to be Johnson. seriously ill. Her mother to-day had an affecting interview with the prisoner. A memorial to the Government on behalf of Mrs. Maybrick has been signed by most of the barrieters and solicitors of the Liverpool circuit. The memorial asks that the prisoner be reprieved on the ground of the conflicting nature of the medical evidence given at her trisi. A similar petition is being circulated among the merchants and brokers and is receiving many signatures. There is a general feeling throughout the country against the verdict.

The Church.

The existence of the Church is itself a fact which no one can deny, and her life at the present day, after all she has endured, is an evidence that God is with her. Find us a human society which has lived the fourth part of her long and wonderful life. us an empire, however closely consolidated by the hand of power, which has survived during her memorable history, or has outlived any such convulsions as have shaken her. Yet there is no parallel between her and any earthly kingdom, for she has lived against and not upon the evil arm and she has not gratified, but rather resisted the passions of men.

She has flourished in spite of persecution, fire and sword, imprisonment and death. She has taught the denial of the appetites, the subjection of pride, the realities of the world to come, in opposition to the seductions of this present scene. She has had attacks from enemies without, and more grievous against her, and suffers patiently, after the example of her Master on His Cross.

Christian society cannot ignore her, for she framed and sustains it. Statesmen cannot overlook her, for her footprints are every where; her teachings are the foundation of ethics; her principles the preservation of law. Historians find her ever-prevailing influence binding together the threads of their science and reading to them the lessons of its philosophy.

Now, in the face of this great fact, should not reason acknowledge that there is some thing more than human in her-a power which rises above the forces of nature, a life which can only find its explanation in the di vine interposition.

Why is it that kingdoms and sovereigns, and even her adversaries, are forced to acknowledge her might, and fear her, if they do not love her? Why is she the central point of attack toward which converge the arrows which fly from every errorist? Why is her name on every one's lips, a power universally acknowledged, if not revered? We may theorize and struggle with visionaries, but we cannot argue against facts. These are luminaries which God has placed in the heavens to give light by day and night. No one can close his eyes to the beams which shed on the face of universal nature. -- Mgr. Preston.

STOOK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-ING.

Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Daketa and Minnesota. Plenty

AN ENJOYABLE DAY.

The Catholic Young Men's Society Have A Picasant Outing,

For the twenty-fifth time the Cathello

Young Men's society held its annual excustion Thursday last. The society has acquired a reputation for providing an enjoyable outing, and the excursion which marked the quarter century's existence of these pleasant trips proved no exception to what has hitherto been the rule. The day was beautifully fine, and some 500 persons found their way on board the steamer Three Rivers, which had been chartered to convey the excursionists to Lake St. Peter, and which left Jacques Cartier wharf shortly after two p.m. A capital programme of dances had been aranged by the committee, and with this a start was made soon after the boat had left her moorings, the music being supplied by Sullivan's band.
The dances comprised quadrille, plain lancers,
schottische, marjolaine, and military schottische. On the return journey a capital concert was got up in addition to the dancing, these taking part in it being Messrs, Theresa McCoy, Agues Belisle, Messrs. J. O'Shea, E. O'Shea, J. B. Alsimas, and W. Smith. Mr. J. L. Ratto and Miss Clarke acted as accompanists on the piane. Home was reached about 9.30 p.m. all having thereughly enjoy. ed the excursion, and the various committees which had the getting up of the affair are to be congratulated on the auccess of the undertaking. The invited guests included representatives of the following societies : St. Ann's Young Mon, St. Anthony's Young Men, St. Ann's Temperage, St Gabriel's Temperance.

POISONED BY RELATIVES.

A Pinsterer's Dinner pail desed with Arsenic.

TORONTO, August 7 .- James W. Hicke, of the firm of Hicks & White, plasterers, died this marning under very suspicious circumstances. On Tuesday morning Hicks left his father's house and called at the house of Charles Cole, a laborer in his employ, and as he was leaving Cole's place he asked Cole to bring his dinner down to his work on Sumach street. Cole states he left Hicks' dinner can in a wash tub. At noon Hicks ate his meal and drank the tea in the can. His nephew, picking up the can, remarked that the tea was sour, and on the liquid being poured out a white sediment remained in the bottom of the can. Shortly afterwards Hicks fell on the floor, exclaiming, "Oh, God, I'm fixed!" These were Hick's last words. He died shortly after eight o'clock this morning. Among the rumore that were current regarding his death was one that some parties had threatened to "fix" Hicks because he was a nen-union man. A post mortem examin-ation revealed the fact that large quantities of arsenic had been found in the dead man's tomach. A small package of "Rough on Rats" was found in the possession of his nophew, Arthur Hicks. The nephew and Charles Cole were placed under arrest. It is also thought that the sister of the deceased supplied the nephew with the poison. She is married to Hick's partner, White, and has lately been leading a not very straightforward life, with the result that there have been several rows between herself and her husband. Last Saturday Mrs. White was traced to a disreputable house by a private detective whom she supposed to be in the employ of her brother, and this is given as a reason for the poleoning. She will be arrested to morrow.

We are most inclined to love when we have nothing to fear, and he that encourages us to please ourselves, will not be long without pre-ference in our affections to those whose learning holds us at the distance of pupils, or whose wit calls all the attention from us and leaves us

A wise man ought to hope for the best, be prepared for the worst, and bear with equanimity whatever may happen.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, **In**ebriety, Steeplessness, Dizziness, brain and Spin-

This medicine has a direct action upon the pervecenters, altaving all irritabilities and increasing the now and nower of nerve dud. It is perfectly narmessant increasing the confirmation of Parametric for superesson of nervous diseases will be sent free to any access, and coor patients can also obtain this medicino free of coarge from as "This remedy has seen pressing by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, inc., for the base ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

al Weakness.

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundae street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.



ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM,

SANI I AKIUM;

ST. LEON, QUE.

This colebrated establishment, one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent, will be open to the public on the 1st June.

The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful spot annually will find it this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

The cuisine will be under the immediate management of one of Montroal's leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as billards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., etc.,

such as biliards, bowing, croquestation, neuralgia, Indigestion, cto., etc., etc.

To surferers from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion, General Debility, etc., etc., the Saline Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure.

Cuaches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 54 Victoria Equate, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion.

41.12

المنتفي المستعادي المستعادية

AND GATHOLIC THRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:

and \$2 (City) will be charged. All Business letters, and Communications in ended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNERDAY, Aug. 14, St. Eusebius. THURSDAY, Aug. 15, The Assumption of the Blessed Vargin. FRIDAY, Aug. 16, St. Hyacinthe.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17, St. Liberatus.

SUNDAY, Aug. 18, St. Helena. Monday, Aug. 19, St. Louis. TUESDAY, Aug. 20, St. Bernard. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, St. Jane F. de Chan-

The Agitation.

In the midst of all the din and clamor that has been raised in connection with the anti-Jesuit craze, it is worthy of note that scarcely a Protestant gentleman of any standing, in the Province of Quebec, outside of the ranks of the ministry, has taken any part in the public meetings. In fact, if we leave the Reverends aside, the whole army may be summed up as follows Doctor Davidson, Mesers. G. W. Stephens and Walter Paul, with the satellites of the Daily Witness as body-guard. In this city there are professional men, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and persons controlling the largest interest in the country, and yet they have abstained, despite the most urgent solicitations, from taking any part in the movement. This ought to strike the Mail and Globe and hos genus omne. It does not affect them at all. The former now states that the constitution must be revised, and that in such a manner as, necessarily, to involve disruption of confederation. The latter publishes a lot of drivel, preamble of his "Jesuit Estates Act," and making itself ridiculous generally. If Protestants in other Provinces, outside of Quebec, would only study the attitude howlers who have been goading them on in their anti-Catholic meetings. The sections of our community who have heretofore plumed themof Her Majesty (Lord Stanley) is now being religious' press. His Excellency will, no doubt, | people. But this case may prove different. fully appreciate the value of the strictures that are now being passed upon him; but all the same, who would everhave dreams that those people would have had so little sense as not to conceal their resentment? The advice His Excellency gave those self-appointed guardians of the Crown and constitution was more than home, and cease a mischievous agitation, not to have even been soothed down by a word of ous endurance : and, therefore, despite the light that those people attempted to throw on the path of every day sinners, they themselves forgot their own lamp and stumbled into the filthy ranks of the mud-slingers. His Excellency will smile at the bad language used towards him, and will not fail to of Sir John Thompson upon this suggestion so perceive that the Protestants of the Province | completely disposes of it, and makes so perfectof Quebec, as a body, are not responsible speak on their behalf. So long as respectable Protestant laymen shun the gatherings of the bigots, there is hope that the miserable agitation started then will speedlily come to an end.

Rome and the Pope.

The sooner the better for the good of the coun-

try.

The telegrams received almost daily from Rome indicate a strong desire on the part of His Holiness to take his departure from that city, where he is, virtually, a prisoner in the Vatican, as was the Venerable Pope Pius IX., his predecessor. Should His Holiness leave Rome, it would be a great blow to the Government of Italy. It seems that, even in the entourage of Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, there reigns great consternation, lest the proposed removal should take place. Any number of offers of an asylum have been made to the Pope; the latest being, it is said, on the part of Spain. It would be a sad thing for the Catholic world to contemplate the Venerable Head of the Church compelled to exile himself. even for a time, from the Eternal City; but the history of the past is there to console the faithful. Again and again, in days gone by, and not so long ago, the Sovereign Pontiffs who had to leave Rome, through the persecution of governments hostile to Catholicity, have been brought back in triumph, amidst the acclamations of the people; and what has happened in the past will again occur in the future, should Leo XIII. in his wisdom deem it proper to adopt the course said to be in contemplation. Rome without the Pope would lose more than half its importance, let the infidels say what they will.

Italian Art Treasures.

The journals favorable to the Italian Government and hostile to the Pope have been circulating reports lately concerning the Vatican authorities, to the effect that a great many objects of art have been sold, and that the palaces of His Holiness have been denuded of many of the rarest works. This is, of course, a mere fabrication for the purpose of injuring the Church authorities. The Catholic press, however, has not been silent on the subject, and the the comparison established in this connection It appears that whilst His Holiness Leo XIII.

had come into their possession by despoiling the convents and religious houses. Not a few of these were sold by public auction, and Russia, as well as other countries, are new in possession of some of the best productions of Raphael and other artists, owing to the need and greed of the present ruler of Italy. It appears that even the great national library of rare books, the special object of solicitude of the late Victor Emmanuel. has not been spared, and that it has been depleted to such an extent as to deprive it of nearly all its former value. Italy has, indeed, fallen into wretched hands, but the wretches are still able to launch foul accusations against the Pope, so as to divert attention from their own misdeeds.

France.

M. Jules Ferry, in a recent speech, spoke in reassuring terms relative to the position re. publican France desires to hold towards the Church. It is very much to be regretted that M. Ferry and others equally prominent have delayed so long in making the statement. The assurances now given, "that there is no desire on the part of the republicans to destroy the moral power of the catholic church, that they feel the good of the country requires that the moral power of the Church should be strengthened,' is good to the extent that it is better late than never. The persecution of the religious orders by republican France has done a great deal towards weakening the successive government. Should the executive wake up to the fact that catholicity alone can give stability, then a new era may dawn upon that distracted country.

Sentenced to Death.

Mrs. Maybrick, for poisoning her husband in England, has been sentenced to death during the past week. She is an American by birth and during her trial managed to enlist the sympathy of the public to such an extent that the presiding judge was vociferously hooted after passing sentence, and several witnesses for the prosecution had to obtain police protection to reach their homes. The fact of the fair criminal being of a prepossessing appearance and of the medical evidence being of a very conflicting nature will probably solve the problem of such a demonstration. It is now some time since a woman suffered the extreme penalty of urging the Premier of Quebec to strike out the | the law in England, and whether Mrs. Maybrick will prove the next victim of the rope is still doubtful. It is true the date for her execution has been fixed, but a strong and extensively signed petition has been circulated throughout Engof their brethren here, they might land asking for a stay of sentence with a view to a hesitate to be dragged after, the fanatical commutation of the same. The evidence against her was of a strong circumstantial character. It now remains to be seen whether the sympathy of her admirers will succeed in altering the sentence selves on their super-loyalty ought to take note of of the court. English "justice," particularly when the very loyal manner in which the representative | meted out to Irish offenders against the Crimes Act, is pretty sure in spite of the frequently exhandled by not only the secular but the daily pressed indignation or sympathy of an entire

Mr. Graham's Suggestion.

The Governor-General has given his answer to the suggestion of Mr. High Graham, that inasmuch as some people—not named in the suggestion-had doubts as to the validity of the their patience could bear. To be told, to go | Jesuits' incorporation and Jesuits' estates acts, and inasmuch as Mr. Graham had a cheque for five thousand dollars which he was willing to thanks for having taken the altar and throne sacrifice to advertise himself and the "Star," under their special protection, and that with, the Governor should refer these doubts of the out solicitation, was too much for daily religit persons unnamed to the Supreme Court for an

Mr. Graham's modest suggestion has shared the fate of the more pretentious and more loud mouthed-if not more bigoted-petitions of the original agitators. His Excellency has respectfully declined to act upon it. The report ly clear how absurd the suggestion was, and for the mad ravings of those who presume to how more than aband it would be for the Government to dream of acting upon it, that comment appears superfluous. Our readers will doubtless peruse attentively this masterly and work immediately provided the operators will statesmanlike report, and see for themselves how completely it disposes of the petition of the Star's proprietor. Like everything Sir John Thompson does, he has done this thoroughly. Silly as in the eyes of disinterested people Mr. Graham's position always appeared, in the strong light brought to bear upon it by the Minister of Justice its absurdity appears absolutely monumental.

The flaunting of Mr. Grabam's five thousand dollar cheque is made supremely ridiculous, by the Minister's making evident in a word or two that it was offered to secure costs which, in any event, would never have been incurrednot even if the question had been referredand would consequently in any event return to Mr. Graham.

This reply disposes of the last hope of the bigots that the impugned acts could be prevented from having their full effect. Mr. Graham, however, does not deserve the same commiseration which we were called upon to extend to his fellow-bigots of the Quebec delegations. He at least has succeeded in the main purpose of his move—he has advertised the Star and raved his five thousand dollars besides.

The Globe itself Again.

The Toronto Globe, which for a time wore a mask of toleration, is again out in its real character. In a recent article the reply of His Excellency the on Governor-General to the self-styled equal rights association, which is headed "Treachery persisted in," it says :

"Did the Governor-General assume responsibility for that extraordinary Government paper or could he by any fair reasoning be supposed to have concoted and delivered it of his own will and motion we should denounce him as unfit for his position and endeavor to rouse the country to demand his recall."

As the reply of, the Governor-General can leave no doubt in the mind of any one who reads the English language that he spoke his own septiments it is in order for the Globe to denounce him as unfit for his position, and to Italian Government has suffered very much by endeavor to rouse the country to demand his recall. At the same time some one else may have a word to say relative to the Globe, It has greatly added to the artistic treasures will be remembered that previous to the last King Humbert has not been at all scrupulous fanatical course, and was clearly and unmistake. It particularly dates from the Indians that they would murder and calling with the works of art, many of which are or constant and creek—is not very going. Previous to this, having heard threats the resources of the Republic. Let your ancient. It particularly dates from the Indians that they would murder amassed by his predecessor, the Government of general elections the Mail started out on its

declared it was not the organ of his party. As a proof of the sincerity of the Conservatives the Empire, a respectable Canadian journal, was duly started. Now unless the Liberals desire to shoulder the responsibility of the course of the Globe since is made its famous somersault on the provincial rights question, it is high time that the leader of the party should publicly repudiate an organ, which is fast regaining its former reputation for bigotay, virulence and vituperation. We do not believe that the repudiation will be delayed long.

Treatment of State Prisoners.

The Dublin Freeman, in its efforts to obtain opinions of prominent men of all countries regarding the treatment of Irish political prisoners by England, has been most successful. The answer in every case have been strong condemnations of the brutal and inhuman treatment to which all the prominent nationalists who have offended Balfour and his friends have been subjected, particularly within the past two years. No fair minded man living in a country famous death !" enjoying the blessings of an autonomous government could express any other than a condemnatory opinion of the indignities cast upon Irith "State Prisoners," for in no civilized country die ! I can't help it ; I have been declared outside of, perhaps, Russia are political prisoners subjected to such atrocities as those that have of late been instigated by the authorities of Dublin Castle.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, of Victoria, Australis, in expressing his opinion on this all important subject makes a remarkable declaration and one which can not but prove of great value to the Irish Nationalist party. In his letter he PBYS :--

"I cannot give you any information about the treatment of State prisoners in Victoria, because during the quarter of a century I was connected with that colony there were no State prisoners. At the opening of the period Home Rule, in the most perfect form, was established in Victoria. The people elect their own Parliament, the Government is chosen from the Parliament, and only exists so long as it retains its confidence. The Government so chosen appoints to every office, from that of Chief Justice down to the porter on a railway; they collect and expend the revenue, of which a shilling does not go to the Imperial Treasury, except by free gift; and the cabinet in Downing street cannot appoint or remove a policeman in the colony. There are naturally no offences against the State in such a country, and if the same system be applied to Ireland, you will have no more trouble about the classification of political prisoners. Before the Australians got a free constitution there were frequent riots, and even armed insurrection, and of course a liberal crop of prisoners; but the question how political convicts ought to be treated never arose, as Melbourne juries would not convict men resisting what was considered illegal exactions and arbitrary arrests under the illegal exactions and arbitrary arrests under the general question, there are some obvious rules which can only be overlooked by wilful blindness. Political prisoners are commonly of a class to whom, from their training and antecedents, a plank-bed means torture, coarse food the pans of indigestion, and menial service degradation; and when these inflictions, which habit makes indifferent to the arrest and the hundral makes indifferent to the rough and the burglar, are imposed upon political prisoners, a manifest injustice is done. Civilized mankind have agreed to treat prisoners whose offence is not against the moral but the municipal law as a separate and special class. I know no excep-tion to this humane practice except Russia —if Russia, which is half-karbarous, can be regarded as a case in point when we are speaking of civilized nations. We are going backwards, it seems. Lord Eldon, when he was at the head of the law in England, treated Cobbett and Leigh Hunt better than Irish journalists are treated to-day. I do not cite the case of O'Connell and the State prisoners of 1844, because the Dublin Corporation, which had control of the Richmond pentientiary, permitted us liberties which no one claims for political prisoners at present. It is not asked that they should hold virtual levées, or give daily enter-tainments to their friends, but that they shall not have a sentence of detention turned into

The Workers Win.

physical and moral torture

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Reports from the Connellaville coke region proclaim everything quiet and not more than fifteen or twenty men are working in the entire district Several small operators, controlling in all about five hundred ovens, have conceded the demands for the advance. Their workmen have notified them that they will return to sign their scale, in which the minimum rate for mining is one cent. The supply of coke is rapidly diminishing, and will be exhausted in a few days. Jones & Laughlen have banked one furnace. The Cambria furnace at Johnstown is running very short. The Scottsdale furnaces are banked and Wheeling, Va., furnances are reported banking. Pittsburg iron firms having ovens, some of which have been lying idle for years, are charging them preparatory to making their ewn ceke. There is a large and sudden demand for pig iron and prices are advancing rapidly.

The American Manufacturer, the organ of the iron and coke manufacturers, says to-day that the coke strike will be a success, that the workmen would be foolish to allow their wages to remain at the old rates and that coke manufacturers should not allow the pig iron producers to drive them below the cost of preduction.

Everson, Pa., Aug. 8 .- The coke strike is settled and the men have won. At the conference here to-day between the operators and men, which lasted six hours, and was very lively, the strike was settled on the 90 per 100 bushel rate. This is an advance of not less than an average of 15 to 20 cents in some instances, and 50 per cent. in others. A pacific clause has also been put in the scale that no man shall be discharged for participating in the strike. About 11,000 ovens will start at once. This is a great victory, and will be the means of strengthening their organization.

English Speaking Students.

PARIS, Aug. 11 .- President Carnet to-day receive a delegation of American and English students who are attending different institu-tions here. In his speech to the students he referred in complimentary terms to the head of the great American republic and the Queen of England. Referring to their spekesman's assurances of sympathy with the political situation of France, he gratefully accepted this sympathy as a gratifying evidence of their good will and of the practical benefits which could be made to flow from it to the young Republic. "Altough you are not Frenchmen," said the President, "and though you do not expect to exercise the privileges of citizenship with us, you can do the French Republic a signal service when you return to your homes in America and England. As citizens of your own countries you will be called upon to make a choice hetween the supporters of a policy of concord and amity with other nations and that of defiance, and that distrust which at this very

counsels of these who would fill your mlads with the poison of hatred and distrust and lend your energies to the noble work of drawing closer the ties of friendship which bind Nicholas V., in 1447, but it was the additionable residues to your own. Above all assure which were made in and about the year l your own people that this is and will be the that raised the Vatican to its pelicy of France and cannot fall to aid in the the great libraries of the world. triumphs of that policy."

THE DYING JESUIT'S ROSARY.

A Conversion Resulting from Its Touch.

The Jesuit, Father John Ogilvie, was tortured and put to death for the faith at Glasgow, Scotland, on March 10th, 1615. He was executed because he had dared to say that the spiritual power belonged to the Pope and not to the King of England, James I., and in those days of persecution this was considered an unpardonable crime. On the way to the scaffold, Father Ogilvie

met a Protestant minister, who accosted him, saying:
"My dear Ogilvie, how I pity your ob-

stinacy in thus exposing yourself to an in-

The good Father, divining the real object of his apparent sympathy, answered as if he were somewhat afraid of death, saying: "As if it depended on me to die or not to

guilty of high treason, and it is for that crime that I am sentenced to death." "Treason?" replied the minister, "it is not fer that. Believe me, if you abjure Popleh doctrines and the Pope, everything will be forgiven, and you will be loaded with

favors. "You are joking," replied the father. "No," answered the minister, "I am speaking seriously, and I have authority for so doing, for the Archbishop (the Protestant

one) has commissioned me to offer you his

daughter in marriage, with one of the richest parishes as her dowry, if you will join us." While this dialogue was taking place, they had reached the foot of the scaffold. The minister was trying to persuade the priest to save his life. The father said he was willing to live, provided he could do so

honestly. "But," replied the minister, "I have assured you that you will be loaded with

"Well, then," said Father Oglive, "do me the favor to repeat aloud, and before all these people, what you have proposed to me."

l ask nothing better," he replied. "Now, all listen attentively," said the Fa-ther 'to what the minister wants to say;' and the latter repeated aloud :

"I promise to Mr. Ogilvie his life, the daughter of the Archbishop in marriage and a rich parish if he agrees to unite with us." "You all hear," said the priest, " and are you ready to testify to this, if required to do

"Yes, we have heard, and will testify." answered the crowd. Come down from the scaffold, Mr. Oglivis ; come down.'

The Catholics, who were hidden among the people, were praying; their hearts were wring with anxiety for a few moments; their enemies were counting on a triumph. "Then," said Father Ogilvie, "I need not fear to be tried again for treason."

"No, no," responded on all sides.
"Therefore if I am here," continued the

pricet, "it is solely on account of my reli-gion." "Yes, solely for your religion." "Very well," exclaimed Father Ogilvie, "that is all I wanted to prove. It is on account of my religion that I am condemned to

For my faith I would gladly sacrifice two lives if I had them-I have but one then make haste and take it, for I will never give up my religion."

At these words the hearts of the Catholics were filled with consolation; their enemies hung their heads with shame at having been caught in their own snare. The minister was beside himself with anger; he would not allow Father Ogilvie to say another word, and ordered the executioner to make him go task the executioner excused himself to the Father, who immediately embraced him.

It was probably at the time when his hands beads in the midst of the assembled crowd. A touching episode is connected with this incident. The reserve, in felling, struck on there. He was the Baron John of Eckersdorff, a young Calvinist nobleman, a native of Hungary, who was travelling in Scotland. Later on he occupied several honerable positions ; he became the Governor of Treves and an intimate friend of Archduke Leopold, brother of Ferdinand III. In his old age he related to Father Bolesias Balbinus, of the Society of Jesus, the following account of his conversion:

"I was travelling through England and Scotland, according to the usual custom of Hungarian nobles. I was very young, and I was not a Catholic. I happened to be in Glasgow the day that Father Ogilvie was led to the scaffold, and I cannot describe to you the noble courage with which he met his death. As a last token of love to the Catholies he threw them his beads from the scaffold just as he was mounting the ladder. That resary apparently thrown by chance, struck me on the breast, so that I would only have had to stretch my hand to take and keep it. But the Catholics were so auxious to scoure it that they pressed around me with such force that I would have been crushed if I had not let it go. At that time nothing was farther from my thoughts than the subject of religion; nevertheless, from that mement I did not have an instant's rest. That resary had wounded my heart. I visited one place after another, but I could not enjoy any peace. My conscience was troubled, and this thought presented itself constantly to my mind: Why did Ogilvie's resary fall on me rather than on some one else?' This thought pureued me incessantly during several years, and at last I hearkened to the voice of conscience, urging me to seek instruction and then abjure Ualvinism. I attribute my conversion to the

IN THE POPE'S LIBRARY.

the Catholic Review from Le Manitoba.

for anything in the world if I owned it, and

One of the Mest Interesting Sights in Rome. One of the most interesting sights in Rome, well known for the most part to students, but generally passed over by the ordinary sight-seer, is the Vatican Library, according to the London Guardian. Nothing in Rome gives such an impression of the wealth of the Papal treasures as this matchless library, and a visit to it would help people to form a more just estimate of the contributions made at least by some of the Popes to the cause of learning than that which is sometimes taken. The library, which is now extraordinarily extensive, particularly in its collection of manuscripts, is said to centain 23,850 manuscripts in dealing with the works of art, many of which ally repudiated by Sir John Macdonald, who voices be for concord and amity. Shun the ginning of the seventeenth century, when the him if we headed for Sitka, we suggested that ton.

most important collections were embodied in it. There had been, indeed, an earlier nuc-lens transported from the Lateran by Pope which were made in and about the year 1600 that raised the Vatioan to its place among

The visitor, on first entering the Vatioan, will probably to most struck with its extreme unlikeliness to any other library he has before seen. He finds himself in a brightly, not to may gaudily, painted room, on the floor of which, detted at intervals, are brightly -safe, commodious, dry receptacles—that painted cupboards. It is in these cupb the great mass of manuscripts which form the glory of the library are stored. Every here and there among the cupboards are various werks of art, gifts to different Popes, and glass-covered cases and tables, such as are to be found in other libraries, containing such illuminated manuscripts and other treasures as are best suited for exhibition.

The cases and tables of the Vatican differ, however, from the cases and tables of most other libraries in being carefully covered up with wooden shutters.

Among the treasures to be met with in

these cases are not only the famous Terence, several famous Virgils, the Palatine Virgil among them, and many other manuscripts of the classics, but also what most students will turn to first, the world famous manuscript of the Greek Bible, the well-known, but little studied, Codex Vaticanus, This famous manuscript has heitherto been so jealously guarded that even professed scholars have found it difficult to obtain more than a passing glimpse of it. More liberal counsels have now, however, come to prevail. Leoked at merely as a piece of writing, the manuscript is certainly singular by fine, the letters are clear, distinct, and well foamed, and there is plenty of space between the lines, so that the reading of it becomes with a little practice by no means difficult. On one other treasure, also to be found in the same case, it remains to say a single word—the pallm-psest copy, discovered by Cardinal Mai, of Cicero's "De Republica." The most interesting feature in this interesting fragment is the complete success with which the sucient underiving writing has been recovered. It is hardly possible to believe that the clear, welldefined letters before you have been covered up by ether wrting for, perhaps, a theusand

The great hall which forms the main building of the librory terminates in a corridor or series of corridors, of enormous length. On the floor of these are arranged the various presents given to the present Pope last year on the attainment of his jubiles. All along the wall are cases filled with countless and almost inestimable treasures. In one is a collection of articles gathered from the catacombs and early Christian tombs; in another combs and early Christian tombs; in another a series of jeweled ornaments brought from this morning concerning the Behring sea con-Russia; next a collection of chalices and patens and other early church plate; after this a wonderful series of specimens of the early Florentine painters, from Cimabus downward, arranged chronologically; oppoearly Florentine painters, from Cimabne downward, arranged chronologically; oppoeite these again is a small collection of most lovely paintings, some of them early Christian paintings, from the catacombs; others, heathen work found from time to time in the neighborhood of Rome.

There is another series of most interesting rooms—the Borgia rooms, as they are called These rooms are now devoted to printed books which, as in an ordinary library, are here arranged on shelves along the walls. The cellings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchie. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "BLACK DIAMOND."

CAPT. THOMAS' AFFIDAVIT.

A Sworn Description of the Black Diamond's Adventure.

captain's affidavit says in brief :-"Leaving the west coast we sailed north; on our way up we entered Berhing sea July 10th, when it cleared and the cances went out; on the 11th the weather was again fair. the fog having lifted; during the morning we were right among the seals and had every prospect of a good catch. About 3 o'clock we ighted the Rush bearing down. It was about to'clock when two boats, containing Lieutenant Tuttle, three officers and ten men, boarded the schooner. So far as I could see they were not armed. When Lieutenant Tuttle came over the side he said, 'Well captain, we've caught you in the act.' I asked for his Instructions. He relused to show any. I said, 'You are a set of d——d thieves.' He asked for the ship's papers. I refused to give them up. He said, 'I must have your papers. I answered, 'You won't get them.' We were in the cabin at the time. I had looked them

up,
"Lieutenant Tuttle went on deck, took one of the boats and rowed over to the Rush. When he returned he again asked me to deliver up my papers. I again declined. The lieutenant then said he would have to use ferce if I did not hand over the papers. I told him that was the only way he could get them. He asked for a key to the locker, and being refused called for his master-atarms and ordered him to unscrew the door of the locker, which he did, and took the papers.
"The men had during this time removed

the salted skins, arms and spears aboard the Rush. We had seventy-six salted and fiftyeight unsalted skins, but the latter they left behind. "Lieutenant Tuttle then placed on board

touch of that rosary, which I would not give our schooner John Hawkins, an able seaman of the Rush, with written instructions to take which I would purchase at any price if I knew where I could find it."—Translated for the schooner to Sitka and deliver her over to the Customs efficer, detaining myself and mate and releasing the crew and Indians. I told Lieutenant Tuttle that unless he placed a crew aboard the schooner it would not be taken to Sitka by me. To this he did not reply. The cutter then steamed away, Lieut-enant Tuttle having told me that he had the strictest instructions to seize every schooner found sealing in Behring sea. I first sailed the Black Diamond to the entrance of Onnalasks harbor, hoping to find the British warships there, when I would ask for protection. "On the way to Ounalaska, we passed th Rush. She let us go by without hailing of interfering. I learned that no British ships were there. I then sailed out of the sea

through the Akoutan Pass. This was on July 15. After getting outside we remained till the 19th in the hope of securing sea otter, but were uncuscessful. Then we directed the course eastward, intending to sail direct to Victoria. When we were out three days the in all at the present time, a large proportion. American blue jacket noticed where we were

we had better take them home. After this

he made ne remark.
"One of my sailers teld me that an Indian had assured him that they would kill us all if we attempted to take them to Sitks. Nothing of importance eccurred on the passage down. We put into Claynkut Sound to land some Indians at Aheuset. While lying there on Wednesday morning we saw the Champion steaming north. We arrived at Victoria all well. Hawkins went ashere without saving

WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

The other affidavitaare merely in corroberation of the above. The Black Diamend will now go into dock to be refitted for next sea-son. Her ewner intends to wait till the 10th, when the war ships return. He will then make a claim through Admiral Heneage and the Imperial Government for compensation and protection in feture. The ship's articles of sailing say:—" From Victoria to North Pacific ocean and Behring sea on hunting and fishing vayage,"

Secretary Windom's Orders—Rumered Con-ference at Bar Harbor.

WASHINGTON, August 11.-Secretary Win-Washington, August 11.—Secretary Windom has given orders that no papers or information bearing on the seizure of the Black Diamond in Behring sea shall be given to the public. The remarks of Senator Hale in an interview in Portland, shat the question would be amicably settled "without considering the matter of Behring sea being closed or not," is taken as an expression of the State Department, although the senator disclaims speaking for anyone save himself. It is stated that the anyone save himself. It is stated that the question of the seizure of the Black Diamond will soon become a question of the State De-partment to take up.

BAR HARBOR, Me., August 10.—Among the callers at Stanwood, Secretary Blaine's beautiful cottage, yesterday, was one wister with may have somewhat of a national significance. This was Baron Rosen, the Russian minister, who was engaged for some time in earnest conversation with the President and the Secretary of tion with the President and the Secretary of State. It is surmised that this conversation related to the attitude of the United States in claiming jurisdiction over the Behring sea, and to the position of the Russian Government, which sold Alaska to the United States. In regard to the claim, the statement has already been published as a probability that Russia will be more than willing to aid the United States in enforcing its claim. Nothing positive could, however, he learned either from the Secretary of State or from Walker Blaine as to the nature of the conference with Baron Rosen. conference with Baron Rosen.

What Spain's Ambassader Thinks of the Behring Sea Affair-What Uncle Sam Bought.

NARRAGANSET PIER, R.I., August 12.—Don Emilio de Muruaga, minister of Spain to this country, returned to the Pier yesterday from a short visit to New York. He was interviewed maritime closure of the sea, as, according to the international law, a nation's water boundary international law, a nation is water boundary extends only three miles from the coast, and a country has only jurisdiction over these three miles. Because the seals stray beyond these three miles it is abourd for this country to think that they still have jurisdiction over these animals. The question, theoretically, is a very important one, out practically I see very little in it. As for its disturbing the peace of these two great nations, the thought is absurd, as they have too many interests in common. I have no doubt that the question will soon be settled peacefully, probably by arbitration, to the satisfaction of both nations. The United States might as well think of closing the sea about Key West and Cuba as attempting to claim jurisdiction over Behring Sea."

BUSSIA'S "CONTROL" OF BRHRING SEA, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal , August 12,-Congressman Felton has written an article on the ques-tion of the rights and title of the United States in Behring sea. Mr. Felton was a member of the conference committee between the Senste and House in the last Congress, which passed the bill amendatory of the laws regulating fur seal fisheries in Behring sea. The writer first cites the well known facts on which Russia's VICTORIA, B.C., August 8.—Affidavits have been sworn to before Theodore Davie, brother of the late Premier Davie, by Captain States in 1868. Russia ceded to the United were being tied that Father Ogilvie cast his Thomas, Alexander Gault, mate; W. Tych- States all that part of Behring sea east of a son, and L. Mollet, able seamen of the Black given line running nearly northeast and south Diamond. The Indians of the crew of the west through this sea, and retained the title and incident. The reserve, in falling, struck on the breast a stranger who happened to be Black Diamond were paid off yesterday and control over that part of Behring sea lying west the breast a stranger who happened to be no affidavits were taken from them. The of the said line. The writer then says that history shows that Russia, from the discovery of Behring sea down to the cession to the United States, controlled the navigation of its waters and the taking of its marine life. To 3; the weather was dirty from the 3rd to the this end her navy patrolled it, and in pursuance of her laws has taken, confiscated and burned out; on the 11th the weather was again fair. marauding vessels. She has since pursued, and is now pursuing, the same policy in her part of Behring sea. WHAT UNCLE BAN BOUGHT.

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestos issued by that Government in 1821, claiming certain rights over North Pacific waters, Mr. Felton showed that these protests evidently had reference to waters south of Behring sea. He then adds: "In all protests, correspondence, negotiations and breaties, there is no allusion to Behring ses, Alentian islands, or to any region of country or sea within 1,000 miles of its eastern border, whence the sovereignty asserted and maintained by Russia over that sea from its discovery to its partition and cession to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has ever been officially questioned or denied; and, again, had it been understood that the waters of Behring sea and its marine life were free to fishermen of all nations, including ours, there Government for its purchase. Whatever title Russia had at the date of its transfer to the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer appre-hends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Gladstone's Good Work.

Whilst Mr. Gladstone is carrying on with astonishing vigor his noble political crusade on behalf of justice to Ireland he is rendering no small service to the Catholic Church. He

is cutting away bigotry.

His elequent speech at Trure was a powerful vindication of the telerance of the Irib Catholics, proving how at periods when there was no little tension of religious feeling they manifested kindness and liberality toward the Protestants, and how in political affairs they have cheerfully accepted and followed the guidance of Protestant leaders. It will be said, "Yes, but Mr. Gladstone is working or a political end."

What does it matter if he is telling sound truths and removing a mist of bigotry? And this he is effectually doing. He is diarming the religious prejudices of thousands whom no Cathelic priest can reach,—Cathelic

When one in the position of the leader is ever in fear that some one outside will supplant him in this or that pert of his work, we are satisfied that he is in a position which he was not born to fill. The born leader leads, and lets others do all they can, without jealousy or mean fear as to his own.

Fools with bookish knowledge are children with edged weapons; they hurt them selves, and put others in pain. The half selves, and put others in pain. The half learned is more dangerous than the simple

HAPHAZARDS.

This column began its existence last week with an invitation to you who read it to make it your own by writing to it on subjects of special interest. The idea of such a column is not new and I do not claim for it any original merit, For several years my friend John Lesperance in the Gazette, edited on this plan his weekly column of " Ephemerides," and it was, perhaps, while it lasted, the pleasantest and most entertaining writing contained in our Saturday papers. He had created for himself quite a circle of correspondents, and whenever he received from one of them a bit of writing that was particularly good, either in prose or verse, original work or translation, the readers of his column were given the benefit of it.

Why it was, however, that he called his column "Ephemerides" I never could make out, for the subjects that his short paragraphs had ofteness to do with were not of the ephemeral order by any means. He dealt not so much with the passing news of the day as with matters of history, literature and art, and sometimes moralizing, his Catholicity would betray itself as he related to his readers, chiefly Protestants, some of the grand old traditions of the Church, or attracted their attention to the beauties of its liturgy; and at other times, evidently forgetful that he wrote for the reading of others, his pen bore testimony of his simple faith, as in the midst of grief he sought for comfort in the divine promises of Religion. Ill health, that threatens to be chronic, makes is seem, alse ! as if in all probability we had read the last of his writings. Yet, though with upaffected humility he called them ephemerides, they will continue to be read with pleasure by men who never knew him, and, with the affection that attaches to relice, by all who knew John Lesperance.

ls it presumption, then, this attempt to imitate his work? Surely not, for while I do not deceive myself as to the quality of my own share of the performance, I know that there are among you not a few correct thinkers and polished writers whose sid, if given to this column occasionally, cannot feil to make it at least very interesting, if not brilliant. Why keep your thoughts and your literary work all to yourselves; and why not let us have a share in the good there is in them? By doing so you will be rendering service in a good cause, the cause of the Catholic Press, specially blessed by our Holy Father Leo XIII.

The English-speaking Catholics, scattered in isolated groups over a broad country, know too little of each other, and I fancy it would be a good thing to make this column a sort of common ground where we might interchange our best ideas, finding out perhaps where we have been in error, or confirming ourselves in the right.

There is no class of persons who so fully realize the importance of the Catholic press as our reverend clergy. Have they ever considered that it has some claim on their co-operation? But if the clergy owe anything to the press, surely the obligation is not one that can be satisfied by a mere money contribution. It ought not to be forgotten that in Canada the service of the altar takes from the English speaking Catholic population a great number of the few young men who have received anything like a finished education. Ungrudgingly we give these brothers of ours, the best of the family, to this high vocation, and while they take away with them into their secluded lives the scholarship that otherwise would have added to the work williams." that otherwise would have adorned the homes they leave, the gift is freely made, for we it brings a blessing to the home abandoned. But surely we workers for the Catholic press, with whom the clergy are in common cause, may expect that in occasional intervals of leisure their trained pens should come to the aid of our longing to this camp who were never suspected rusty and unpolished ones. For them it would of being in such bad company, a notable inbe mere recreation. I feel sure it would result stance being that of a leading newspaper pro-prietor, who is not suspected, however, of in improving this column, it would suit me admirably who love to have others do my work

I trust I shall be pardoned for offering sug. I trust I shall be pardoned for offering sug. the camp. Dan Coughlin's number is 94. gestions in a quarter whence it would be more | Policeman Brown, of the Stanton avenue staproper to receive them; but apart from my bion, whose evidence before the coroner's jury natural laziness and my objection to labor be. natural laziness and my objection to labor be-of the West Chicago avenue station; Dask cause labor is a punishment, I am encouraged Sergeant Peter M. Kelly, now on duty at the to ask for this help more particularly when I see that the French-Canadian periodical press receive regular contributions from the clergy at the hands of such able writers as L'abbe Tanguay of Ottawa, L'abbe Casgrain of Windsor, and the reverened abbes Verreau, de Mazare and Bruchesi of Montreal-And remember, our French Canadian co-religionists have comparatively little need of such literary assistance from their priesthood; for enjoying since the earliest times the highest educational advantages in the country, they have of their own a whole class of lay literateurs of distinction, possess at present perhaps the only literature of merit that is distinctively Canadian, and have their poet laureat in Frechette, while their history has been written by Garneau.

The Governor General's answer to professor Caven and the other petitioners should be accepted by them as the coup de-grace to the recent anti-Catholic agitation in this country Now with the coup-de-grace, the only proper thing for the recipient to do is to die. Such is the approved usage in polite society. Certainly His Excellency's answer was a very decided blow to the agitation, and certainly it was most graciously given. Thus it fills all the apparent requirements of the coup-dc-grace, and we may consequently express the pious hope that the agitators as such may rest in peace and never re-appear to make attempts on the tranquility of their happy Dominion.

De mortuis nihil nisi bonum is a rule which I have heard is followed in French law, while I've been told that in English law, on the contrary, their is no recourse against the slander of a deceased relative's mem. ory. It doesn't matter much however, whether or not I am correctly advised as to this since I do not intend saying anything, if I can | A \$50,000 Father Matthew Chair. avoid it, against this dead sgitation. However, Lord Stanley survives, and I think it can be no harm, it cannot be morally very wrong, though it may be actionable at law, to tell of his misdeeds and mistakes. It appears that the Governor General might have contented himself with telling the delegates that their petition was refused, but that instead of doing so he fell into the error of courteously treating the peti- Four hundred delegates are attending the tory method of disposing of the questions intion as if it had been presented by really ration. | convention.

al beings. Now the ghost of the defunc agitation has returned " to revisit past scenes of de"-lirium and states complainingly that His Excellency actually gave the reasons of his The Petition for a Reference to the Sudecision. I think myself the Governor General was inconsiderate to say the least, for after all it isn't proper to offer wine to a total abstainer or to thrust pork down the throat of a Jew.

The calmest and most dignified and moderate in the language he need, and certainly the ablest | amone Anti-Catholic agitators was their leader Professor Caven of Toronto. His name brings to my mind a paragraph that I saw in the papers of this city a little over a month ago. It that the second act will be nugatory, as the announced the marriage of Professor Caven's son and stated that the marriage had been celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, and that the officiating priest, a brother of the bride, assested by another clergyman of the same Order, was a Jesuit. Naturally this combination of Cavens be proper for the undersigned to call the atand Jeruits interested me, The explanation tention of Your Excellency to the explicit was simple enough, however. Down in Charlottetown, P.E.I., there lives another Professor Caven, a man whose service in the Catholic cause has never been wanting, and therefore whose contributions to this column (yours and mine), I shall be delighted to acknowledge. After this I think I should subscribe myself "Paul, the Beggarman."

While his namesake in the West was dealing shattering blows to the Catholic Church, (so he thought) Professor Caven of Charlottetown, who lives in that grand old edifice, heard of the blows, but didn's seem to think there was any danger. At any rate he wasn't disturbed, but went on with the work he is engaged in, the completion of a History of Prince Edward Island, a book which, by the way, was heralded in Enhemerides now fully a year ago. I remember reading there about the same time " A Legend of Tadousac," done into graceful ballad verse by John Caven of Charlottetown.

Is this blarney? It may be, if blarney means trying to please without wishing to flatter. It is said that "truth is no flattery"; perhaps it therefore follows that flattery is not truth. The French word blaque seemes a close translation of flattery, but neither at all conveys the sense of the Irish blarney. For instance, an Irishman blarneys the girl that he loves, when he tells her that she is the loveliest creature under the sun. But to him, since he loves her, this is the veriest truth and there isn't an atom of flattery in it, and he tells it to her because he knows it will please. This is blarney, which, unlike her English sister, is not warting in sincerity. Now you may blarney the farmer by praise of his tion. The Society of Jesus in the province of land a question which Her Majosty had no grounds, or blarney the huntsman by lauding his hounds, or induce your host to invite you again by smacking your lips over his cruiskeen lawn; but if you want to win a life-long gratitude, if you would establish for your opinions the authority of chose jugée, then go into raptures over your friend's poetry. It may be flattery, or, perhaps, only immeent blarney, but your friend will never perceive the difference.

ALL UP WITH BURKE.

Identified as the Lessee of the Fatal Carlson Cottage by Both the Carlsons - The Names of the Members of Camp No. 20 Made Public-Many Cian-na-Gael Police-

CHICAGO, August 12.-Martin Burke the Orcnin suspect, was to day identified by Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, the owners of the cottage in which

The full list of the members of the now mous camp No. 20, Clan-na-Gael, is now known, and its publication has created a great interest from the fact that State Attorney Longuecker may receive several valuable "pointers" from it, and thus be enabled to summon witnesses of whose existence he has heretofore been ignorant. There are men be knowing anything about the workings of the inner circle.

Another surprise in connection with this matter is the number of policemen who belong to Desplaines street station; Andrew Rohan, a detective at the Central station, who did some work on the Cronin case, but did not succeed in finding any of the murderers; Officer Patrick Scott, of the East Chicago avenue station, to which Coughlin was attached; Officer Redmond McDonald, of the Larrabee street station, and Lieutenant Martin Hayes, in charge of the Twenty second atreet station, are among the number.

Hayes is a saloonkeeper who bas a "pull," and it is a matter of doubt whether the adminis tration dare cuthim off, no matter what his affiliations may be. Michael Whalen, the ex-detective, who travelled with Dan Coughlin from the East Chicago Avenue station, and who was re-lieved from duty, is a member of the camp also. John F. Finerty, editor of the Citizen, who is to be one of the principal speakers at the anti-Cronin Clan-na Gael demonstration—or picnic as it is called-at Ogden's grove next Thursday is No. 2 in the organization. No. 1 is ex-Sheriff Frank Agnew, now living at St. Paul, who was sheriff at the time Alexander Sullivan was first tried for the killing of Hanford, when the jury disagreed. No 6 was William J.Clingen, formerly the clerk at the Armory police court, and a mighty power in municipal politics until he died. Ex Senior Guardian John F. Beggs is No. 256; Patrick Cooney, "The Fox," who is No. 256; Patrick Cooney, "The Fox," was as deep in the foul crime as Rurke is No. believed to be as deep in the foul crime as Martin Burke, is No. 211, while Burke is No. 332. The total membership of the camp is, or

was, 382.
M. P. Brady, who is also to speak at the anti-Cronin demonstration, is No. 137. Andrew Foy, who can and will tell some interesting tales of how the inner circle of the camp was run, is No. 69. Andrew is believed to be one of the best witnesses the State has. Pat. O'Sullivan, the ice man, was not a member of No. 20, but be-longed to the Washington Literary society of Lake View, which Dr. Uronin assisted in found-

Many of the men in the list of the camp's nembers ceased to be active long before the Oronia murder, while others, who did not belong to the inner circle, have been busy de-nouncing the association ever since it took

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 8 .- The nineteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America convened here to-day, Rev. T. T. Cereaty, of Worchester, the president, said it was propesed to estaplish a \$50,000 Father Mathew chair in the Cathedral university to be founded at Washington, and to complete the Father Mathew church at Cork, Ireland.

JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

preme Court Answered by Government.

(Continued from Arst page.)

6. The petitioner has, furthermore, the opportunity of calling on the Attorney-General of his province to take legal proceedings, in accordance with the law of his own province, to test the validity of the act of incorporation. If that not should be decided to be invalid and unconstitutional there can be little doubt grant of money and land which the second act authorizes is, by its terms, to be made to the corporation established by the "Incorporation act." It does not appear that the petitioner has made any such application to the Attorney-General of Quebec, but it may provision on this subject in the Oede of Civil Procedure of the province of Quebec.

Articles 997 and 998 of that code, as amended, read as follows :---997. In the following cases :-

1. "Whenever any Association or number of persons act as a corporation without being legal-ly incorporated or recognized."

2. "Whenever any corporation, public body, or board, violated any of the provisions of the Acts by which it is governed, or becomes liable to a forfeiture of its rights, or does or omits acts the doing or omission of which amounts to a surrender of its corporate rights, privileges and franchises, or exercises any power, franchise or privilege which does not belong to it, or is not conferred upon it by law:—
"It is the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute in Her Majesty's name, such viola-

tions of the law, whether he has good reason to believe that such facts can be established by proof in every case of public general interest; but in any other case he is not bound to do so unless sufficient security is given to indemnify the Government against all costs to be incurred such proceeding; and in such case the special information must mention the name of the person who has solicited the Attorney-General to take such legal proceedings, and of the persons who has become security for the costs.

" 998. The summons for that purpose must be preceded by the presenting to the Superior Court or to a judge of a special information containing conclusions adapted to the nature of the contravention, and supported by an affi davit to the satisfaction of the court or judge, and the writ of authorization of the court or

judge.
The writ, as well as the writs of quo warranto, mandamus, and prohibition, must be in the same form as ordinary writs of sum-

These articles seem to afford ample means of testing the validity of the act of incorporaas is shown by the preamble to the act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' estates, and it is so acting, "without being legally incorporated or recognized," as mentioned in article 997, if the act of incorporation is invalid. If the doubts which the petitioner re fers to are sufficiently grave and well founded to justify your Excellency's interference with such statues, by insisting on their validity being made the subject of contention in the they are sufficiently grave and well founded to induce the Attorney-General of Quebec to proceed under the enactments just cited. The petitioner having, by the constitution, as "a citizen and taxpayer"thesafeguards and remedies which are above mentioned, it seems unnecessary, and far out of the usual course, that he should pass all these remedies by and ack your Excellency to intervene, by a proceeding which is intended, as the undersigned will presently suggest, for widely different purposes. It may be added here that the questions which he desires to have raised and settled may be raised in the courts at any time, by any person who has a direct and substantial interest affected by either statute, and that in any litigation which may so occur, or in prodeedings which may be instituted by the Attorney General of Quebec, at the instance of the petitioner, resort may, and almost inevitably, will be had to the ernor of Quebec on the 12:h day of July, 1888, " bighest judicial tribunal in the Dominion," which is the court by which the petitioner alleges "an opinion should be pronounced upon these acts."

If the Attorney General of the province of Quebec, in view of the specific enactments of the Code of Civil Procedure, before cited, does not deem it proper to interfere, and if no individual having a direct and substantial Legislature of Quebec. After the decision of interest in the questions raised should think your Excellency-in-Council that the Act it proper to interfere, or should think the should be left to its operation, and after the doubts which the petitioner refers to be notification of the fact to the Lieutenantsufficiently grave and well founded to justify legal proceedings being taken, it is difficult whether even the power of disallowance re-tosee on what grounds your Excelleny should mains, but it seems quite clear that it would be called on to compel litigation, on the result of which no right of the Dominion of an Act, in respect of which that signification Canada would depend, and which could not had been formally made, should afterwards even be serviceable as affording a guide to any action on the part of your Excellency's Government. The petitioner, however, considers, evidently, that in addition to the rights and remedies which are above mentioned, he may properly call on your Excellency to exercise, in regard to these acts, the power conferred on you by "The Supreme and Exchequer Court act" by referring to the Supreme Court of Capada, for an opinion, the questions which have arisen respecting their validity.

As to this the following considerations are allowed. respectfully submitted: The provision which confers that power on your Excellency was undoubtedly intended to enable the Gov Supreme Court of Canada in relation to some orders which his Government might be called on to make, or in relation to some action which his officers might be called on to adopt. For the guidance of your Excellency, or of your officers, the provision may be a valuable one, but, used as a means of solving legal problems in which the Government of Canada has no direct concern, however much they may interest or excite the public mind, as the petitioner seems to propose, or used te compel an adjudication on private rights and interests, it would be perverted, the undersigned humbly submits, into an arbi-trary and inquisiterial rower, anticipating and interfering with the ordinary course of justice. Used in that manuer it would become in time a means of depriving the pro-vincial courts of their functions to a considerable extent, as every important and influential interest affected by legislation would seek the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada by application to the Governor-in-Council to have such opinion obtained, and the provincial courts would be in a great degree bound by the opinions so pronounced, however inadequately the parties concerned might have been represented. The rights of parties concerned would be practically concluded without their having had the opportunity which the laws of the respective provinces give them of sub-mitting those rights voluntarily for decision in the mode, and on the proof, which may seem best adapted to elicit a thorough investigation. If the parties interested did not take part in such enquiries before the Supreme Court of Canada the ex parte deci-

ing them to the bar of the structure, be to education," relating to matters of supreme court would, to that extent, be to education," relating to matter in the protuced into a court of first instance instead of merely local or private nature in the protuce," and relating to the other matters vince," and relating to the other matters.

Those whose rights are in any way affected by legal questions should, unless some interest on the part of the Government being involved, a different course is necessary, be permitted to raise and discuss such questions in the form at the time, and before the tribunal of their own choice, without being hampered by an opinion certified by the highest tribunal on an ex parte argument, it may be, or, at any rate, without the presentation of facts and testimony which may have an important influence on the decision which should be arrived at, and which are presented in the course of ordinary legal proceedings.

An enactment similar to that contained in

the Supreme and Exchequer Court act, to which the petitioner refers, exists in England in relation to the Privy Council and enables | the petitioner, in:making the present request, Her Majesty's Government to ask the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to certify an pinion to Her Majesty on questions of law which may be referred to that committee by Her Majesty. In no case, that the under-signed has been able to find, has that power been used, excepting when some action on the part of Her Majesty's Government or her officers required to be guided by judicial decision, and then very rarely. In no case does it seem to have been used at the instance or on the application of the subject, whether possessing special interest in the question raised, or having only an interest as one of the "citizens and tax payers of the country." Of the vast number of colonial statutes which have been passed since that provision was enacted, scores have been disallowed and thousands have been left to their operation, but not one has ever been referred to the Judicial committee for adjudication on its constitutionality, even when disallowance was peti-

It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the object and scope of the enactment are not to obtain a settlement by this summary procedure of legal questions even of great public interest, or to obtain an adjudication upon private rights, but solely to obtain advice which is needed by the Crown in affairs of administration. This being the case, your Excellency might, not in appropriately, give to the petitioner an answer like that which was given on the 13th December, 1872, by the Registrar of Her Majesty's Privy council to a request that the opinion of the Judicial committee might be obtained as to the validity of a statute of New Brunswick. In that answer it was stated that Her Majesty could not be advised to refer to a committee of the council in Eng-Quebec is undoubtedly acting as a corporation, authority to determine and on which the opinion would not be binding on the parties. Indeed, there seems much reason to doubt. both from this authority and from general principles, that the decision of the Supreme court on such a reference would be binding on any parties or on any interests involved. I would simply advise your Excellency as to the opinions entertained by the members of the court. The precedents in Canada are

like those in Great Britain. After quoting the Canadian precedent the report continues : - These references were therefore in the line of the reference made by Her Majesty's Government, and were in relalation to proceedings which the Government of Canada or its members or officers were called on to take with regard to the act incorporating the Jesuits in the Province of Quebuc, and with regard to the act "Re-Quebec, and with regard to the aut Assession of Parliament, and was, assecting the aettlement of the Josuita' the last session of Parliament, and was, assecting the aettlement of the Josuita' the last session of Parliament, and was, assecting the aettlement of the Josuita' the last session of Parliament, and was, assecting the settlement of the Josuita' the last session of Parliament, and was, assecting the last session of Parliament, and was, as a session of Parliament, reference. Your Excellency has no action to take in respect to the statutes on which advice of Commons that the act should be can be required. The act of incorporation left to its operation in the usual way, was, as before remarked, left to its operation as being probably within the powers long ago, without a request being made for it disallowance. No power now remains in Your Excellency to disallow it. The Act Excellency to asek advice from the Excellency's power to seek advice from the respecting the asttlement of the Jesuits' Esas assented to by the Lieu tates w was transmitted to the Secretary of State of Canada on the Sth day of August, 1888, and on the 19th day of January, 1889, the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec was notified that

it would be left to its operation. No doubt existed then, or exists now, on the part of your Excellency's advisers that the enactment is within the power of the Governor of Quebec, it may be doubted be contrary to all constitutional usages that be disallowed. The inconvenience of such a practice would be extreme. No provincial statute, even for the incorporation of a company, for the building of a railway, for effecting a loan, for the transfer of property, or, indeed, for any purpose, could be safely acted upon until the expiration of a year from its transmission to the Secretary of State for Canada, even though declared by the Governor-General in council to be unobjectionable, leat within a year, on some new objection being started, it might be dis-

Your Excellency is doubtless aware, that, of the hundreds of acts which have been passed every year by the legislatures in Canada. ernor General to obtain an opinion from the there are many statutes of doubtful viidity, and there have been some which have been declared by the advisers of the Governor-Ceneral, from time to time, to be beyond the powers of the legislatures which passed them. Most of these have been left to their operation and their validity has been left to be tested by those interested in doing so. Indeed, this course has nearly always been followed in the case of acts of doubtful constitutionality, excepting where some interforence with the powers of the Federal Government would result, or where serious confusion or public injury was likely to ensue from such a course. If your Excellency were to be called upon to refer to the Supreme court the question as to the validity of every enactment in respect of which "grave doubts have been expressed and exist" on the part of the prisoner within the province concerned, or outside of it, a new system, not in force in any other country, one which is of very doubtful utility, considering the facilities which exist in every part of the country for raising and declining legal questions by the ordinary process of law, and one which may be very burdensome, harassing and expensive for the provincial governments and private persons, will have been established, under an enactment not intended to be so used. The acts referred to in the petition relate only to the province of Quebec. do not conflict in any degree with the powers of the Parliament of Canada, or with the rights and powers of your Excellency. They do not concern in any way your Excellency's officers, and they do not effect the revenue or preparty of Canada or any interest of the Dominion. They should, therefore, in the

compulsion of the proceeding by which the ments relating to "property and civil rights," Government in sending the question to the relating to the public property and money of court had actually acted as a plaintiff, in callthe province relating to the "incorporation of

which such enactments directly affect.

There are other reasons, although perhaps of less importance, why in the epinion of the undersigned the petition cannot be favorably entertained. Without intimating, as has already been observed, that he has any interest beyond that of any other citizen and taxpayer, and without stating that he has even any doubts as to the validity of the legislation which he proposes should be tested, with the plain declarations of your Excellency's advisers that the acts referred to are within the powers of the legislature, and with the declaration, which will be hereafter referred to more particularly, of the House of Commons of Canada, that interference with these acts, on the part of Your Excellency, was not to be advised; proposes a course which would result in the Government of the Province of Quebec, or the persons in whose favor these acts were passed, being put to expense in defending the validity of these enactments in the Supreme court of Canada and perhaps, ultimately, on appeal before the Judicial committee of the Privy council, unless they would submit to the decision being ex paric, in which case it would have very little weight as a judicial determination.

The petitioner has not, in the matter of

costs, subjected himself to the same obliga-

tions as an applicant would incur in the some-

what analogous case in which a private person seeks to use the name of the Crown, or of the Attorney General, in a civil proceed ing in a court of justice. He declares in his petition that he is willing to bear "the necessary costs of the Government" and "as an evidence of such willingness" he has depositad his certified cheque on the Bank of Montreal, payable at the order of the Deputy Minister of Finance for the sum of \$5,000. This deposit is, therefore, made for the purpose of accuring the "necessary costs of the Government" of Canada, should a reference be made. So far as now appears, the case would seem to be one in which the Gevernment of Canada would not be justified in appearing as a party to the reference, or incurring any cost in respect thereto, the Dominion Government not having any immediate or direct interest in the controversy. It is not the practice of Her Majesty's Government to interfere on a reference for advice, or retain counsel to argue that the advice should be given one way or the other. Indeed, to do so would appear unseemly land inconsistent with the idea of seeking advice and guidance, which is the theory on which such applications are made. The offer to pay the costs of the Government are distingushed from the costs of the only parties interested in the validity of the legislation in question, is not therefore, a very enormous one, nor would it afford any security to those who might deem it their duty to support or to oppose the allegation that the acts in question were within the competency of the Legislature of Quebec. As your Excellency's Government would be

under no expense, even if the reference should be made, and would not in any event feel justified in availing itself of privategorerosity to enable it to carry on public affairs, the | tioned. cheque enclosed by the petitioner may properly be returned to him.

The undersigned would remind your Excellency that as regards the act for the settlement of the Jesuite' estates, a resolution in favor of disallowing the same was presented of the Legislature which passed it, was thereby unequivocally expressed. The attempt to at-The attempt to at Supreme court of Canada, would not, in the opinion of the undersigned be consistent with the deference which should be shown to that branch of Parliament and would not be justifiable on the ground that the doubts which had been asserted, continued to be expressed by some who did not acquiesce in the conclusion then arrived at.

Tae undersigned would, therefore, recommend that the petitioner be informed, when his cheque is returned to him, that his suggestion is not one that can properly be complied with.
(Signed) JNO. S. D. THOMPSON.

Minister of Justice

July 10th, 1889.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS. Patrick Egan Tells the President of Chili What the Phrase Means.

VALPARAISO, Chili, August 11 .- The follow

ng is Minister Egan's speech to the President of Chili :— MR. PRESIDENT,-In presenting my creden-

tials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, it is my duty to address to Your Excellency a few words expressive of the kindly feeling which the people of my country entertain for the patriotic, the gallant, the progressive and the generous hearted people of Chili, over whose destinies as chief magistrate you have been called upon to pre ide. I trust you will accept my assurance that I speak in no mere terms of conventionality hen I say that that feeling is one of the very highest esteem and friendship, and it is the earnest desire of my Government that the cordial relations now prevailing between the two countries may never be destroyed by the shadow of even a passing cloud of misunder-

standing.
The Commercial Congress to assemble in Washington in October next, at which I am glad to know Chili has already decided to be represented, must be productive of great good and will give to the people of North and South America an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with each other, their opinions, aspira-tions, productions and requirements, and, by creating and fostering closer commercial rela-tions, must tend to their mutual advancement and serve the best interests of both. Animated as our people are by the same indomitable spirit of progress, and the same intense love of country, there is one sentiment which will, I feel as aured, find a responsive coho in the hearts of every patriotic citizen of Chili, as well as of the United States—the sentiment of America for Americans; not South America for North America, but the wealth, resources, prosperity, progress and honor of each one of our American nationalities for its own people, all co-operating harmoniously for the advancement, greatness and glory of our American hemisphere. In this spirit the United States extends her most cordial greeting to her sister republic of Ohili.

A Catholic home for working girls has just been opened in San Francisco, Cal., under the charge of religious women. It is called "The Girls Directory," and is, indeed, a God-send to the poor girls out of work or strangers in the city. The institution is supported solely by the charity of the contributors. The Mother Superior lately received this letter from the wife of Ex: Governor Stanford: "Menlo Park.—Dear Sister:—Observing in the newspapers the good work you are engaged in, my heart goes out in thankfulness that there is such an Order who are giving their best efforts to Jesus in helping His poor, suffering and needy children. Please accept the enclosed check for \$100 towards aidsion on their rights would be an unsatisfactory method of disposing of the questions in:

volved, if they did not participate, under the contracted with the power to pass enact.

His poor, suffering and needy children. Please accept the enclosed check for \$100 towards siding you in your noble efforts. Respectfully Jane J. Stanford."



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scarp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy ito old age, are speedily, conomically and permanently cured by the Cuticura Rempins, when all other remedies and methods fail.

remedies and methods fall.
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from pluiples to scrofula.

So.d everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c: SOAP, 35c RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin was prevented by Curicura Soap.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness, in Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c. 50G

TO DEPOSE KING "CALICO."

The Ex-Cannibal Kingdom the Scene of a Small Insurrection.

San Fhancisco, Cal., August 10.-The steamer Alameda, from Australia, brings news of a daring, although futile, insurrection that broke out in Honolulu, Tuesday, July 30. Two half-breeds Hawaiians, Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, who had been sent at Govern-ment expense to be educated at an Italian military school, had been plotting insurrection for some time, but the rumors that were current were little heeded until the movement culmin-ated in an armed band of 130 natives marching from Palma to Honolulu and securing an entrance to the palace. All was quiet during the night, but about 1 a.m. an unusual number of natives and Chinamen were seen on the streets as if comething uncommon was about to hap-

pen. The rebels formed at Palama and about 3 a,m. Tuesday marched from that suburb to the city, arriving at the Manka gate of the palace at 4 They knocked at this gate and demanded admittance. When, after some parleying, they entered the grounds unopposed the Palama rioters were joined by other equads from the streets and other localities and at one time the rebels upon the palace grounds must have numbered 250. The king was absent from the palace at the time as he slept at the residence of his consort. An alarm was sent to him by telephone and he telephoned for his chamberlain, James W. Robertson. The royal party then hastened to the King's boat-house, where they remained during the day undisturbed and guarded by about a dozen household troops.

Meanwhile Wilcox summoned Lieut. Parker

surrender the palace, but that officer refused. Many of the rebels then deserted, and Wilcox found he had scarcely 150 men left. With this number, however, he made preparations to maintain the position he had gained. A general alarm was spread throughout the city by means of the tel-phone, and the Honolulu Rifles were immediately ordered to report at their armories. There was a great deal of excitement, especially among the Portuguese and Chinese. A number of families fied to the top of the hill and a few ladies took refuge at the American legation, where a corps of marines from the United States steamship Adams was sta-

A cabinet council was held, and with the three ministers present were convened the American, British, French and Portuguese commissioners, also Capt. Woodward of the Adams. The cabinet decided to demand the surronder of Wilcox. S. M. Damen was appointed to carry out the demand, but his mission proved

INSURGENT LIEUTENANT SHOT.

Several shots had now been exchanged on both sides. By 11 a.m. the ripters had all taken shelter in the bungalow situated in the palace grounds, while the Honolulu rifles had secured a splendid position commanding this. Shots were fired from both sides at intervals. Finally a force of government volunteers began burling grant powder at the bungalow. About this time thirty or more rioters surrendered, one of whom had been fatally about

Early in the skirmish Robert Boyd, chief lieutenant of Wilcox, was severely wounded in two places. It is stated that Wilcox shot two of his men who were about to desert. the bombarbment against the bungalow lasted sharpshooters from the Opera house kept up a steady and furious fusilade until the rioters rushed from the building waving a white sheet on a pole and shouting "Peace," "Surrender." The gates were thrown open and a force of volnateers entered and took the whole of the

rioters prisoners.

The firing closed about 7 p m., and Wilcox was marched to the station house at 7.15, his fellow prisoners arriving at the lock-up a few minutes later. Among these opposed to the rioters the only serious casualty was a wound in the shoulder received by Lieut. Parker, and it is supposed it was a shot fired by Wilcox. On the side of the rioters there were seven natives killed and twelve wounded, several seriously. In is reported that Wilcox intended to secure the person of King Kalakaus, compel him to abdicate in favor of his sister Lilluokalni, heir apparent, and demand a new constitution and a

Letters were taken from Wilcox which led to the arrest of several well known people, among them being, it is said, J. E. Brown, editor of the Hawaiian. The general impression on the islands is that the leaders of the riot will never be convicted, as they will demand a jury trial by natives and the majority of these were in sympathy with the movement, which was to give them more privileges. It is thought, also, that Wilcox and his men had no intention of killing anyone, but thought they could capture the town by a few field pieces and discharge of

A Gigantic News Contractor.

The Canadian Pacific rallway has made another addition to the numerous departments already in existence for the purpose of conducting the great system. This time the departure tends to make the company a huge news contractor, as the managment has decided to take into its hands and control the news supply for the trains. This will include all literature sold on the entire line; and will be governed, it is presumed, from headquarters here in Montreal by the creation of a separate department for that purpose. The system has been in vogue on the Western and Pacific divisions and as it has worked with apparent satisfation it is thought the experiment will be productive of equally tavorable results on the remainder of the system. A few more ventures, and the Canadian Pacific railway will soon be a small universe of general supply in itself.

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE's Butternut Pills.

The three essentials to human happiness are something to do, something to love and some thing to hope for.



Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane.)

OHAPTER XI -Continued

And auddenly there seemed to rise out of the waves, and in the very midst of that burning light, a gigantic form, and a lace oh, such a face ! —aye, you may smile, Geof-frey, I knew you weuld, but it was no human face I gazed on. It was all light-living light and splendor; and there streamed out the long golden hair, as of an angel-not the puny womanish things that idiots paint, but a strong, mighty angel. It was only for a moment that I saw that face, and then the great towering figure stood basids us. He raised the girl in his arms as if she had been a feather, and I presume lowered her into the boat ; but then came a great crash ; the last timbers parted, and I found myself struggling amid the rocks and breakers. Another moment, and I believe I should have been swept away, when that great, strong arm was around me, and bore me up. They drew me into the boat, and I know no more of what happened till we touched the shore and you were lifting me and helping me to stand,"
"Well?" said Gooffrey, "and what is it

you are thinking ?" "I think," said Julian, "that it was the angel Uriel.

Geoffrey looked at him. "My dear fellow," e said, "the thing is clear enough. You he said. have had that angel Uriel in your mind for the last two months, to my certain knowledge. How many times have you been painting him, or trying to paint him, and how many times have I heard you making your meditation aloud over your brushes and canvas, 'Light and Strength-The Light of God and the Strength of God, and so fortb; Then comes all the whirl and danger of the shipwreck, and in the blaze of an awful lightning flash you see a huge Cornish fisherman, who looke like a glaut, as perbaps he was—we're a biggish set of fellows in these parts-and ne hoists you out of the waters; then you lose consciousness, not unnatural under the oircumstances, and when you come to life again you think you have seen an angel."

"Famously reasoned, my dear Geoffrey," said Julian. "I did not know you could put two and two together so well. But it's no use talking. That face was not the face, and that hair was not the hair of a Cornish fisherman. I tell you, it was living shining

"H'm," said Geoffrey, somewhat malici-"and very probably you've been thinking a good bit about golden hair of late. And you see it has all got jumbled together like things in a dream, and this is what comes

Julian smiled. "Well, I've spoken it out now, and I'm all the better for it," he said. "Don't repeat it, there's a good fellow; anyone but yourself would say I was an ass to give it another thought ; only mind, I saw the Light and I felt the Strength. But there, we'll say no more about it. I'll go up to-morrow and pay my respects to this Lady Imogen, as you call her, and then we'll return to our brushes." He got up, and proposed rejoining the ladies.

"All right," thought Geoffrey to himself, " he's not thinking about Imegen, that's one comfort. But, my stars alive! how glad I am of one thing-that I never was born a

CHAPTER XII.

The visit to Madame de St. Brieuc and her daughter was accomplished with all propriety; and, when it was over, Julian, as he had said, lest no time in returning to his brushes. He shut himself up in his own room, and painted vigorously from morning till night; appeared at meals with lack lustre eyes and hair standing on end (an evidence, as Gertrude suggested, that he had sought inspiration by pulling it), then disappeared again, and continued to paint, taking no who took his form, to tell texerolse, not appearing to care about his keeps guard over his client!" food, and never so much as looking at a news-

This state of things continued for about a week, at the end of which time he called Geoffrey into his painting-room. There, on an easel, was the result of his labors, a marveilous design, which Geoffrey found little difficulty in recognizing as a reproduction of the vision of Uriel. There was the gigantic form, illuminated with a wondrous light there were the Light and the Fire of God blazing around it and above it, and in the midst a face, calm, majestic and of superhr-man strength, with golden hair that streamed out behind into the darkness,

"The golden tiar of beaming sunny rays Circling his head.'

and forming its only aureola. An exclamation of wonder and delight broke from Geoffrey's lips. He was not much of a judge of art, but there was a life and power in the sketch before him which sent a

thrill through his whole system.
"My word, Julian," he exclaimed, "but you've done it at last; let Mary see it."
Mary was called, and at the first glance could only cry out, "St. Uriel! O, Geoffrey, how beautiful! There is the light and the fire and the strength—you see it has come at last," she centimed, turning to Julian; but when she looked at him there was an expression on his countenance that almost terrified her; it was as though the mertal powers had been brought face to face with the Immortal.

He saw her look of questioning and anxiety, and stempted to laugh. "I have been trying to paint with the sunbeams, as you told
me" he said, "and you see the blaze has bewildered my faculties. But you think it will was less the fear of God than the scorn of how it might be with Aurelia herself? If,

thing is, that though it startled me with its before the whole world. The case was briefber happiness was the 'vidication of Uriel's
supernatural look, there is something about it
which seems familiar, as though I had seen
year, when the news came of a strange bustthat face in a dream."

The case was briefber happiness was the 'vidication of Uriel's
supernatural look, there is something about it
year, when the news came of a strange bustthought Geoffrey, "and all the wishing in
ness which had taken place in the barraoks the world will not bring him to lite again.

Geoffrey had felt the same kind of half re-Geoffrey had felt the same kind of half re-cognition, but the explanation seemed a Captain Redmond, was found in his room, te him easy enough. Julian had been painting out of the image in his heart, and had conveyed to his canvas a reflection of Anre-lia's features. It was not precisely a portrait, and yet in look and expression the artist had certainly thrown semething of that majestic the dim light a figure of unusual eight, and word was ever spoken than that which procaim which stamped Aurelia's beauty with springing from his bed to grapple with the claimed that in every man living in this its unearthly character. But Geoffrey did intruder, was shot down, and found lying world who is ready, "not to sell his life, but not feel at that mement disposed to suggest accesses. When the place was examined it to give it, there exists the petentitality of a this explanation to his sister; though possibly it connected itself in some way or other [might have been, had made off with a con-

of the cartoon in which they had beth taken of circumstance of the robber being aworn to as snews we push our way to the summit.

being, and take up the reading of another so special an interest. So a note was dest of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably "So the cartoons are all finished," said subject that is more likely to fix your attentions. so special an interest. So a note was des- of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle begging for their apparence without delay, and an hour later died the poor fellow's life would have been Aurelia descended from her carriage. She found Mary lying in wait for her in the hall, ready to carry her off to the waiting-room in warre of parel servitude which to considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the castle of gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the gigantic size, for Uriel was considerably patched to the gigantic size, for Uriel was considera ready to carry her off to the waiting room, in company with the chaplain.

years of penal servitude, which, to one of his nature, must have been a living death. I

their eyes. Aurelia looked at it for one mement; but what was the surprise to those stood around when she gave a cry of angulab, and oevered her face with her hands as though she could not, dared not look again.

Mary stood as one stupefied. "Dear Aurelia," she said, passing her arm around her friend, "what is it-what is amies !" ,--Aurella lifted her head and pointed to " It is himself," she said; "it is cartoon.

Uriel." Then turning to Julian: "Where have you seen him to paint him thus?" "I have, indeed, pointed only what I have seen," said Julian. "Then you have seen my lest brother,

said Aurelia. "Is it possible that he can yet be living ?" "God's ways are wonderful," said Gooffrey, gravely, leading her to a chair. Sit down, Aurelia, and bear what Julian has to say, for you must tell it to her, as you did to

me. Perhaps there is something in it." Julian told his tale, and Aurelia listened with her eyes fixed on the picture in which

the young man had depicted the form and features of his mysterious deliverer.
"If he whom you saw resembled that picture," she said, "he must have been the living counterpart of my poor brother. Nay, who can say; may it not have been himsalf 1"

"But, dear Aurelia," said Mary, "how could that be? You know, we all know, the ead end which shut out all hope?"

"Shut out all hope, do you say ?" said Aurelia; "I have never given up hope, never. When I have prayed for him as dead, something in my heart has always told me that he might be living still."

"And you, Mr. Wyvern, how do you ex-plain this strange affair?" said the chaplain, who seemed desirous of discouraging Aurelia from indulging in so hopeless a delusion. "You have heard what Miss Pendragon says, and I confess the likeness is startling, though surely nothing more than accidental."

Julian shook his head, "I will say it

here," he replied, " though I would not care to say it to the world outside; I do not believe the form I saw was that of mortal man. I believe it was an angel—his angel, perhaps, -that took his form, or it may be his patron, St. Urlel."

There was a pause, which Geoffrey was the first to break. "I am no judge of these things," he said, "visions and pictures and so forth : but it seems to me there is an easy way of coming at the truth. The crew of the 'Speranza' ought to know whom they had

with them that night."
"No," said Julian, "there is nothing to be learned from them. I went to Penmore and saw them all, with the exception of one follow, a French fisherman, whose boat was in the bay at the time, having been driven in for shelter in the storm, and who had volun-teered to join them. He left next day, so I did not see him-but that," he continued, indicating the picture by a nod of the head 'that was no St. Malo fisherman."

"You think so," said Father Adrian, "because your feelings just then were bighly wrought, and you saw everything through their medium. But the only probable solution of this mystery seems to me to lie in the supposition that you saw in your deliverer, and have again reproduced on your canvas. the reflection of your own meditations, which have not unnaturally been mingled of late with recollections of these old portraits of the Pendragons. where the family likeness is singularly perpetuated. Ab, yes, I see, you think it a cold-blooded sort of explanation, but I have learned to know what strange tricks our imaginations will play

"I quarrel with no one for being incredulous of my word," said Julian; "for I have found it hard to trust my own impressions. I attempt no explanation, only this is certain:

what I saw I have painted."

Aurelia looked at him with streaming eyes. 'Oh, that I had seen it too," she said; "those Seven Spirits! how often I have longed to see them in their beauty! And why may we not believe that it was one of them? an angel surely-his angel, perhaps, who took his form, to tell us that he still

It was seldom that Aurelia spoke thus, and Mary, who saw that her friend had been powerfully moved, proposed to accompany her back to the castle, hoping that her feelings, pent up in the presence of others, might find relief when they were alone with one another.

So they parted together; but for some reason Father Segrave did not accompany them. He saw them off, and then turned to the room where Geoffrey and Julian still remained.

"I hope I am not intruding on your time too long," he said; " but I want to hear more of that French fisherman."

"Oh, I can tell you nothing about him," replied Julian; "the Penmore fellows say he war from St. Malo, and I did not give it another thought. What is in your mind? You do not really think there is any ground for Miss Pendragon's fancy about her brother being still alive?"

"I don't know what to think," said Father Segrave. "It is, as you say, a mere fancy, and a most improbable one. But poer child, her heart has always yearned over that un fortunate brother, whose guilt she never believed, and whose reputation, I believe, she would die to clear before the world."

"Dld you yourself believe him guilty?" said Julian. "I have never been able to get Geoffrey here to give an opinion beyond this, that there was much to be said on both

l sides." "I suppose I am scarcely an impartial judge," said Father Segrave, "for I knew which seems familiar, as though I had seen year, when the news came of a strange bust-that face in a dream." year, when the news came of a strange bust-ness which had taken place in the barracks ness which had taken place in the barracks as it seemed mortally wounded by a pistol shot. The account he gave was not very is it which expands his breast and illuminates hour made with sustained attention than a intelligible, but he swore to some one having this eye, as though a noble purpose was rising reading of two hours made in an indolent, in his heart, a purpose high enough and hard half dreamy fashion.

robbery. Awaking suddenly, he had seen in enough to make his life heroic? for no trues was discovered that the robber, whoever he hero." It was the conviction, perhaps, that might have been, had made off with a consensition more was being offered to his acsibly it connected itself in some way or other | might have been, had made off with a conwith a heavy sigh which she heard just then | siderable sum of money, some in cash and contained that moment than the conscientions. The other members of the family were now summoned, and united in congratulating Mr. was searched, and some of the notes were summoned, and united in congratulating Mr. was searched, and some of the notes were found in Uriel's desk, though he solemnly yet admitting of something more was being effered to bis acceptance at that moment than the conscientions discharge of common duties. Not a had been summoned, and united in congratulating Mr. was searched, and some of the notes were found in Uriel's desk, though he solemnly yet admitting of something more was being effered to bis acceptance at that moment than the conscientions discharge of common duties. Not a had been satisfied till Aurelia and Father Seagrave without his knowledge. I think this was being effered to bis acceptance at that moment than the conscientions discharge of common duties. Not a had been satisfied till Aurelia and Father Seagrave without his knowledge. I think this was been placed there by gentle slopes, until a height is reached by gentle slopes, until a height of the main evidence against him, and the some in cash and constant members of the moment than the conscient.

links were missing. The netes might, as he said, have been placed in his desk by the real oriminal; and Redmond made no attempt to identify the persons of his assailant. He spoke of his great height, and among the privates of the regiment there was one, equally tall with Uriel, who was known to bear a grudge against him. Then again it

to such a crime," "And what view did his father take of the business?" said Julian-"because with such a poor show of evidence one would expect should have them in a great gallery, and not and cataloguing of extracts, without any and seffort would have been made." some effort would have been made."

"I fear," replied the chaplain, "that the sense of crushing disgrace predominated ever every other feeling with Sir Michael; it all but turned bis brain. I well remember the day when he knew that all was over; and calling for holy relice, he held them in his hand, and swore, so long as this cloud rested on his house, never again to touch aught but Lenten food, never to pass the boundary of his own enclosure, and never to give consent to his daughter's marriage, that he might not carry into any other family the stain of their terrible dishonor."

"How monetrone !" said Julian, starting to his feet; "he might have sworn what he liked for himself, but what right had he to

Gispose of his daughter's freedom?"
"None in the least," said Father Segrave;
"nor do I consider that her freedom is in any way so bound. But if you knew the Pendregons better, you would understand the old man's extravagance, overstrained as it

"I never heard that part of it before, growled Geoffrey; "very like Jephte's daughter, I should say. And how did

Aurella take it?"
"Well, you knew her," said Father Segrave; "she would never oppose har father's will; and, to say the truth, I don't think she concerns herself much on the subject. Marmaduke Pendragon once tried to ion that none of the oldest inhabitants of bring about an alliance with his eldest son, Merylin would have dared to dream of. But but she would never morry a Protestant, even if her father's consent could have been obtained. The seclusion to which his stern resolve has for many years condemned her has separated her from the ordinary thoughts and aspirations of girls of her age, who mix with the world. She lives apart, in a world, and with aspirations of her own."

Julian remained silent, as one in deep thought. "So long as the cloud rests on his house, you say; if those are the terms of his complete, and the judges, consisting of the cath it would imply that these preposterous two families of Laventor and Merylin, were house, you say; if those are the terms of his restrictions would come to an end if the cloud were removed?"

"Then there is only one thing that can de that," continued Julian, "to find Uriel, if, indeed, he be living, and clear him in the eyes of the world. Now, honestly, do you figure would have conveyed no idea of their think there is a shadow of pessibility that he power and signifiance when seen togethe. still narvives?"

"Of course," replied the chaplain.

"You may judge for yourself," said the chaplain. "We know positively that on the voyage to America he fell over the side of the vessel, towards evening, when it was growing dark. They threw over life-buoys, and lowered a boat, but the darkness came on, and they could do no more; and nothing further was seen or heard of him from that hour. I own I do not see what reasonable ground there can be fer indulging a hope in such a

CATE "Well," said Julian, "there is no more to be said: only mark this, if he is yet alive, we will find him."

The chaplein looked at him, half-pleased and half-perplexed. "Ah, well, Mr. Wyvern," he said, "you are of the age of ardent hopes and generous enterprises. May God give you success in what you undertake, and may the holy angels lend their aid!"

"Amen," said Julian, gravely. "Believe me, it is not for nothing that their old sanctuary is being restored. Two months ago, I believe, my notions about the angels did not greatly differ from those avowed by Paxton; but my work for Merylin Chapel has taught me many things; and when I stood on the wreck the other night, it was from the bottom of my heart that I invoked their aid."

"And your prayer was heard," said the chaplain; "whoever your deliverer was, the fact remains that you were delivered, and to God and his Holy angels be the praise !'

CHAPTER XIII. AN EXHIBITION.

As the excitement caused by the first appearance of Julian's cartoon began to subside most parties satisfied themselves and there was nothing in it but "singular coincidence;" and if any among them still clung to the belief that there was a deeper significance in the incident, either natural or supernatural, they were prudent enough to say nothing more on

the subject. Julian himself did not recur to it, but a certain change was apparent in him which did not escape the notice of his friend. There was a gravity and thoughtfulness in his demeanor which to Geoffrey's thinking had its explanation in the facts which had lately come to their knowledge as to the singular position in which Aurelia was placed by her father's vow.

"I see it all," said Geoffrey to himself,
"he feels that as things are it is useles for
him to aspire to her hand; ah, well, it makes no odds to me. It is not more impossible for

wholesed but you think it will was the start to do?"

disgracing the name of Pendragon. If so, he as he had every reason for thinking, she had overy reason for thinking, she had you what I think about it. And the odd through him the family has been dishonored the only way of removing the bar to think is, that though it startled me with its before the whole world. The case was brief-her happiness was the vindication of Oriel's But, if he were innocent, his innocence might

yet be proved, and then-"
What then" good Geoffrey? What thought

day by day that Sealthlel has get a new wing, or that an additional emblem has been found for Jehudiel."

pack his portments and be off."

"But not till this work has been exhibited and approved," said Gertrude; we have seen them only one by one; now to judge them properly you should show them to us alto- member that reading is useful only in proper getter, and in their proper order. You can't item as it aids our intellectual development; judge of a thing piece-meal."

"That is a good idea," said Julian, "ior was suggested that secret debts must have they are only parts of a whole, and ought to that portion of one's reading alone avails been the motive of the orime; but after Uriel have a sort of harmony connecting them. had been sent to Portland inquiries were set They enall be set up to morrow, and if the to itself and make its own by meditation.

> crowded together in a space of 8 feet by 10, cetimated, and it actually becomes so when it would be giving them no chance. You it is reduced to a mere mechanical copying too close together."

"As usual, Garty," said her brother "your to cultivate native thought. notions are fitter for Swinburne than for Laventor. You must not look for galleries in an old manor-house."

"Well, but why not have them at Merylin, where they will have to go sooner or later?" said Gertrude; "in the great gallery there we could all see them, and criticise at our case."

Gertrude's proposal was agreed to be an inspiration, and Julian declared he would apply the very next morning for Miss Pendragon's consent. It was willingly granted, and equal distances in the great gallery, awaiting the inspection of the judges.

No one was more pleased with this arrange-

ment than Mdile. de St. Brieuc, as it promised, for one morning, at least, to add an enlivening element to the seciety of the castle, which, to confess the truth, she found more sad and solemn than was to her taste. She petitioned hard to be nominated assistant to Mr. Wyvern in the important business of hanging his pictures. She invaded Sir Michael in his solitary chamber, and tried to induce him to at-tend the trial; in short, she who had not been a fortnight in the house succeeded in upsetting its ordinary routine, and carrying out her plans and arrangements after a fashon one point "Monsieur Jules" showed himselt inflexible-neither she nor any other of the judges should enter the gallery, until all the carteons were in their places, and the exhibition was declared open. Imogen was forced to submit, assuring Julian, however, that he was the very first person who had ever contradicted her, and that he should

certainly be the last.

At length the artist's arrangements were admitted to the gallery. The aptness of Gertrude's proposal at once became apparent, for in point of fact the pictures proved to be a group, in which three angels were ranged on either side of St. Michael, as the central figure, and the separate inspection of each

(To be continued.)

A HOME IN THE WEST.

Join the great army of homeseekers and secure 480 acres of government land in the Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain or Mouse River districts of Dakots. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn.

HOW TO READ BOOKS

Some Valuable Suggestions for the Student of Literature.

Should you ask me how to read, I can only repeat to you rules that I have learned elsewhere, many of which you already know. Bacon seems to me to have summed up all the

"Read not," he says, to contradict and conflute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others are to be swallowed, and some few are to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read but not curiously; (that is attentively). And some few are to be read wholly,

and with diligence and attention."

This says everything. I am only putting into other words the counsel of the great sage

when I repeat to you: 1. Read with attention. Attention is the fundamental condition of all reading, of all study, of all work properly done. What is its nature? It is a concentration to the exclusion of all others. It is a habit, and, like all habits, to be acquired only by prac-tice. One may live in a state of habitual distraction as well as in a state of habitual attentiveness. The perfect habit of attention -and that which we all should seek to acquire as best besitting social beings who can-not shirk the claims and requirements of social life-is the attention that can, without strain or effort, break off from one subject, pass on to another, and resume at once the thread of one's reading or thoughts. How may such attention be acquired? Where the reading matter is congenial to the reader there is no difficulty; the attention becomes naturally and unconsciously absorbed in the subject. But where one is unaccustomed to reading, or where the reading matter has no special interest, it is with an effort that one learns to control one's attention. I conceive a reader may in the following manner acquire this control :

(1) Set saide daily, according to leisure or occupation, a given portion of time for reading. The daily recurrence to a subject at precisely the same hour may at first be irksome, but it soon creates a habit which finally becomes a pleasure.

(2) Keep up the practice of using that time for the one purpose and nothing else. This induces the habit all the seener, and renders it all the more profitable.
(3) Focus the attention during the time of

reading in such a manner that the mind be-comes wholly occupied with the reading matter. Better is a daily reading of half an

(4) Read with method. Absence of method in one's reading is a source of great distraction. Give yourself the habit while reading, of making a mental catalogue of your im-pressions. Distinguish between the statements that are doubtful, and probable, and certain. Between those that are of opinion, and oredence, and presumption. You will find this pratice of great aid in sustaining

(5) When, in spite of all these precautions, you begin to find your thoughts wandering away from the page upon which your eyes are set, leave the book saide for the time Gertrude, as that evening they all gather-tion. We are told that Mr. Gladatone—that ed round the family hearth, "and we grand old man of such great physical endurshall less the delightful interest of hearing ance and such wonderful intellectual activity tion. We are told that Mr. Gladstone-that -is wont to keep three distinct volumes on three distinct subjects open before him, and to associate with their dark sisters." company with the chaplain.

Instruction must have been a living death. I found for Jehudiel."

They entered the apartment, and the easel will honestly confess the evidence against supporting the picture stoed exposed before him never seemed to me sufficient. It was ed; and, as a rigid, and to me sorrowing con-

attention.

entirely circumstantial, and many important | sequence, the artist has no resource but to | trained intellect. The change brings rest to reading. The very fact of reading with pen or pencil in hand stimulates thought. Re-member that reading is useful only in proporlit aids intellectual development only in pro portion as it supplies food for reflection; and on foot with the view of liquidating any judges will honor my painting-room—"

claims against him, but none were brought "Oh, no, that will never do," said Geriorward; so that there is nothing to account trude. "If I am to be one of the judges (as how much one does or does not know about for a youth in his position having been led I hope you intend), I shall vote for a better the subject matter of one's reading. Hence exhibition-room than that. Seven angels its value. But note-taking may be over

> III. Read with a purpose. Lay out for yourselves a definite object, and let all your reading converge upon that object until your purpose is attained. This is the only reading that will be remembered. Books perused in an aimless manner are soon forgotten; in-deed, are seldom remembered. The mind becomes a mere passive instrument, receiving one set of impressions which are in a little while obliterated by another set no less temporary. Now this is an abuse. Reason, imagination, all the faculties of man's intellect, were given him that he might exercise them the cartoons, carefully mounted, were as were given him that he might exercise them carefully conveyed to the castle and fixed at and develop them to the full compass of their

activity.

IV. Learn the art of forgetting. It is a great blessing and a rare art, that of knowing what to forget. It is an art not to be applied indiscriminately. There are many things in books-even in books not professedly badthat are to be ignored, just as there are many occurrences in daily life that remain un spoken. It is by a strong exercise of willpower that reason learns to overlook, or to reject from memory and imagination-from imagination, at all events-a certain objectionable sentence or paragraph in a book, or certain scenes and incidents that are neither beautiful, nor edifying, nor entertaining, nor instructive. Frequently the nobler passages so fill the mind that they leave no room for those accidentally unworthy ones.

V. Be hencet in your readings. Cultivate bonesty of judgment, honesty of opinion, so that you may be able to form an honest estimate of books. A book is commended as a classic, and you are unable to preceive its worth. This inability may arise from two causes: either you are not adequately educated up to the point of being able to appreciate such a book, or you have grown beyond the need or use of the book. If the book is beyond your grasp, do not attempt to read it; put it aside, and in the meantime read up other matter in which you will find greater pleasure. But do not lose sight of the book. After a year or two try it again, and if you have been reading to some purpose your intellect will have expanded to the comprehension of the book that had been formerly beyond your reach.
VI. Be hondst in your researches. Read

both sides of every human question under proper guidance. Individual judgments are misleading, and it is only by comparison of various opinions that you can get at the real state of the case. It is the duty of the historian to go back of a statement to the author first making the statement, and inquire into the spirit by which he is animated. But this duty the historian does not always discharge. And yet, what is of more importance than to know if it is a friend or an enemy of the person or the people who is relating the story? Under no circumstances is the censure of an enemy to be accepted unchallenged and unsifted. Don't be afraid of the truth. It may tell against your favorite author, or favorite principal, or favorite hobby. But facts are of more worth than misplaced admiration or misconceived theory. Let in the light. What we want is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Keep clear of whitewashing books. Whitewash is not lasting; it scales off and reveals the deformities beneath. It were better from the biginning that we know men as they lived, events as they happened, opinions as they were held. We Catholics fear no truth, have no apology to make for any truth, bave no hesitancy in ac cepting all proven truth.-[Brother Azarias in Catholic World.

480 ACRES FREE.

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

CATHOLICITY IN INDIA.

A Missioner's View of the Progress being made there.

A Franciscan Capuchin, Rev. Thomas Mo Sheedy, who has just returned from the Indian Empire, after seven years of missionary work, was interviewed at San Rafael, Cal., recently by a Monitor representative. In reply to the question as to what part of ludia he was stationed in, the missioner said :

"I was located at Alabad, in the Northern portion of the Empire. In this part there are net many native Catholics, that is in comparison with the number in the Southern diocess. In the Diocess of Alabad," continued the Father, "there are about 30,000 native Catholics."

"Is Catholicity making much progress there, Father?" asked the reporter. "Yes; we are doing very well, but are obliged to confine our efforts, in a certain extent, to the native children, as it is very difficult to convert the adult population; but," he added, "if we could only convert all the children, we would, in the course of time, have the entire Empire Catholic, and I feel confident that in another century such will be the case."

"Are there many priests in the Empire, Father ?"

"There are, still not enough." There are many native priests in the southern part, and in a few years there will be many more, as Rome has ordered that seminaries be established in all the dioceses, where natives may study. The great difficulty in obtaining subjects is that the natives do not appreciate the greatness of the virtue of celibacy.

"Does the Church receive any assistance

from the Government?" "Yes. If there are soldlers stationed in a priest's district, the Father is regarded as a Government official and paid accordingly. Then many of the native Catholic people are wealthy, and some contribute liberally. Nearly all the congregation come to church in some kind of conveyance, it being too warm to walk. In summer we have the last Mass at seven o'clock, and in what you would all the winter months the last Mass at seven o'clock, and in what you would be seen to be a seven o'clock, and in what you would be seen to be call the winter months the last Mass is cele-brated at eight o'clock. The schools, of which there are a great many, are all well attended. We have separate schools for the native and white girls, the latter thinking it a disgrace

"Most of the priests there belong to some

there are a great many secular pricets there, the mind and keeps it from growing wearled. But all are a great many secular priests there.

But all are a great many secular priests there.

The blackers and priests wear beards without greater. and priests wear beards without exception, I notice in this country that pricate with beards are regarded quite curiously," said the venerable missioner, as he stroked his long allver beard.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

Classes will be resumed on Sept. 4th. Special Classes will be resumed on Sept. 2th. Special attention will be given to young English-speaking boys beginning their classical course, that they may learn both French and Latin at the

REV. A. D. TURGEON, S.J.,

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTREAL. The re-opening of Classes in this special institution for boys, from the age of five to twelve years, will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next. REV. L. GEOFFRIOV. C.S.C., Sup.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, N.Y.

[Enjoys the Privileges of a University]. JESUIT FATHERS.

Situated 12 miles from City Hall, between Harlem River and Long Island Sound. Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special training for Army, Navy and Civil Service.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, for boys from 10 to 14, under same direction. Students received at any time. Apply to

time. Apply to 50-10 REV. JOHN SCULLY, S.J., Pres.

RIGAUD CONVENT, UNDER THE Direction of the Sisters of St. Ann. Foremost among the attractions of this new Institution is the enchanting scenery of its surroundings. The course is thorough in the Engli. h language. Special attention is given to French, vocal music, plain needle-work, embroidery and fancy work of all descriptions, outnic cutting and culinary art which are taught free of all charges. I can and Drawing are optional. Board and Tuition, \$50 per year. Studies will be resumed on September 4th. Circulars issued on applying to the Rev. Sister Superior.

Bistor Superior.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.O.
(Near the Ottawa River) CLASSICAL
and ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical
and English Courses are: thorough. Fractical Business and Banking Departments. The best authors and
most approved system of teaching are sdopted and
taught by competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young men.
Plano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-writing are
optional. Board, Tuition, Bed, Washing, etc., \$1:0 a
year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, September 4th, 1980. For Frospectus and College Catalogue,
address to the REV. O. JOLY, C.s.V., President.

WANTED.

Two R. C. Teachers, with Diplomas, for Elementary Schools; the one experienced equally good to teach and speak English and Freech, for a salary of \$180; the other to teach English and some French for a salary of about \$150. Ten months teaching. Duties to commence at once. Apply to

C. BARSALOU. Calumet Island, 16th July, 1889.

WANTED,

For the St. Sophie (Co. Torrebonne) Catholic School, four Female Teachers, capable of teaching French and English. Address, JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, Secy. Treas.

FOR SALE—THE MANOR HOUSE, BEAUHARNOIS, P.Q. Elegant and commodious residence, built for the late Lord. Ellis. Commands a panoramic view of the St. Lawrence. Improved grounds and gardens. Fruit and shade trees, etc. For terms apply to the Sisters of the Holy Names, Hochelaga, Montreal.

WANTED to canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Ont. "Best cure for colds, cough, consumption

is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutter Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a lerve bottle sent precase. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, No. 1/81, DAME ODILE ST. MICHEL, wife of PROSPER ST. LOUIS, of the City and District of Montreal, painter, has this day instituted an action en separation de ien against her husband. CHOLETTE & GAUTHLER.

cholette & Gauthier.

Cholette & Gauthier.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, June 27th, 1859.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
DAME MARIE L. DECARRY. of the City and District of Montreal, wife, authorized a ester en justice, of J. DANIEL PROVENCHER, polinitift, vs. the said J. DANIEL PROVENCHER, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted.

Montreal, 17th July, 1889.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,
515

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 527. DAME ADÈLE MARIE BÉRÉE. of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of JEAN JULES GIROUX, of the same place, accountant, duly authorised a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said JEAN JULES GIROUX, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 5th July, 1888

51-5

ARCHAMBAULT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.



CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. Cincinnati, O., sole makers of the "Blymyer" Church, School and Fire Alarm Helis Catalogue with over 2200 testimonials. No Daty on Church Bells.

INCINNATI BELLE FOUNDRY SUCCESSORS IN BURNYER BELLS TO THE
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO
CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS. A
ELLS CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE ALARM



DRUNKARDS

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should healtate to try it. We guarantee the results for sale by all drugglats.

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

PFIEL & CO.

"While nearly all belong to an Order, still 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa Street, Famous

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Valuable Bints to the Ciris-Why a Certain Gentleman Bemained a Bachelor-Cems for the Housewife and Her Spouse.

A Strike.

Once upon an evening dreary,
As I pendered sad and weary,
O'er the basket with the mending from the wash
the day before;
As I thought of countless stitches
To be placed in little breaklet.

be placed in little breeches, Rose my heart rebellious in me, as it had oft done before,
At the fate that did condemn me, when my daily task was o'er.

John, without a sign or notion.
Sat and read the Yankee Notion,
Wish no thought of the commotion,
Which within me rankled sore.
"He," thought I, "when day is ended, Has no stockings to be mended, Has no babies so be tended, He can sit and read and snore; He can sit and read and snore;

He can sit and read and rest him; Must I work for ever more?" And my heart rebellious answered,
"Nevermore; no, nevermore?" For though I'm but a woman.

Every nerve within is human, Aching, throbbing, overworked, Mind and body sick and sore. I will strike. When day is ended, Though the stockings are not mended. Though my course can't be defended, Safe behind the closet door Goes the basket with the mending, and I'll haunted be no more.

In the daylight shall be crowded all the work that I will do;
When the evening lamps are lighted, I will read the papers too.

Hints to Girls.

Give your best sympathy. There is no greater human power than the tenderness of If you can minister to some one in sickness, lesson somebody's distress, or put a flower in some poor home, you have done a thing that you will always be glad to think of, You will be remembered, and a woman asks no grander monuments than to live in

Not far from Adelaide Proctor's home was the cottage of a poor woman and her only son —a brave young fellow—dying of consumption contracted in the var. One day, in her visit to them, she carried to him some lovely The next time she went, the mother said: "He never let the roses go out of his hand, miss. He held 'em when he died, and one of the last words he said was : 'Give my blessing to the young lady for bringing the flowers." And the desolate mother buried them with him. The blessing of that poor brave youth was a pleasant memory.

Be gentle. Strength of character and

sweetness of disposition are in nowise incompatible. Doubtless, the most winsome nature on earth is that which combines the naturalness and dependence of a child with the strength of a true woman. There are people whose touch is balm to us; restless rsons, whose companionship is a benediction-who draw out the best of our nature, whose presence we may scarce note, but whose absence creater wold which the heart hungers to have filled

The remembrance of a tender word will last long after you are in your grave. A little ragged boot-black fell on the loy streets of Chloage one winter's day. A cheery young lady passing suid, as she helped him up; "Did you hart yourself?" His whole face beamed as, after her departure, he said to his companions: I'd like to fall a dezen times, if I could have her pick me up like that."

A barsh voice in a woman is like a discord in the sweetest music. One can easily get into complaining and dissatisfied tones. Have a sunny face : and nothing Will do genuine kindness in the heart. Every girl ought to make it possible to have people say of her: "She brightens every life she kitchen chimney will not draw. touches." If you ever do aught else in life, There may be too much of a bring sunshine into every heart you meet.

Why He Remains a Bachelor.

A well-known citizen of Lincoln, who, although approaching the sere and yellow leaf, is a bachelor, and who promises to remain in the same uncomfortable predicament until his poor, lisping stammering tongue is silent said before the sewing machine was inventin the grave, gave a brief explanation of his celibacy to a small but select audience last evening. "I have always had the most in his winter flannels, and pneumonia taketh tense admiration for women," he said; "an their place, admiration that age could not wither nor custom stale, and that is why I am going it alone. I am afraid that if I were to marry I would follow the track trodden by so many admirers of women and eventually be known as a household tyrant, and perhaps worse. As it is I have the most infinite contempt for a man who does not love and cherish his wife until the cows come home, but if I were to lead a blushing bride to the altar how do I knew that I wouldn't be sued for divorce in a year or two for cruelty and neglect? Human nature is as weak as water, and no man knows himself. I have seen bridegrooms manifesting an affection for their young wives that was simply seraphic, and a few months later I have seen the wives splitting wood in the back yard while the husband sat on the porch playing high five with the neighbours. My abhorrence for those husbands was beyond expression, and I would not be hated by others so intenely for a ducal coronet. So rather than trust myself as a star husband I will continue to admire women from a distance and make preparations for a rather lonely career in the sunset of life. Better to be semewhat blue yourself new and then than to make the life of another a long stretch of There are some strange philosomisery. phers in the world. - Nebraska State Jour-

Empress Frederick's Income.

The Empress Frederick receives a jointure of £40,000 a year from the Prussian Government, the fortune left to her by the Duchess of Galliera represents upward of £12,000 a year, and she has a life interest in the trust estate of her husband, besides her own savings. As the Emptess was alway very frugal, and as there was ever in her mind the prospect that she might be left a widow while her lather-in-law was yet alive, in which case her jointure would have been very small indeed, she regularly put aside one-half of her ewn separate allowance of £8,000 a year, which was granted to her by Parliament on her marriage. The Empress accordingly now enjoys an income of quite £70,000 a year, and all terchildren are well provided for.

To Drive Out Files.

I haven't a mosquito bar nor a screen door about my house, says Herbert A. Finley, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and yet there are seldom any files and never any mosquitoss about it. I learned the secret of successful wariare against these pests when living in the swamps of Louisiana, where, summer or winter, mosquitoes swarm. For some years life was unendurable, and no meal could be

the time, and just changed my colored boy. The newcomer explained to me how he kept the "critters" away. He burnt small pieces of gum camphor on the cook stove, and used a secret preparation he "sudektilo." When I got married and came to Missouri I imparted the secret to my wife, and as there is no patent on it that I know of, I would advise all fellow-sufferers to go and do likewise. The gum camphor alone is ample for the purpose, and need only be used two or three times a day.

Fashion Hints.

There is seemingly no end in the variety in alcoves this spring.

The gown of black lace is as fashionable and as popular as ever. Beige with a shade of pink in it is one of

the newest stylish colors. Dotted gauze parasole can be worn with

any kind of a dressy gown. Black silk and tan colored slik mitts will

both be worn again this summer. A very bandsome new summer stuff is

China silk with a small raised figure scattered all over it. A new fancy for dust and rain cloaks is to The Preservation of Wood Placed in the

have the body of plain stuff and the leng, full sleeves of figured. New black liste thread stockings for sum-

mer wear have the toes, heels and the upper

half of the leg in color or white. White peticoats are passe for street wear. Instead choose one of black satin edged with black lace or of white shot silk with three ninked ruffles around it.

Smoke gray tulle, garnished with silver tinsel and silver thistles, makes a lovely ball gown for a pretty girl, but she must have a good complexion and high color to become

her gown. The dark blue, brown, or black fancy straw hat in Wattean shape, with a low crown deep brim in front and narrow in the back, is the most fashionable for girls of twelve and fourteen.

The richest gowns for afternoon reception wear are trained and are made with polonalses, also trained, opening in front ever rich petitionate of brecade, or over embroidered and lace trimmed silk skirts.

The favorite trimming of the Leghorn flat this spring is a wreath of eglantine or wild roses, or of small field dalsies, and a long looped, tightly knotted bow of white or delicately tinted ribbon on one side of the

crown, put on near the top. Quite the newest things in bonnet strings is to have them of narrow ribbon velvet fastened just back of the front coronet, carried thence to the back, crossed and neld there with a fancy pip, then brought under the chin and tied in a loopy bow beside the left ear.

An excellent and comfertable way to make up gingham, chambray or percale gowns is with a straight, full skirt with deep hem, gathered to a belt; full overhanging akirt walst fastened up the front with three fancy stude, an easy coat, with rolling collar, and full sleeves shirred to shape at the elbo wand finished with a turned-back wristband.

Gems for the Housewife and Mer Spouse. Wait till after dinner before you fall out

with the cook. Vinegar helps digestion, but a sour temper

How beautiful are the feet of her that bringeth a good dinner.

A soft yet persistent answer turneth away borrowing neighbor. Women inelat on raising bread because they

think it will be kneaded. Let me make the bread of a nation, and I

care not who makes its pies.

Before picking a quarrel with the gas man, buy a gallon of kerosene.

annot messure a me

the thickness of his carnet It is vain for you to rise up early if the

There may be too much of a good thingof salt in the soup for instance.

If cleanliness is next to godliness, then nextness is side by side with piety.

Many a woman is expert with crayons who

is not skilful in drawing tea. A stitch in time saves nine-but this was

l ed. The foolish man maketh haste to remove

When a man disagrees with you, it is often

best to leave him alone. The same is true of rich food. It is better to look the stable door after the

horse is stelen than net to lock it at all. It may save the cow. Casar had his Brutus, and Charles I, his

Cromwell; but neither of them ever encountered the carpet bug. It is never too late to mend; but if the

mending had been done earlier, the patch would have been smaller, Seest thou a man rosy in his cheek, joyful in spirit and amiable in all his ways? He hath

taken a good cook to wife. Figures in the arithmetic do not lie : but the figures in a cook book sometimes represent indeterminate equations.

If you borrow, you must lend; therefore; whatseever you are unwilling that men should of man has proven his folly, shown in every borrow of you, borrow not of them.

The bread of serrow is leavened with error, mixed with imprudence, kneaded are working destruction upon the teeth of every with perversity and baked in the even of dissipation.

Give not that which is useful to the pige,

neither cast away stale bread, which may possess the promise and potency of a good Flattery is foolishness, and whoseever is deceived thereby is not wise; nevertheless, the discreet woman may use a little of it for

her husband's sake.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY,

DAKOTA. The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavaller County, Dakota, is surrounded

by thousands of acres of choice government and. Country settled chiefly from Ontario. Secure a farm from the government land. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Millers' Grievances.

PETERBORO, Ont., August 6.—A meeting of millers from the counties of Northumberland, Victoria, Hastings, Durham and Peterboro was held in the Town hall here to-day. A the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed, local organization was formed, with John steek, implements and previsions to a reasonoh Tge for the better. Bars and screens were Meldrum, secretary, and an executive comobligations incurred in contries.

often out of place, but there was almost an mittee, composed of Messre, Easterbrook, of Immunity from insects. I was batching at Tweed; McKenzie, of Cannington; Van-Tweed; McKenzie, of Cannington; Van-stone, of Durham; Smith, of Campbellford; Lavaile, of Lindsay, and Rathbur, of Deserente. The meeting was addressed by Laird Plewes, secretary of the Deminion Millers' association, showing the grievances under which the millers of the Dominion suffer in regard to the working of the duties on flour and wheat, and showing that in the past year 264,000 barrels of American flour came into Canada, paying \$57,000 less duty than its equivalent would have paid if brought into the country as wheat, thus depriving the Canadian farmers of a home market for over one and a quarter million bushels of wheat and also the advantage of cheap bran and shorts. The meeting passed a strong resolu-tion that the millers of the district use all their Influence with the farmers, as their interests to a large extent are identical, to sign a petition to the Government to reduce the differential duties on wheat and flour. The meeting was most parmonious through-

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Ground-The Engine of the Future-General Notes.

A new artificial silk has been prepared from a pure cellulose octonitrate having great elasticity and softness. It is more lustrous than the silk of coccens, and capable of being dyed by the ordinary pro-

Experiments have been made on the preser vation of wood placed in the ground. A piece of oak sunk in the ground, in the direction of the growth of the tree; decayed in twelve years; while identical pieces, coming from the same tree, but inserted in the opposite way, showed hardly any trace of decay in the same time.

Among the interesting and successfulrecent invention is a rolling mill for producing sheet metal direct from the molten state instead of rolling it from a billet or bar. A machine of this character has been at work for several months at the can factory in Maywood, near Chicago. It is used for making sheet solder, six or eight inches wide and 15,1,000ths of an inch thick, which it produces at the rate of 400 feet a minute.

A bicycle engine has been tested at Portland, Maine, and experts who have seen it indorse the inventor's claim that it will ravolutionize railroad travel. It is described as simply a bicycle running on smooth steel and pushed by steam." From 550 to 600 revelutions or turns, equivalent to 150 miles per hour, are its piston speed and valve action. It is expected to take four cars, each seating eighty-eight passengers, 100 miles per hour if

THE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE-That form of heat engine which most completely reduces these wastes, other things being equal, will constitute the fittest, the surviving, form of heat engine. That which permits the highest ideal efficiency and is least subject to such losses will ultimately outlive all competitors. It is asserted that it will be the gas engine, not the steam engine, which must be expected to do the work of the world in the end; since, as is thought, it is capable of working through the widest range of temperature, and offers the most promising outlook for reduction of internal wastes. That it must be one or the other of these forms of engine—or possibly the hot air engine—is generally believed by scientific men and by engineers to be certain ; since it is only these classes of machine which use as working fluids those which are at once readily available, of no cost, free from liability to special accident or to produce serious annoyance or injury to life, if liberated, and each, in its way, peculiarly well fitted for the storage and utilization of energy. Steam stores the most heat; air or the products of combustion of to air and largely composed of the elements of the atmosphere, permit the adoption of a wide range of temperatures; steam gives high pressures, and wastes but little power in driving its own mechanism; air or the gas, through the adoption of a wide range of temperature, gives high efficiency of thermo-dynamic transportation, but is loaded in larger proportion by the resistances of its machinery. That which ultimately can be made to work up at once to high temperature and to high pressures, and can be, at the same time, made to develop its powers in the smallest and lightest engine, will be the sur vivor in the competition, the winner in the race.—R. H. Thurston, in North American Review for June.

Starving the Teeth.

Teeth are just as easily starved to death as the atomach. In one way it is a blessing to have been born of poor parents. What tood the poor give their children is of the variety that goes to make strong bones and teeth. It is the outside of all the grains, of all cereal foods, that contains the carbonate and phosphate of lime and traces of other earthly salts which nourish the bony tissue and build the frame up. If we do not furnish to the teeth of the young that pabulum they require, they cannot possibly be built up. It is the outside of corn, cats, wheat, barley, and the like, or the bran so-called, that we slit away and feed to the swine, that the teeth actually require for their proper nourishment. The wisdom encoeeding generation of teeth, which become more fragile and weak. These flouring mills man, woman and child who partakes of their fine bolted flour. They sift out the carbon-ates and the phosphates of lime in order that Den't put out your furnace fire until the sun is ready to take its place. A ton of coal at \$6 is cheaper than a doutor's bill of meal is one of the heat foods for supplying meal is one of the best foods for supplying the teeth with nourishment. It makes the dentine, cementum and enamel strong, flint like and able to resist all ferms of decay. If you have children never allow any white bread upon your table. Bread made of whole wheat ground, not bolted, so that the bran which contains the minute quantities of lime is present, is best. To make a good, whole some, nourishing bread, take two hewls of wheat meal and one bewel of white or bolted flour, and make by usual process. Nothing is superior to brown bread for bone and tooth building. This is made out of rye meal and corn meal. Baked beans, too, have a considerable supply of these lime saits and should be on the table, hot or cold, three times a week. In prushing the teeth always brush up and down from the gums instead of across. Brush away from the gum and en the grinding surface of the teeth.—American Analyst.

All settlers in taking free gevernment land in Dakota are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed,

FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Build a Greenhouse Wall-Interesting Hints About the Dairy-The Shiftless Farmer-General Retes.

HOW TO BUILD A GREENHOUSE WALL

As a matter of economy and permanency, terroi lo tilro ed birode silaw esredusetg lla pests to which are nailed first rough plank-ing, then against which is tacked roofing or other paper used for lining; against that again are nailed the ordinary weather boards as a finish. A wall built in this way will last for twenty-five years except perhaps to renew the lower beard, and in our experience we consider it a greater protection against frost than an eight-inch brick wall.

In any of the northern or eastern states, where the thermometer remains for any length of time below zero, an eight-iach brick wall will not stand, if raised even four feet above ground, for greenhouse work The moleture inside of the greenhouse, together with the high temperature, begets a warfare with the zero weather outside, so that in a year or two the eight-inch greenhouse walls gets completely broken up, and has to be rebuilt .- [Peter Henderson in American Agriculturalist.

DAIRY HINTS.

The testimony accumulates that it is better to feed milch cows but twice per day, as it is alleged that well-fed cows can put in their time resting and remasticating their food more profitably than to spend it any other way. The man who thinks a cow ought to globe is upward of 1,200,000,000, of be cantering all over a half-bare pasture to whom 35.214.000 die avery year. 16 480 every get a livelihood doubtless does not believe the

If a man ewns high-priced valuable lands that will grow corn, he need not worry him-self much whether his farm is naturally adapted to grazing or growing grass or not. The land that will grow grass well will also grow clover, rye, barley and cats; and with them the farmer is in a condition to make the civilized nations longer than the unciv milk, choose and butter cheaper per pound ilized. Tall persons enjoy a greater longevithan can be done on the pastures, on lands worth \$10 per sore or more. Two 800 pound cows can be fed all the forage needed for a fifther year than men, but a less favorable whole year, and it will grow on an acre, if one after that period. The proportion of highly fertilized and planted with corn. married persons to single ones is as seventy. Where are the pastures, "permanent" or five to one thousand. Persons born in spring otherwise, that ever did or ever will do have a more rebust constitution than those that?

It is a successful way of managing the creamery business to have a branch factory a few miles away from the main one at good shipping point, and only have a small building, a separator and a three or fourhorse-power steam engine to operate it, and then take the cream to the main factory to be churned. The farmers can thus have the

duction of moss milk in winter, and yet who are at a less to know the most feasible way to get their cows into seasonable milkers, whether to quickly breed those that come in in the early spring, or fall to breed any until about December I, and feed well and milk the farrow herd meantime. The latter course, we believe, is being adopted mostly by those who seek to change from summer to winter dairylog. It is well, also, for such a farmer to keep an eye out for good cows that are fresh and are for sale in the fall, and either increase his herd thus or take the opportunity to weed out poor cows, if he has them. Hoard's Dairyman.

THE SHIFTLESS FARMER

Are you acquainted with him? Did you ever see him? He is your neighbor? The editor of the Navozota (Texas) Tablet gives such a full and accurate description of one that should you meet him you could hardly path for himself, proceeds religiously to ful fail to recognize him. The editor says the shiftless farmer has a life-long ambition to They represent as it were, what a garniture gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt. of truffles represents on an entree. They give

He will alarm the neighborhood by get ting up two hours before day and then sit ating man is always a skilled artist. He around and not go to work until after sun is must assume, if he have it not, a tenderness

He will ride around a week looking for twe-dollar hog. He will complain of hard times, then tear bis pants climbing over a fence where a gate

ought to be. He will pay three dollars for a bridle and then let the calf chew it to pieces before

Sunday. He gets all his neighbors to help in getting the cow out of the bog, then lets her die for want of attention. She will get in and destroy his crops at a place in his that he has been putting off fixing for six

months. He will strain his back lifting sometimes to

show how strong he is. He will go in his shirt-sleeves on a cold day to show how much he can stand, and then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the fireplace till bed time.

Ho will ridicule the mechanism of a corn planter, and then go out and smash his thumb nailing a board on the fence. He will go to town on Saturday and come

home with fifty cents worth of coffee, a paper of pins and a dollar's worth of chewing to-He is economical; economy is his forts;

he will save ten cents' worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a seventy dollar wag-He won't subscribe for a newspaper, but will borrow from his friend and forget to re-

NOTES.

By experiments it has been found that clover fed with corn makes a gain of thirty to forty per cent. greater than a corn cation alone.

Farmers in the United States who wish to breed and bring out good saddle horses, should ride daily, or have sons who can constantly ride.

Grass-fed cattle are much cleaner than those fed in sheds, but care should be taken that these "grassers" come to markets with their coats in respectable condition. Pigs that have the run of clover

fields, with slop made from bran and shipstuff, will not reach the weight of those that have a small additional ration of corn.

The head does not need a dense shield to protect it from the sun. It does need a shade, but it also needs a circulation of air, which a loosely woven hat, broad enough in the brim to cover the back of the head and neck, best gives,

In making poultices to use in warm weather use water instead of milk, as there is less danger of it becoming sonr. Crumb the inside of a piece of bread, cover it with cold water, and let it stand fifteen minutes. Then boil till smooth, and just thick enough WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND to run; spread it on old lines of four or five thicknesses.

> Persons exposed to summer heats and ebliged to exercise in the sun should by all proper means endeavor to promote perspiration. Excessive drinking of ice water will "Ah," said the chief, "It is for the sake not do this, though it will probably lower the of these inaccest will that the Great Being

about this healthy reaction against the heat, but water moderately cool and used freely

will do it. We should hardly call a system of rotation of crops where the same one was raised upon the same land for more than two successive years. Would prefer a different crop each year. Hay might be a possible exception to this rule; with a good dressing of fine manure each year, land might remain to grass more than two years.

When a few fowls are kept on the kitchen scraps, they often, if rightly managed, yield larger returns than a large flock but half attended to. There is no disputing the fact that all poultry require careful management to make them pay, and when this is done, nothing on the farm will pay better. It can be tested and proven by any one who thinks differently.

THE HUMAN RACE.

Interesting Figures Compiled by an Indus Irlous German.

A German statistician says: There are at

present 3,064 languages apoken by the in-habitants of our globe, whose religious con-victions are divided between 1,000 different confessions of faith. The number of males is nearly equal to that of the females. The average duration of life is thirty-three years, One fourth of the population of the earth dies before reaching the seventeenth year Of the 1,000 persons one reaches one hundred vears and not more than six that of sixty five years. The entire population of the whom 35,214,000 die every year, 96,480 every day, 4,020 every hour, seventy every minute, and one and a fraction every second; on the other hand, the births amount to 36,792,000 every year, 100,500 every day, 4,200 every hour, seventy every minute, one and a frac-tion every second. Married people live longer than the unmarried, the temperate and in dustrious longer than the gluttons and sidle, born at other seasons. Births and deaths occur more frequently at night than during the daytime. It may finally be added that only one fourth of the male inhabitants of the globe grow up to carry arms and perform military service.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 28, 1889. benefits of the cooperative system at points where it would not pay to build a large factory.

There are inquiring persons who are inclined to change the time of year for the pro-

Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, Chn Bidg, Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.) Dear Sirs :- The Bailey Reflector which yo placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and

Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS, Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

THE FASCINATING MAN.

He is one of the Most Dangerous Peats of Society.

Virtue, unfortunately does not facinate. The veriest soundrel that ever drew breath is apt to be a thousandfold more magnetic than he who, having marked out an ethical low it. All women like instructing manners. e artietic that never loses eight of itself, and he must continually show the appreciation that presents him always in the light of a suppliant on bended knee, and never as one who de mands or expects anything. Nearly all wom n are vain, and the man who would fascinate must begin by flattering woman' vanity. But he must likewise take care that his modus operandi is never discovered or its existence ever suspected. Otherwise he is lost. The courage and independence born of possession unfortunately incite to the reckless expression of absolute truth, and a man who desires to please a woman should never tell the whole truth. Suggest it, play with it, ignore it entirely, but reveal it, never! Men of the world understand this. The Latin races are adopts in the art of iascination Why? Because they are always lovers, or pretended to be lovers, which in the end amounts to the same thing. Emerson ex pressed an unalterable truth when he said "All the world loves the lover." But in or der to be a lover it is not necessary to rush into vulgar protestation of affection. A glance of the eye, a pressure of the hand, the particular curve of the lips in a smile, the hundred trivial courtesion that appeal to feminine sympathies, are embodied in the man who fascinates. And when he has once mastored the secret of feminine inclination and the special qualifications of feminine taste, his way is clearly marked. Be he ugly as Satan, he will not fail in personal magnetism.

A Beautiful Story.

Coleridge relates a story to this effect Alexander, during his march into Africa, came to a people living in huts, who knew neither war nor conquest. Gold being offered to him, he refused, saving that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants,

"Stay with us," said the chief, "as long as it pleaseth thee."

During this interview with the African chief two of his subjects brought a case before him for judgment. The dispute was this:

The one had bought a plece of ground, which after purchase was found to contain certain treasure, for which he found himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive anything, saying that he had sold the ground with what it might be found to contain, ap-parent or concealed. Said the chief, looking at the one, "You

have a son," and to the other, "You have a daughter; let them be married, and the treasure given them as a dowry."
Alexander was assonished.

"And what," said the chief, "would have been the decision in your country?" "We should have dismissed the parties and seized the treasure for the king's use,"

" And does the sun shine in your country Does the rain fall there? Are there any cattle there which feed upon herbs and green grass ?"

"Certainly," said Alexander.
"Ah," said the chief, "It is for the sake for vital temperature below the proper point; permits the season to the pain to fall, and nor will distilled ner fermented liquors bring the grass to sow in your country."

It Should be in every Irish Home.

Mesirs. Callahan & Co.,

Gentlemen-The Ollograph of Mr. Parnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitmal expression of the Irish Leader.

Equal to Oil Painting [in 16 colors] The only correct Likeness of the Irish Leader. Mailed in tubes on receipt of \$1.00. Size, 20x24. Agents Wanted. Address CALLAHAN & CO., 743 Craig Street, Montreal. 49 12

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKIED.

KELLY-O'HANLON-July 9 at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley road, Dublin, William Mo-Eniry Kelly, only son of Stephen Kelly, Dun-dalk, to Mary C., only daughter of the late Thomas O'Hanlon.

Thomas O'Hanion,
KRHOE-Mooney-July 1, at the pro-Cathedral,
Marlborough atreet, Dublin, by the Rev. J.
A. Burke, O.C., uncle to the bridgroem, assisted by the Rev. D. Downing, C.C., Joseph eldest son of Mr. Denis Kehoe, South Richmond atreet, to Rosanus, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Mooney, Great Britian street,

Dublin.

McNamara—Duignan—July 11, at St. Saviour's church, Dominick street, Dublin, by the Rev. D. Cole, Adm., Navan, assisted by the Rev. P. Legrave, C.O., St. Peter's Drogheda, and Rev. E. Gilsenan, cousin to the bride, Peter McNamara, Drogheda, cousin to Katle, third daugther of Hugh Duignan, Bryanshown, Mullingar. town. Mullingar. McDonald - Whyte-July 16, at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley road, Dublin, William Mc-Donald, of Liverpool, to Lizzie, youngest

daughter of the late Peter Whyte, of Dub-PURCELL-RYAN-July 16, at the Church of the

Assumption, Graigue, county Kilkenny, Walter J., eldest son of Edward Purcell, of Publin, to Katie, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Ryan, of Graigue.
Soulie—Fabrell—July 6, at the church of St.

Proter de Chaillot, Paris, Antoine Soulie, to Maggis, eldest daughter of James McDer-mott, of Drumree, Meath, and widow of Matthew Farrell, of Kilsharvan, Drogheda

DIED.

BARRY-July 13, at Ashfield Park, Terenure. Patrick Barry, J. P., aged 76 years. Byrns-At his residence, Breffni road, Bullock, county Dublin, of inflammation of the lungs,

Andrew Byrne, dairyman, aged 73 years.
BRACKEN—July 17, at Ballivor, Bridget, relict of the late John Bracken, aged 73 years. BYRNE-July 18, at Cross Keys, county Meath, at an advanced age. Alice, relict of the late James Byrne, Cultrummer, county Meath. BUTLER-July 15, at Spring Hill, co. Kilkenny, Michael Butler.

BUTLER—July 15, at Spring Hill, co. Kilkenny, Michael Butler.
COYFET—July 12, at 5 Harcourt terrace, Dublin, Anna Maria Coffey, widow of James Charles Coffey, Q.C., late County Court Judge of Londonderry.
CLINCH—At the residence of her nephew, Fownes street, Buildings, Dublin, Julia Clinch.

CONNELL-July 14, at 5 Burnham terrace. Clarence st. Southend-on-Sea, Essex, London,the residence of her son in law, Mr. John Morgan, Surveyor Royal Engineer Department, Mrs. Catherine Connell, at an advanced age. DEVOY-At his residence, Grangenoivin, Athy,

James Devoy. DOBAN-July 16, at 50 Aubry street, Liverpool, May A. Doran, after a long and painful ill-ness, daughter of the late P. C. Doran, Castlemitchell, Athy.
DELANY—At the residence of his parents, Esker,

Ballyfin, Mountrath, Queen's County, after a tedious illness, Patrick Delany.

Donnetty—July 14. at No. 27 York street, Belfast, John, second son of the late Joseph Don-

Doogan-July 17, at his residence, 33 Merchanta' quey, Dublin, Michael Docgan, FITZHENRY-July 18, at his son's residence, 21 Foster terrace, Ballybough road, Dublin, George FitzHenry, late of Ballycorus. FARRELL-July 15, at her son's residence, 4

Upper Eccles lave, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Far-rell, late of Ressmore Lodge, county Kildare, Finegan—July 14, at Cork street Hospital. Dublin, after a short illness, Mrs. Teresa Finegan, wife of John Finegan, and daughter of James O. Waters, of Great Britain street. GINNETY—June 15, at Pelize, British Honduras, Central America, of fever, Mathew, eldest son of the late Mathew Ginnety, Dromfskin, aged 37 years.

HANLON-July 14, at his residence, 26 Hill street, Dublin, Edward Hanlon.

HANNON-July 14, at Kildare, Michael Han-

non, aged 63 years.

Hughes—July 14, at the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin, Millicent Alexandre, daughter of the late John Hughes.

of the late John Linghes.

HAYES—July 17, at Waterloo road, Wexford,
Mr. Matthew Hayes, victualler, of Selskar
atreet, aged 55 years.

KELLY—July 13, Kate, only surviving daughter

KELLY—July 13, Kate, only surviving daughter of Thoms Kelly, Briarfield, Moylough, county Galway, aged 23 years.

KERNAN—July 16, at Blackreck, county Dublin, John George Kernan, aged 51 years.

KEALY—July 18, at his residence, Myshall, co. Carlow, Michael Kealy, aged 64 years.

KAVANAGH—July 13, at Ballylucas, Screen, Mary, wife of Mr. John Kavanagh, aged 36

years.
LECKIN-July 14, at her residence, Whitestown, Mulhuddert, county Dublin, Alice, reliet of the late John Leckin.

MILTORD—June 9, at sea, William Milford, brother of the late Robert Milford, Amiens et., Dublin.
MURPHY-July 12, at her residence, Caledon,

county Tyrone, Elizabeth Murphy, aged 37 years.

MoBride, July 19, at her residence, 37 Marlborough st., Dublin, Mary, wife of Joseph McBride, and youngest daughter of the late John Malone, of Jervis street, aged 23 years, Martin-July 19, at Lienacrieve, Fintona, co. Tyrone, Claudius Marsin, aced 52 years, brother of the Rev. D. Michael Martin, S.J. McCoemack—July 17, at her father's residence, Nass, Rosanus, eldest surviving daughter of

Thomas McCormack, aged 13 years.

MERRICAN—At 5 Royal Canal, Dublin, James Merrigan late Metropolitan Police, aged 68 Years.
MCATAMNEY-July 16 at the Convent of St.

MCATAMNEY—July 16 at the Convent of St.
Louis, Middletown, country Armagh, Sister
Mary Joseph McAtamney.
MEHAN—July 6, at his residence, Thomas,
youngest son of the late Michael Mechan,
Dunleer, co. Louth, aged 28 years.
Mackey—July 19, at her residence, Baltinglass,
Mrs, Mary Mackey, relict of the late Daniel
Mackey

Murphy—July 15, at Victoria place, New Ross, Monica Mary Anne, child of Marsin and Anna

Murphy, aged 1 year.

MoMahon—At her residence, 6 Gray square,
Dublin, Bridget Teresa, wife of John
McMahon. O'OALLAGHAN—July 17, at his residence, Carrickberg, Oarrick-on-Suir, Owen O'Oalagh-

an Esq.

RAWLINS—July 15, at her residence, No. 1

Tivoli parade Kingsbown, Mrs. Eleanor Col-

gan Rawlins, aged 78 years.

REDMOND—July 13, at Corah, Ferns, Mr. Patrick
Redmond, aged 86 years.

SMITH—July 16, at his residence, Athboy, county
Meath, Thomas Smith.

SHARRY—July 14, at his residence, Rathwire, Mr. Patrick Sharry.

Tolan—July 19, at her residence, Curtlough,
Balbrigan, Mary, relict of the late Richard
Tolan, aged 84 years.

What one cannot do, and at the same time pleasantly think of God as seeing him while doing it, he had better not do. He has in his one fact conclusive proof that the act is not right. If it were right, the thought of God would give a no discomfort.

8. CARSLEY.

8. CARSLEY



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity. strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

BROWN-SEQUARD'S ELIXIR

The Rejuverating Remedy Successfully Træd on Several Subjects.

CINCINSATI, O., August 9.—Dr. Robert Longfelow, professor of dermatology in the Colnectionati College of Medicine and Surgery, conducted a series of experiments yesterday with Brown-Sequard's elixir. Tests were made on a dezen subjects. The first two petients were Thomas Alburn, an Englishman, 5 years old. and Fielden Weir, a colored exslave, aged 70. The latter was bent and crippled with rheumatism and Alburn had been lamed by erysipelas. The liquid was injected into the arms and legs. When both subjects returned in the evening they could walk with case. The exhilarating effect on the Englishman was great. He walked a dozen squares and declared all pain and stiffness had left his limbs. Both experiments were pronounced eminently successful. Dr. Brainard, of Cleveland, has also experienced successful results with the elixir in several cases where it was administered unknown to the sub-Dr. Longfellow reports that in all the cases

to whom he administered the fluid yesterday the effects were similar except one. That was in the case of a man 35 years' old, in full health and in no need of a tonic. He experienced slight sickness. He reports further that the old colored man whose rheumatism was so completely cured last night says this

the Aged. The experiments were made upon two inmates, aged 59 and 71 years, The elixir was hypodermically injected twice a week, the patient being ignorant of its nature. The effect has been quite satisfactory and the vitality of the men seems to have improved considerably. Dr. Berger thinks a mixture of opium, cocaine and brandy will have the same effect as the elixir. He will try it on two other inmates and make comparisons.

A MONSTROUS COMBINE

To Corner all the Sugar in the World.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 9.-Reports are in circulation that the Sugar trust has almost completed negotiations with an English-German syndicate to get the sugar markets of the world under one supreme control. The plan contemplates bonding for a short time all the principal plantations of Unba, the Phillipine islands, Java and Mauritius, which would place the main source of the raw supply under the control of the syndicate. The surplus stocks of unrefined beet sugars of Germany and France are to be accumulated in store for shipment to America at the proper time. The supply of raw cane sugar will be curtailed by at least 3.5. All surplus refined beet augar will be shipped to America. This would create a deficiency in Germany, France and England, while the American supply would still be short. It is estimated that the Sugar trust and the Angle-German partners would at least pay 25 per cent. upon a capital of \$100,000,000, which, according to the rumor, will be neces-sary to accomplish the gigantic schems.

BLOWN UP BY NATURAL GAS.

Two Killed and Many Wounded by a Pittsburg, Pa., Explosion.

PITTSBURG, August 9 .- There was a terrific explosion on the south side shortly after 6 o'clock this evening. Booth & Flynn were testing a thirty-inch natural gas main which they had laid for the Monongahela Natural Gas company. Their workmen were testing it before turning on the natural gas. By means of compressed air they ran the pressure up to 75 pounds per square inch, when the dead cap on the end of the pipe blew out. scattering debris in every direction. Several hundred workmen employed in the iron mills were returning home and a number had stopped to watch the experiment. They were struck by the debris and flying missiles as though a bomb had exploded. The pipe was braced with heavy timbers, and these hurled into the crowd with terrific force. The workmen and spectators were thrown down, and one who was killed was hurled against a brick house and his neck broken. A general stampeds ensued, and a scene of the wildest excitement followed. The ories of the injured could be heard several squares.

The following were killed: John Miller, single, aged 23; John O'Connor, single, aged about 25. The following were seriously in jured: John Grenier, married, terribly out and bruised and injured internally, will die; Henry Reich, a boy, skull fractured and in-jured internally, will die; Jenh Braney, in-ternally injured and head out, serious Wm. Green, hadly out and bruised, thought to have received internal injuries; James Hendrick, of St. Louis, both legs broken. Nine ethers were struck by flying debris and cut and bruised, but none of them seriously

try in the matter has created a very bad im-

pression in Berlin, and is unanimously con-demned by the German press.

The approaching marriage of the Kalser's sister to the Crown Prince of Greece vastly increases the difficulty under which Germany rests, as in the event of the Pewers decision to prevent Greece from interfering in the squabble between the Turks and the Oretars the martial alliance will force Germany into the background. The identical notes of Russia and France on the subject both express discontent of Lord Salisbury's Government, while Austria's eyes are turned toward Russia with the expectation of some hostile demenstration from that quarter.

The Vienna Neus Ereis Press declares that

Prof. Swift McNeill, M. P., is writing a Constitutional History of Ireland. The aggregate value of fish land on the Irish

coast during the past year was £298,153. Mr. Parnell's health is broken. His doctors dvise him to spend a year in the south of

It is said that Mr . Arnold Forster has been selected by the Tories to oppose Mr. Sexton, M. P., at the next general election for the re-presentation of West Belfast.

Mr. William O'Brien has donated to the fund for a national memorial to Mr. John Mandeville, who died in Tullamore jail, the \$500 which he obtained from the Cork Constitution last July

Mr. Tener, agent of Lord Clanricarde, while riding to Woodford, at which place a number of tenunts were to be evicted, was fired upon by some unknown person. Mr. Tener escaped in-jury, but his horse was killed.

The election in the north division of Belfast, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Sir William Ewart, Conservative, has resulted in the return of Sir Edward Harland, Conservative.

The Government has abandoned its charge against Canon Doyle and others of holding illegal meetings. The case came up at Arthurs town, on the 6th inst. Twelve witnesses for the Crown refused to be sworn. The Crown will prosecute them for conspiring with the ac-

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M. P. for a division of Cork, who was so brutally assaulted by the police at the Youghal (County Cork) meeting several weeks ago, left nis room for the first time on July 15. Mr. O'Brien is still very weak and suffers much from the headable as a room. nd suffers much from the headaches as a result of the severe clubbing which he received.

Miss Elizabeth W. Hogan, the special cor-respondent of the San Francisco Examiner and San Jose Herald and Limes, is at present in Killarney, Miss Hogan has been all through the country, and has made extensive inquiries into the state of things. She will contribute her views to these journals in a series of ed at 77c in car lots, and we quote 77c to 78c special articles.

merning that he still retains his restored strength, and that his family and friends regard his cure as little short of a miracle.

EXPERIMENTING IN A HOME FOR THE AGED.

KANSAS CITY, August 9.—Doctors L. A.
Berger, and C. W. Adams, have for three wasks been conducting experiments with the last the Home For three partment will also do what they can to attain this desirable object.

Mr. Michael Davitt, speaking at a lecture delivered in the Rotunda Dublin on July 13, by Mr. Henry George, said in reference to the new agrarian movement, that what Mr. Parnell proposed to do was to create a trades' union combination in connection with agriculture for the protection of those who tilled the soil, until there was a final and just settlement of the Irish land question. The programme of the new combination would, he hoped, leave open the question of what the final settlement of the Irish agrarian problem was to be. Any final settlement must be made in a Parliament elected the trish negative. by the Irish people?

A London despatch says: There is talk of Mr. Parnell paying a visit to India. It is cer-tain he will take so long a holiday that he will be absent when parliament reassembles next year. During the present session he has almost deserted the House of Commons. His absence has weakened his hold on his party, in which there are not a few grumblers. Some of William O'Brien's section say an effective leader could have lessened Balfour's success. The fact is Parnell's health is again a source of anxiety to his friends. He is no longer a vege-tarian, but takes a little animal food. He is subject to frequent attacks of cold, which leave him weak and depressed.

AN OFT TOLD TALE OF DARING.

Here is the result of the 230th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery which took place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, July 16th, 1889. Ticket No. 42,758 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in fractional parts of twentieths at \$1.00 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Two went to Herman Fisher, St. Louis, Mo.; one to a correspondent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to Ike Lurie, Chicago, Ill.; one to a depositor Union National Bank, New Orleans, La.; one to Eugene Chretien, Jr., 425 Chartres st., New Orleans, La.; one to Miss Amanda Fisher, 201 Champlaine st., Detroit, Mich.; one to Abraham Weinger, 401 S. Canal st., Chicago, Ill.; one to Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.; one to Manufactures. National Bank, Detroit, Mich.; one to Manufactures. National Bank, Detroit, Mich.; one to Manufacturers' National Bank, Boston, Mass.; one to F. Miles James, Boston, Mass.; one to F. Miles James, Boston, Mass.; one to First Nat. Bank, Cheyenne, Wy. Ter.; one to Bank of Cozad, Cozad, Neb., etc., etc. Ticket No. 58,607 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractional twentieths at \$1.00 each: one to Hugh T. Carlisle, 262 Magazine st, New Orleaus, La.; one to Geo. N. Davenport, Springfield, Ill.; one to Henry Luce, Mint Saloon, Salt Lake City, Utah; one to F. C. Paff, Bellows Falls, Vt.; one to C. H. Briggs, Galion, Ohio; one to H. G. Kerschner, Bethlehem, Pa.; one to a correspondent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.; one to S. Well, Meridian, Miss.; one to Reutscaler & Greashaber, Reading, Pa., etc., etc. Ticket No. 15,166 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractional parts: Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractional parts: five to Max Stadler, 461 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; five to Clark & Anderson, 604 S. 13th st., Omaha, Neb. Any further information can be bad on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La

Life is no lidle dream, but a solemn reality, based on and encompassed by eternity. Find out your work and stand to it; the night cometh when no man can work.

With much delicacy and grace was it remarked of Jane Taylor that "you only knew that the stream of literature had passed over her mind by the fertility it left behind."

Of all charities, mere money-giving is the least; sympathy, kind words, gentle judgements, a friendly pressure of weary hands an encouraging smile, will frequently outweigh a mint

COMMERCIAL:

MORTEKAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Proud.—Receipts during the week were 16,712 bbls, against 21,919 bbls for the week previous There has been a weaker feeling in flour since our last report, with sales of city strong bakers' on local account at \$5.45 to \$6.60, which is a decline of 50 to 10c per bbl on former rates. Sales other of 5c to 10c per bbl on former rates. Sales of spring patents have taken place at \$5.70 to \$5.80, and straight rollers have changed hands all the way from \$4.80 to \$4.85. The weather during the past week has been decidedly more favorable for keeping, being nice and cool. There has been some business on English account and feath account and feath accounts. The Vienna New Errie Press declares that Russia is not likely to use Crete as a pretext for an outbreak because she is not ready for action. But the mement her underground work in the Balkans is completed Crete or any other minor cause will suffice and the mine will be fired. The Pansiavist press harrs upon Lord Saliabury's former denunciation of Russia as a nation of swindlers and bankrupts, and marvel at his neglect to seize the present opportunity to reltarate these sentiments.

Irish Notes.

Prof. Swift McNeill, M. P., is writing a Con-

which makes the market difficult to quote."
Patent winter, \$5,25 to \$5.60; Patent spring,
\$5.70 to \$5.80; Straight roller, \$4.60 to \$4.85;
Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.50; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$4.85;
Cut down Superfine, \$3.55 to \$3.65; City
Strong Bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.70; Strong Bakers,
\$5.25 to \$5.55; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.10 to
\$2.35; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

SA.35; Superine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

OATHEAL, &c.—Receipts 407 bbls during the past week. The market is quiet, but there appears to be a little more steadiness to prices, and we quote in bbls \$3.85 to \$3.90, and granulated \$4 to \$4.15. In bags, granulated \$4, and standard \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled oats, \$4.25;

moullie, \$21 to \$23.

Bhan.—The market is quiet and steady at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton on track. Shorts are steady at \$14.50 to \$16 as to quality.

wheat.—Receipts for week were 46,694 bushels, against 97,239 bushels for week previous. The market during the week has been quiet, foreign advices being easier. Liverpool 1d to 1½ lower, and Ohicago 1c to 1½ down, September opsion in the latter place being quoted at 76 c. In this market prices are quoted at \$1.13 for No. 1 hard manitobs on spot, and \$1.07 to \$1.09 for No. 2. In the absence of any important transactions, however, prices rule more or less nominal, and are very difficult to quota. The sale of a round lot of No. 1 hard was made in Toronto a few days since at \$1.122. was made in Toronto a lew days since at \$1.12;
although it is said that a round lot was offered
here at \$1.07. There can be doubt, however,
that the market has an easier tendency. We
have just been given the sale of three cases of No. 1 hard, which occurred yesterday at \$1.12, which seems to accord with the sales made in Toronto and reported above. The British steam-

Conn.—Receipts during the week were 190,452 bushels, against 228,127 bushels the week previous. A good business is being done in through shipment from Chicago on the basis of 431c to 41½c in bond.

PESS.—Receipts for the past week 25,554 bushels, against 18,760 bushels for the week previous. The market is easier with sales reportafloat per 66 lbs.

OATS.—The market has remained steady under reduced stocks, which have decreased during the past week from 65,811 bushels to during the past week from 65,811 bushels to 38,000 bushels, showing a reduction of 27,811 bushels. As compared with this time last year, stocks here are now 35,198,bushels less. There is a fair enquiry for local consumption, and sales are reported of five cars Upper Canada at 35½c per 32 lbs, 11 cars do at 35c for white and 34½c for mixed. Sales of Lower Canada oats have also transpired at 32½c, 33c and 33½c per 32 lbs. A lot of inferior was sold at 31c. The receipts during the rest week ways. A lot of inferior was sold at 31c. The receipts during the past week were 12,145 busbels against 8,972 bushels for the week previous. Reports of the crop from adjacent districts are

very unfavorable.

Banley.—New samples have been receive which are heavy but stained. The market is quiet. We quote 45c to 55c as to quality.

RYE.—A little business has been done at last

in rye at 50c to 55c per bushel, which affords BUOKWHEAT.—Market is quiet and prices nor-

mal, at 50c per 48 lbs.

Mall.—85c to \$1 per bushel.

Sreps.—Market dull and quiet; timothy seed, \$2.05 to \$2.10 for Canadian. American, \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover, 83c to 9c per lb. Flax seed, \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD &C.—The receipts of pork during the past week were 700 bbls against 605 bbls the week previous. The pork market has shown no material change since our last report, and prices appear to be steady at the lower prices quoted last week. A fair demand has been ex perienced from country and city dealers, and one or two lots of Western mess have been placed for Newfoundland shipment. In lard an easier feeling has set in since our last issue with sales of Western at 8‡c to 8£c in pails. Smoked

sales of Western at 82c to 84c in pails. Smoked meats are about as last quoted.

Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$16.75 to \$17.25; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.00 to \$14.25; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, \$2c to \$3c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, \$4c;83c bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6½c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sugar, &c .- The market for raw sugar is quiet and about as last quoted for both raw and refined. Granulated is 83c and yellows 7c to 8c.

Barbadoes molasses 47c to 473c.
PICKLED FISH.—Sales of 250 bbls of shore PICKLED FISH.—Sales of 250 bbls of shore herring are reported at \$4 to \$4.50 as to size of lot and quality. A few small lots of Cape Breton have sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75. New dry cod is in fair demand at \$4.50 to \$4.75. There is scarcely anything reported in green cod.

Fight Oils.—The market for steam refined seal oil remains steady at 45c. In cod oil there is a very firm feeling in Newfoundland, owing to the poor catch of fish so far. Here we quote Newfoundland cod oil quiet but steady at 37c.

Newfoundland cod oil quiet but steady at 370 to 38c, and other kinds 34c to 36c. Cod liver oil is unchanged at 65c for Newfoundland, and 90c to 95c for Norway.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 2,022 pkgs, against 5,483 pkgs for the week previous. The market is generally very quiet, the principal demand being for local consumption, principal demand deing for local consumption, and even this is reported small by commission houses owing to farmers supplying grocers direct. We have very few sales therefore to mention on spot, although it is said some speculative transactions have occurred in creamery at prices above what can be had for it on this market of the property of the prices. ket at present. Some factories are asking as high as 22c for their late makes, although that figure cannot be realized here at the moment. In Western the market is very quiet, the demand having fallen off for the Lower Ports and Nawforndland or well as for the Lower Ports and Newfoundland as well as for the English mar-ket. There is a good deal of stock held in the city since the demand from England fell off, city since the demand from England fell off, although shippers anticipate a resumption of the demand before long. We quote:—Creamery, 19c to 20½c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 18c; Morrisburg, 16c to 18c; Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, 14c to 15c; Rolls, 13½c to 15c. CHERSE—Receipts during the week were 40,334 boxes, against 45,130 boxes for the week previous. The firmer tone noticed in our last report along with a fractional advance in prices has been supplemented by a further rise of fully of coins.

That bright perfection which speaks of unchangeableness and immortality; a something so excellent that the simple wish to partake of LONDON, August 10.—The note of the London, August 10.—The note of the Greek, and the attitude of the Athens Ministrees.

Orete, and the attitude of the Athens Ministrees.



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE!

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy oure for intemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

The day after a debauch, or any intemperate induspence, a single temperante tudulgence, a single temperante edit mental and physical depression.

It also cares every kind of Fever, Dyspersion, and Torribity of the Liver, when they arise from other causes than intemperance. It is the most powerful and wholesome tonic ever used. Sold by Druggists, - \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal

from 9c to 91c, and at Peterboro 91c was paid for 1,500 boxes. As we go to press there is a disposition on the part of some holders so talk unsposition on the part of some holders to talk the market quieter in sympathy with the less encouraging tone of the New York market. English oables, however, are steady at 44s 6d white and 45s colored. At Brockville to-day 7,000 boxes were offered; 2,000 sold at 85c and 1.600 at 9c. We quote:—

1,600 at 9c.	We quote:—	
Finest colore	d	91s to 91c
" white		3c 00
Medium to fi	ne	8c — 83c
Low orada		71c - 71c
201 5.220		

FRIIITS, &c.

APPLES.-A few Canadian apples have been received and sold at \$3 per btl. Southern and Chicago fruit are selling at \$2 to \$2 25 per bbl. The Chicago market is easier under larger receipts. Advices from the West and New York State and Sec. York State are, so far, not very full, although we infer that the crop will certainly be much shorter than that of last year.

OBANGES. - The market is quiet as usual at this time of year, but sales are reported at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per box.

LEMONS.—There have been sales during the past few days at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box, a few nne Messina selling at \$4.50.

PEARS.—Hudson River pears have sold at \$7 to \$9 per bbl as to quality, and kegs at \$3.50 to \$4.00. Clapp's favorite \$6 to \$7 per bbl and

23.50 for kegs
Pgaches—The supply of peaches has not been large during the week, and Delaware fruit sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per basket, New York carriers \$3.50, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 in crates.

Oalifornia Fruit.—A fair volume of business has transpired since our last report. Bartletts have sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per box as to quality, and Bourre Harry variety sold at \$3.50 per box. Plums are in good supply, and the \$5.30 per box. Plums are in good supply, and theaper, with sales at \$1.25 to \$2 per box. Grapes are selling fairly well at \$2.75 to \$3.25 per half crate of 20 lbs.

CONCORD GEAPES.—Receipts are fair for the season, which is early, and sales of 100 boxes are reported at 90 per lb.

COGANUTS.—The market keeps steady, with business at \$4 to \$4 25.

DRIED APPLES.—There is some enquiry, and

prices are quoted at 4c to 5c.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—The market is steady at the late advance, and we quote 60 to 7c per th in 50 th hoxes.

ONIONS.—Spanish onions are in fair de-nand, with sales reported at \$4 to \$4.50 per crate.

POTATOES.—The market has been well supplied during the week, and sales have taken place at 50c to 60c per bag, which is a decline of 10c to 15c on the week. Notwithstanding the usual cry of rot which is heard every year from complaining farmers, there is an ample supply of good, sound and very large sized potatoes on the market, which are giving consumers good satisfaction at reasonable prices.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the past week were 755 pkgs. The market is very dull, and it is difficult to get over 12½c for round lots, and the highest figure obtainable for single packages of strictly candled stock is 13c. The market is almost depropried by the past conditions. almost demoralized by the poor quality of re ceipts from Western storekeepers, which in some instances show a loss of nine dozen per package. In one lct of 50 cases the loss in candling was five dozen per case on an average.

Brans.—The market is quiet, with a few small sales reported at \$1.90 to \$2.10 as to quality. The demand is very indifferent.

HONEY.—Sales of new extracted honey have been made at 10c to 11c. It was of the quality, but some packages were received in poor con-

dition, owing to rough handling on the part of the railway companies.

Hops.—Very little actual business can be re-

ported, as the wants of brewers are small.
Advices from Picton report the crop of Prince
Edward county looking well. We quote choice
1888 Canada, 18c to 20c, and medium to good, 12c to 16c. Old hops, 6c to 8c. HAY —The market has not shown any parti-

cular change during the week, although some holders appear to be stiffer in their views on holders appear to be stiffer in their views on prices owing to such a large portion of the crop being gathered in very poor condition. Quite a number of fields are still uncut in some sections of the country. Prices for pressed hay are quoted at \$12 00 to \$12.50 for No. 1, and \$10.00 to \$11.00 for No. 2. There is some enquiry for choice hay for Boston.

Ashes.—The market is quiet and quotations range from \$3.65 to \$3.00 for first pots, second being quoted at \$3.30 to \$3.35 per 100 lbs.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending August 3rd, 1889, were as follows:—

Oatble. Sheep, Hogs. Calves.

3221 2015 529 69

Over from last week. 300 300 300 Total for week. 3521 3215 Left on hand. 175 450 Total export for week 3094 1488 previous week 3862 4864 **52**9 69

Receipts of cattle continue large, though prices are scarcely as firm, either in Export or Butcher's stock highest prices for former being from 41c to 41c. The Butcher's market was from 41c to 41c. The Butcher's market was over supplied and trade was generally slow, thought good beeves bought up readily at 4c. Large receipts of sleep for export at 41c. Hogs quiet at 51c for nice lots. We quote the following as being fair values:

Export, 4½c to 4½c; Butchers good, 3½c to 4c; Butcher Med., 3½c to 3½c; Butchers Culls, 4c to 4½c; Sheep, 4c to 4½c; Hogs, 5½ to 5½c; Calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending August 10th, were as follows: -287;

Book & Clarke, of Selins, Kansas; 12 horses to J. P. Clancey; 1 horse to A. Clarke; ex a.s. Assyrian: 12 horses consigned to R. A. Watkins, of Prospect, Ohio; 7 horses to P. Hopley; bx a.s. Oxenholms: one pony consigned to R. M. Pope, of Cookshire. Trade during the week has been year quiet. has been very quiet.

No two things differ more than hurry and desh. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind; des-

TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CODERRE'S INVARTS' STRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

FIRST

IRISH CATHOLIC PILCRIMACE To Ste. Anne de Beaupre,

(For Men only), UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF

The Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. 8ATURDAY, 24th AUG., 1889,

By the Graud Trunk Railway, connecting at Point Levi with stoamer for St. Anne. Train leaves Honaventure Station at 9 p.m., sharp; and returning leaves Point Levi at 4 p.m., Sunday, arriving in Montreal at 10 o'clock same evening. Tickets—Adults, \$2.50; Children, \$1.25. Tickets for sale at the following places:—D. & J. Sadlier & Op., 1669 Notre Dame street; P. Wright, 1323 Notre Dame street; Thomas Lyman, 139 Wellington street; P. & Cutler, 235 William street; Jos. Johnston, 165 Notord street, and in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church Philman Car Berths can also be secured at the Sacristy.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No 1444. DAME MARIE LOUISE BOUTHILLIER, of the City and District of Montreal, Plannist, vs. CYRILLE LAPORTUNE, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been in-

Montreal, 8th August, 1889.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE's PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE-25 cents per

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its frauchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-wholming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. **FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS**

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and centrol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our rignatures attached, in its advertisements



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prises drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

Commissioners.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia na Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 10, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100.000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves

\$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. 3,134 Prizes amounting to......\$1,054,800
Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED. FOR CLUB RATES, or any farther information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by ail Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note. Address Registered Letters con-

taining Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAB is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

PRINT AND PROSPER.

Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE WITNESS Office. The Job department has been recently equipped with all the latest styles in new Type, and we are now prepared to execute every description of fine Printing, such as Bill, Letter and Note Headings, Bank Notes, Drafts, Cheques and Receipts, Business, Invitation, Wedding and Show Cards, Catalogues and Circulars, Law Blanks, Programmes and Factums, Bonds and Insurance Supplies. Factums, Bonds and Insurance Supplies.

Gountry orders promptly attended to,
J. P. Whelan & Co.
Publishers and Printers, 761 Craig street, Montreal. **CARSLEY'S**

COLUMN BARGAIES in carpets and rugs of every de scriptional S. Carsley's.

ATTEND S. CARSLEY's special sale of dress goods and silks and secure some of the great

THE LEADING firm for ladies' and children's waterproofs is S. Careley's, where they keep the largest assortment and give the best cash value.

EARLY CLOSING!

Our stores will close at HALF-PAST FIVE o'clock EVERY EVENING until the last day o'clock EVERY EVERILAR until the last day of August, except on Saturdaya, when we close at ONE o'clock. This object is to allow employes to get home before six, which will be a great boon this bot month, especially to those who have families, and will be listle or, perhape, no loss to the firm.

REQUEST :

Ladies and gentleman are respectfully asked to do their shopping BEFORE 5.30 during this

month, August.

SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE SPECIAL SALE

Special_sale of Dress Goods and Silks at S. CARSLEY.

DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS DRESS GOODS

This special sale is made in order to make room for the new importations.

S. CARSLEY.

SILKS AND SATINS SILKS AND SATINS

At extrordinary low figures during the special alc. Special lines to be cleared out.

8. CARSLEY.

BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS

Ladies are praticularly invited to call and see the great bargains in all kinds of Black Materials during the special sale.

S. CARSLEY.

Royal Wilton and Arminater Carpets Royal Wilton and Axminster
Royal Wilton and Axminster
Royal Wilton and Axminster
Royal Wilton and Axminster Carpeta Oarpets Carpete

Now offering the whole stock of Royal Wilton and Axminster Carpets at \$1.50, per yard, the regular price of these goods being \$2.50. These goods are all of recent importation, and are to be cleared out owing to a want of

S. CARSLEY,

FINE FINE MATS MATS FINE FINE RUGS RUGS MATS MATS FINE RUGS FINE MATS

For richness of design and color there is no Rug or Door Mat manufactured can compare at all favorably with the new Daghestan and Turkestan Door Mats and Hearth Rugs just opened. They are, without doubt, the handsomest goods ever offered in this market.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

REVERSIBLE CARPET SQUARES REVERSIBLE CARPET SQUARES REVERSIBLE CARPET SQUARES REVERSIBLE CARPET SQUARES REVERSIBLE CARPET SQUARES

The finest assortment of Reversible Carpet Squares ever shown. Prices from \$1.95 up ward. Just opened a new line of very hand some Kensington Squares in Union and all wool. Also, a beautiful line of Roys! Art Carpets in sizes from 21x2 yds. to 4x5 yds: Brussels Carpet Squares, at \$1.25; Tapestry Squares at \$1.00.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING ## Important Notice to Bressmakers #

When buying your Spool Cotton, be sure and see the name CLAPPERTON stamped on every Use no other.

It is the best and cheapest. CORTICELLI SEWING SILKS.

It is never too late to learn.

Dressmakers and Tailors who have not used CORTICELLI SEWING SILES are advised to give them a trial, and they will be convinced it has Full weight and length in all makes.

New shades and colors unsurpassed. See New Shades,

EVER READY DRESS STAYS

It is now an acknowledged fact that these Stays are the most salable for their kind ever produced on the market, They are daily asked for.

S. CAPSLEY,

Ladies are jubilant over them.

Dressmakers are advised never to be without

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771 1473, 1775, 1777,

No Dressmaker is without them.

NOTRE DAME STREAT

MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.