

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.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- 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.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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 pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

The Catholic Witness

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XL.—NO. 2. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889. PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

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 a committee of the honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council on the 3rd August, 1889.—

The committee of the Privy Council 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 constitutionality of the acts of the Legislature of the province of Quebec, intituled respectively, "An act to incorporate the Society of Jesus" (50 Vic. chap. 38) and "An act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' estates" (51 Vic. chap. 13).

The Minister of Justice, to whom the said petition was referred, has submitted a report thereon, 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 obsequies 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 substance thereof to the petitioner.

(Signed,) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council,
REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

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 any 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 agitation may now be discovered.—*St. John Globe, Liberal.*

UNHEALTHY IRISH PRISONS.

Political Prisoners Contract Fatal Fevers.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Reports of the unhealthy 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 more excitable critics of Mr. Balfour do not hesitate to charge that the worst pesthouses among the Irish prisons are selected for the incarceration of those convicted of violations of the Crimes Act. The condition of the prison at Falloraugh particularly is referred to as a disgrace 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 MacGee was released from this pesthouse in a pitiable 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 maindeck, suddenly saw something white floating on the water. Moved by impulse he shouted to the helmsman to keep her off. As soon as he was 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 vessel.

On board one of the seamen at once pronounced it ambergris. It was carefully put away in a barrel, 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 in making the finest kinds of perfume and retails for about \$30 an ounce. The mass weighs a hundred pounds and, therefore, would be worth a matter of \$25,000. This sum will be

are immediately interested, and who, perhaps, entertain the doubts which petition refers to, the duty of having the validity of these acts determined by the courts, or of addressing to Your Excellency such arguments as might 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 date when your Excellency signified to the Lieutenant-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 indicated 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 moneys and property being completed, as contemplated by the act "An act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' estates" until the doubts referred to have been set at rest.

(Continued on third page.)

ALIEN FRONTIER LABORERS.

How the Yankee Contract Law Acts on the Vermont Boundary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8.—Amos L. Allen, an immigrant inspector, with headquarters at Newport, Vt., has made a report to the Treasury Department in regard to the operations of the Alien Contract Labor law, 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 are peculiarly situated as to the law, he says. The latter has about twenty miles of road in Vermont, between Highford and Newport, and at one place, Massouville, 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 twelve miles above Island Pond, and terminates 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 hardship.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Treasury department has received numerous complaints of violation of the Alien Contract Labor law along the Mexican border similar to alleged large numbers of Cuban and illegals employed in tobacco factories at Key West.

THE HOLY SACRIFICE.

The Method of Assisting at Mass in Ancient Times.

As a general rule the churches of early days had no seats for the people to sit on, so that position was not deemed in keeping with the gravity becoming the house of God. As the services, however, were much longer than at present, those who, through feebleness of health or other cause, could not stand, were allowed the use of a cushion 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 of our Lord's glorious Resurrection, and to kneel the rest of the week. As kneeling is a sign of abjection, it was the rule to stand during the penitential seasons and on all occasions of mourning. According to St. Jerome, St. Basil the Great, Tertullian, and others, these rules were derived from the Apostles themselves. Whenever any important prayer or lesson was to be read, and the people were kneeling, the priest would stand, by way of showing his respect for the words, "Ecce stamus honesti," that is, "Let us become erect and stand in a becoming manner." During the penitential season the congregation was invited to kneel by saying, "Flectamus genua," and to stand up afterwards by "Levate." The same custom may yet be observed in Lent and on some 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 a 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 cannon, using 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. J. Rolley tried to blow the shot out by putting in powder at the touch hole and firing. The breach was previously sounded with a drift, apparently showing that the gun was empty, save for the shot. A small quantity of rifle powder was put into the breach and the friction tube exploded, 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 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 partitions before it was spent. The report of the gun and the effect produced was out of all keeping with the amount of powder poured into the touch hole, and the cause of the accident is a mystery.

There is nothing which more exasperates an oppressor 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 kindness and a single lovely action and temperance emotions are accidents of temperament, goodness is an achievement of the will quality of the life.—[Lowell.]

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned From all Quarters of the Globe.

Mgr. Out, Bishop of Arundels, sailed for Europe last week.

The late Bishop Ullathorne received into the Catholic Church during his ministry 75 Anglican clergymen.

In Rome there are 30 cardinals, 35 bishops, 1,469 priests, 2,215 nuns, and 3,000 monks, friars, candidates, etc.

Mgr. Fabre has appointed Rev. J. Cabana vicar of St. Lin, and Rev. F. X. Plante vicar of Pointe Claire.

A 24th magazine has just been started by the Trinitarian Order of N. S. M. It is designed to convey religious and secular instruction to their native converts.

Rev. Abbe Deguire, Principal of the Montreal college, has been appointed acting curé of the parish of St. James, during the indisposition of Curé Rousselet.

The Pontifical medals, struck annually for the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, bear this year a representation of the portico and cloister of the Lateran, restored by Leo XIII.

Fifty six colleges in England are aided by the Catholic Church. Of these belong to the Church of England, eight are undenominational, three are Catholic, and two are Wesleyan.

The students 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 of Mr. Henry Labouchere, M. P., editor of Truth.

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

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

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, Pittsburgh.

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 youngest churches 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 received \$5,000, and St. Joseph's and St. Mary's hospitals, St. Paul, Minn., and the House of the Good Shepherd, each \$2,500.

A chapel for German immigrants has been opened in the building to be known as the Leo House, New York. The chapel is named in honor of St. Raphael, the Archangel, and the Rev. John Reuland has charge of it.

The Empress Eugenie has placed a granite slab in the Emperor's chapel at the Church of St. Mary's, Chambes, in which the following inscription is cut: "On the spot rested for many years the remains of Napoleon III, R. I. P."

Cardinal Lavigiero has obtained from His Holiness approval 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 to Alsace in the Montserrat, 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 Nursia (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 aid in the cause, saying: "On the spot rested for many years the remains of Napoleon III, R. I. P."

Cardinal Lavigiero has obtained from His Holiness approval 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 to Alsace in the Montserrat, 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 Nursia (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 aid in the cause, saying: "On the spot rested for many years the remains of Napoleon III, R. I. P."

Cardinal Lavigiero has obtained from His Holiness approval 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 to Alsace in the Montserrat, 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 Nursia (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 aid in the cause, saying: "On the spot rested for many years the remains of Napoleon III, R. I. P."

Cardinal Lavigiero has obtained from His Holiness approval 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 to Alsace in the Montserrat, 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 Nursia (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 aid in the cause, saying: "On the spot rested for many years the remains of Napoleon III, R. I. P."

Cardinal Lavigiero has obtained from His Holiness approval 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 to Alsace in the Montserrat, 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 Nursia (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 aid in the cause, saying: "On the spot rested for many years the remains of Napoleon III, R. I. P."

Cardinal Lavigiero has obtained from His Holiness approval 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 to Alsace in the Montserrat, 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.

FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

It is Tradition That the Body as well as the Soul of Mary is in Heaven.

On the 15th of August the Church celebrates the Feast of the Assumption, some of the early sages 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 Bible is silent on the matter. The Gospels 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 chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, it is the birth of Christ. The other parts of the New Testament give some of the doctrines, but not the history of these early days. Following the inspired words: "Who is the man that shall live and not see death?" It is appointed unto men once to die; the great writers say the death can be taken in its literal sense, and the natural end of all living creatures in this world, and as the punishment of sin. She committed no sin, for she was conceived to be the source 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 creating the first 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 death.

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 she lived for many years with the beloved Apostle St. John at Ephesus, 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 writers we learn that Mary lived the home of the beloved Apostle St. John at Ephesus and returned to Jerusalem. 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 voice of angels singing the praises of their Lord, the Virgin Mother of our Lord laid down, and in 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 within three days after they buried her in the Garden of Gethsemane, 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 seen, which filled the air with the sweetest odor. They closed the tomb, and from that time the Apostles taught that her body 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, 69 or 80 years of age when she died. While we have no notes and the remains of all the Apostles 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 Scripture, but the time will come when the Church will define it; nevertheless, she will be taken up into heaven with a glorious and religious teaching which is the glory of the greatest tenacity. 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 be true in tradition.

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 fifteen days before this day. But most writers think it took place three days before, following the example of her divine 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 followed 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 God.

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 worldly 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 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 reason Mary was praised by her Lord when she was a young child, 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 chastity, and she was thus the mother 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 said, 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 resurrection, 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 borrowed all the diamonds he could get from the congregation and hung them about the ostensorium. This dazzling brilliancy of the jewels, with the altar lights, is said to have produced a very remarkable effect.

Rev. Father Noll, S. J., has resigned as director of the Colonization society of Montreal, and been replaced by Rev. Father Lacasse, O. M. I.

FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

It is Tradition That the Body as well as the Soul of Mary is in Heaven.

On the 15th of August the Church celebrates the Feast of the Assumption, some of the early sages 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 Bible is silent on the matter. The Gospels 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 chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, it is the birth of Christ. The other parts of the New Testament give some of the doctrines, but not the history of these early days. Following the inspired words: "Who is the man that shall live and not see death?" It is appointed unto men once to die; the great writers say the death can be taken in its literal sense, and the natural end of all living creatures in this world, and as the punishment of sin. She committed no sin, for she was conceived to be the source 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 creating the first 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 death.

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 she lived for many years with the beloved Apostle St. John at Ephesus, 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 writers we learn that Mary lived the home of the beloved Apostle St. John at Ephesus and returned to Jerusalem. 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 voice of angels singing the praises of their Lord, the Virgin Mother of our Lord laid down, and in 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 within three days after they buried her in the Garden of Gethsemane, 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 seen, which filled the air with the sweetest odor. They closed the tomb, and from that time the Apostles taught that her body 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, 69 or 80 years of age when she died. While we have no notes and the remains of all the Apostles 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 Scripture, but the time will come when the Church will define it; nevertheless, she will be taken up into heaven with a glorious and religious teaching which is the glory of the greatest tenacity. 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 be true in tradition.

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 fifteen days before this day. But most writers think it took place three days before, following the example of her divine 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 followed 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 God.

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 worldly 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 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 reason Mary was praised by her Lord when she was a young child, 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 chastity, and she was thus the mother 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 said, 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 resurrection, 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 borrowed all the diamonds he could get from the congregation and hung them about the ostensorium. This dazzling brilliancy of the jewels, with the altar lights, is said to have produced a very remarkable effect.

Rev. Father Noll, S. J., has resigned as director of the Colonization society of Montreal, and been replaced by Rev. Father Lacasse, O. M. I.

FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

It is Tradition That the Body as well as the Soul of Mary is in Heaven.

On the 15th of August the Church celebrates the Feast of the Assumption, some of the early sages 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 Bible is silent on the matter. The Gospels 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 chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, it is the birth of Christ. The other parts of the New Testament give some of the doctrines, but not the history of these early days. Following the inspired words: "Who is the man that shall live and not see death?" It is appointed unto men once to die; the great writers say the death can be taken in its literal sense, and the natural end of all living creatures in this world, and as the punishment of sin. She committed no sin, for she was conceived to be the source 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 creating the first 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 death.

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 she lived for many years with the beloved Apostle St. John at Ephesus, 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 writers we learn that Mary lived the home of the beloved Apostle St. John at Ephesus and returned to Jerusalem. 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 voice of angels singing the praises of their Lord, the Virgin Mother of our Lord laid down, and in 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 within three days after they buried her in the Garden of Gethsemane, 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 seen, which filled the air with the sweetest odor. They closed the tomb, and from that time the Apostles taught that her body 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, 69 or 80 years of age when she died. While we have no notes and the remains of all the Apostles 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 Scripture, but the time will come when the Church will define it; nevertheless, she will be taken up into heaven with a glorious and religious teaching which is the glory of the greatest tenacity. 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 be true in tradition.

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 fifteen days before this day. But most writers think it took place three days before, following the example of her divine 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 followed 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 God.

FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

It is Tradition That the Body as well as the Soul of Mary is in Heaven.

On the 15th of August the Church celebrates the Feast of the Assumption, some of the early sages 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 Bible is silent on the matter. The Gospels 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 chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, it is the birth of Christ. The other parts of the New Testament give some of the doctrines, but not the history of these early days. Following the inspired words: "Who is the man that shall live and not see death?" It is appointed unto men once to die; the great writers say the death can be taken in its literal sense, and the natural end of all living creatures in this world, and as the punishment of sin. She committed no sin, for she was conceived to be the source 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 creating the first 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 death.

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 she lived for many years with the beloved Apostle St. John at Ephesus, 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 writers we learn that Mary lived the home of the beloved Apostle St. John at Ephesus and returned to Jerusalem. 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 voice of angels singing the praises of their Lord, the Virgin Mother of our Lord laid down, and in 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 within three days after they buried her in the Garden of Gethsemane, 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 seen, which filled the air with the sweetest odor. They closed the tomb, and from that time the Apostles taught that her body 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, 69 or 80 years of age when she died. While we have no notes and the remains of all the Apostles 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 Scripture, but the time will come when the Church will define it; nevertheless, she will be taken up into heaven with a glorious and religious teaching which is the glory of the greatest tenacity. 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 be true in tradition.

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 fifteen days before this day. But most writers think it took place three days before, following the example of her divine 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 followed 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 God.

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 worldly 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 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 reason Mary was praised by her Lord when she was a young child, 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

DIGNITY OF LABOR

Views of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

A 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 Commonwealth, we gladly make room for in our columns this week.

LABOR REMOVED BY CHRIST'S EXAMPLE.

The Redeemer of mankind has never conferred a greater temporal blessing on the human race than by ennobling and sanctifying labor and by rescuing it from the stigma of degradation that had been branded upon it.

WHAT THE LABORER IS ENTITLED TO.

That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" is the teaching of Christ as well as the dictate of reason itself.

THE PLEASURE OF MAKING OTHERS 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.

HOW LABOR IS HONORED IN THIS COUNTRY.

As an evidence of the esteem in which the thrifty son of toil is held among us, we see from daily observation that the humblest avocations of life are no bar whatever to the highest preferment in the Commonwealth.

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION.

Labor has its sacred rights as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize.

OPPRESSORS OF THE LABORING CLASS.

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

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Another potent reason for encouraging labor unions suggests itself. Secret societies, lurking in dark places and plotting the overthrow of existing governments, have been the bane of Continental Europe.

light of public scrutiny the constitution and laws of the associations and the deliberations of the members; it inspires them with a sense of their responsibility as citizens, and with a laudable desire of meriting the approval of their fellow citizens.

THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS.

God forbid that the prerogatives which we are maintaining for the working classes should be construed as implying the slightest invasion of the rights and autonomy of employers.

WHAT THE LABORER IS ENTITLED TO.

That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" is the teaching of Christ as well as the dictate of reason itself.

THE PLEASURE OF MAKING OTHERS 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.

HOW LABOR IS HONORED IN THIS COUNTRY.

As an evidence of the esteem in which the thrifty son of toil is held among us, we see from daily observation that the humblest avocations of life are no bar whatever to the highest preferment in the Commonwealth.

IMPORTANCE OF ORGANIZATION.

Labor has its sacred rights as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize.

OPPRESSORS OF THE LABORING CLASS.

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

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Another potent reason for encouraging labor unions suggests itself. Secret societies, lurking in dark places and plotting the overthrow of existing governments, have been the bane of Continental Europe.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence, beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground.

KNOW HIS TIME HAD COME.

The Strange Presentation of an Irish Soldier Came to Pass.

In the autumn of '62 Gen. McClellan was relieved from active duty in the Army of the Potomac and Gen. Burnside assumed command.

THE LATEST SOCIAL SHAM.

"I met what I think is a new departure in social shams," said a claim agent who works a large European collection field, the other day.

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.

FEARFUL INCREASE OF CRIME.

Every reflecting reader of the daily press will not fail to recognize the fact that crime is increasing rapidly in every town, city and village throughout the whole land.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNESOTA 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 counties raise millions of bushels of grain yearly.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE DISCALCED CARMELITES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In July, 1890, the Discalced Carmelite Nuns will celebrate their arrival in the United States, forty years having come to July 1790, from Antwerp in Flanders to Maryland.

THE MINISTER'S STORY.

Rev. H. M. Eaton, writing to the Machias Republican, relates an incident that occurred in the early days of Maine Methodism, which illustrates how easy it is for a man to imagine that his own inclination is a manifestation of the divine will.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 29 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NIKOROVICH, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

himself. They had all prayed over the matter 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.

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 Suspect Burke. The tenor of the conversation has not been learned.

Burke was photographed this afternoon and was subsequently talked to by State Attorney Longenecker and Chief of Police Hubbard.

CHICAGO, August 6.—It has leaked out that Burke was subjected to vigorous interrogations by the officers last night in the hope that a confession or damaging admissions might be forthcoming.

Burke was taken to the prison at the Harrison street station, where he is confined, especially devoted to the purpose of forcible extraction.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Every indication now points to an early breaking down of Martin Burke, and a confession is looked for from him within two or three days.

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 State Attorney and Chief of Police Hubbard are sure this will lead Burke to "squeal."

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A letter from his mother in Ireland was handed to Martin Burke to-day. He read it and went like a child.

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR - AND - AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION, 1889, TORONTO, SEPT. 9th to 21st. Increased Prizes, Greater Attractions and a Grand Display than ever before.

News of the Week.

CANADIAN

Urquhart, the Salt Coats embezzler, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. It is scarcely probable that Burke, the Chicago suspect, made a confession to Chief McRae, of Winnipeg, as reported in the Chicago papers. Two Indians, Joe Margals and Peter Stone, were killed Thursday night by lightning at Broken Head, Manitoba, in their tents. Sydney Homer, a noted Indiana state legislator, was arrested in Toronto on 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 behalf of a holder of bonds to the extent of \$150,000, payments on which were due August 4 and had not been met. Charles Jollette, of Gathesau Point, fell on a circular saw in Hillman's mill, Ottawa, Thursday last. His left arm was severely cut, and he was thrown twenty feet into the mill lofts. His escape from death is miraculous. John Southworth, the last of the gang of thieves who have been robbing all over the city for two months past, was captured in Toronto. All his companions, four in number, were arrested in Buffalo Monday night, but Southworth escaped and returned to Toronto. 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 intention of the council to memorialize 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 seizures of smuggled whiskey, tobacco and cigars in the vicinity of Hemmingford and Leocle. The seizures aggregate about \$4,000. A large quantity of similar goods are being smuggled there. Illicit traffic is carried on in quite a big way on account of the proximity of the border. Mr. Gos. Barolay of Toronto was on his way from Clarence Creek 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. Barolay's left arm and the robbers sprang upon him and rifled his pockets, taking \$80, his watch and a diamond pin. Mr. Barolay 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 Profs. MacVicar and Sorling, of the Equal Rights association. It is the intention of the association to have printed 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 foolscap. QUEBEC, August 7.—Joseph Lessard, a farmer of St. Leon, while in a fit of temporary insanity, threw himself into a well on Monday 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 bodies containing six fishermen belonging to the Lunenburg schooner C. A. Chisholm. They had lost their vessel and were in such a condition they had to be hoisted on board the Lillian. Their names are Edw. Swann, Jas. Eneault, Matthew Kiddy, Willis Richardson, Nelson Sawyer and Lawrence Fogarty. QUEBEC, August 5.—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 alert, and about one-third of the cargo has been located and seized near Nicolet by Inspectors Sexton and Bourget. The remainder will probably be unearthed shortly. TORONTO, August 8.—Inspector Stark has received a letter from C. Grant, 1625 Notre Dame street, Montreal, stating that a Mrs. Foster 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. Stewart'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 on 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 given. HESLER, Ont., August 8.—While some alterations were being made in connection with the gas house of the R. Forbes company's woolen 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. Hueltner, machinist, were seriously burned about the head and arms. The gentleman'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 duel took place near Coltonport, Ayoval's parish, yesterday morning, between Charles Dumont, and his father-in-law, Henry Dumont, 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 Harbor. Relations do not know what to think of the story. They have not heard from her for some time. KEARNEY, Neb., August 6.—The petrified arm of a pre-historic giant was unearthed recently 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 examine the remainder of the giant's body.

of a car and leaning outward was struck by the telegraph pole near Gloversville to-day and instantly killed. A young German barber at Oranston's Hotel, Newburg, N. Y., has fallen heir to \$600,000. At a little town of Deloit, Iowa, Sunday, every business house but one was burned. Two 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 shot and killed his stepfather John M. Gunn, a teamster, because McGunn had ordered him out of the house. The murderer escaped. LINCOLN, Mo., August 7.—J. S. Howell the murderer of Mrs. Hall and her three children was sentenced yesterday to be hanged Nov. 15. CITY OF MEXICO, August 7.—The prisoners confined at San Juan Ulloa revolted to-day. The troops shot twenty, quelling the uprising. LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 7.—At the Court house Monday, the old feud between the Turners and Sowers-Howard faction was revived by several of the Howards demanding 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 divorce which she says is fraudulent, will be reviewed and all connected with the case will have to appear in court and explain their connection with what she alleges is a conspiracy. BUFFALO, August 7.—L. B. Crocker's steam yacht took fire to-day from an explosion of naphtha. Three of Mr. Crocker'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 8.—Wednesday Chase, O'Neil, aged 13, while crossing under a trestle 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 jail. A guard prevents 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 dropped. WILMINGTON, Del., August 8.—General Henry Dupont, since 1850, head of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing firm of E. I. Dupont, Demarest & Co., died this morning. His wealth is estimated at \$15,000,000. PINE BLUFF, Ark., August 8.—About midnight Tuesday John Wilson, a member of the colored Oddfellows' lodge, shot George Johnston, Les Ray and Alexander Thomas, 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 Kuo Ka Ken, by the recent heavy rains. CHICAGO, August 8.—It is reported that there are nearly 175 cases of typhoid fever here in eleven blocks on Cottage Grove avenue, caused by the pollution of the city's water supply by sewage carried into the lake 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 \$228,000, was arrested here to-day on complaint of Mr. Blaisdell. It is known that upwards of 112 forged notes are afloat. Collom has his life insured for \$115,000. BANGOR, Me., August 8.—At Brownville 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 he 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 recover. CANDOZ, 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 fleeing his friends of as much more. He is supposed to have gone to British Columbia. VINTON, Ia., August 8.—An examination of County Treasurer Steadman's books shows a shortage of \$11,503. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 8.—The Wisconsin 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 Abbeville 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 Fort-second 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 bail, in default of which he was looked 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 over 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 Council, giving them eight out of thirty-six members. BOSTON, August 6.—A staging, on which were four men engaged on 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 severely injured. EUROPEAN. LONDON, August 8.—The Queen reviewed the German seamen from the vessels forming the Emperor's escort in the grounds of Osborne house to-day. Fifteen hundred men were in line. They were commanded by the Emperor, who was dressed in the uniform of an admiral. Government did not intend to follow up the success of General Grenfell by occupying Dongola and Barber. The policy of defending Egypt's present frontiers would be continued. ST. PETERSBURG, August 7.—The marriage of the Princess Militta, daughter of Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, to the Grand Duke Peter, nephew of the Czar, was solemnized 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 Angouleme. The court also increased the amount of M. De Roulede's fine by 625 francs. PARIS, August 7.—Extensive forgeries of 1,000 franc 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 Bonnaire 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 employe 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. One has since died. ST. PETERSBURG, August 6.—Eighty Nihilists have been arrested at Khar'koff. The police are raiding the houses of members of a new Socialist society at Odessa. Many members have been arrested. The society is largely composed of Jews. The Japan Gazette reports a terrible riot between two factions of Chinese coolies at Sang Kong, Siam. 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 demons. Several dug spears into the wounded men and held their bodies aloft, yelling hideously. The Siamese troops charged the rioters, and, after bayonetting a number, quelled the disturbances, capturing 900, who were afterwards released with a light fine. FOUNDERED ON BELLE ISLE. The Dominion Line Steamship Montreal a 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 instant. 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 alive. Captain Bentley, of the Assyrian, reports tonight to be very numerous around Belle Isle and the eastern entrance to the Straits. 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 over on her starboard beam end and only a small portion 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, on the island of Belle Isle awaiting help. He went on board the Assyrian, bringing with him about six gentlemen as passengers for this city. He said that on Sunday, 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 surrounding fog signals. The icebergs were numerous and compelled him to change his course, to stop or reverse in order to prevent a catastrophe, and thus her exact position on the coast 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 hoisted out in the best of order possible, and all hands were saved. Captain Wall returned from the Assyrian to the island of Belle Isle. 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 shared the same fate as the Montreal. The Dominion line steamer Vancouver, which left this port this morning, has instructions to stop at Belle Isle and take the wrecked seamen and passengers to England. The Vancouver will be there by to-morrow noon. 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. E. Shannon, Toronto; Mr. and Madame Gaugue, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Lawton and two infants, Ridgeway, Ont.; Deaconess Heeslein, Montreal; Samuel Planty, Guelph. There were no steerage passengers, but the following are the names of the men in charge of the cattle: J. Gragory, J. Hyland, E. Haggis, H. Muller, F. Jones, W. Ashley, A. Willshire, C. Cooper, H. Nicholas, O. Murphy, 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 shippers on the ill-fated steamship: Mr. Glasgow, of Montreal, 100 cattle; Mr. Craig, of Kingston, 20 cattle; Mr. Deierme, of Montreal, 200 sheep and 20 cattle; Mr. Elliott, of Ottawa, 36 cattle; Mr. Rogers, of

Toronto, 36 cattle; Mr. Acor, of Montreal, 114 sheep; Mr. Crawford, of Toronto, 88 cattle and 150 sheep. THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION. Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region of Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, con- gregational society. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn. RADICALS RAGING. The Alleged Queen's Promise a Baseless Deceit—The Royal Grants Obtained by a Trick. LONDON, August 7.—All the time that the question 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 grandchild. In this way the Radicals who opposed the grants, for the reason that there was nothing to indicate that there were to be final, were talked down, and the positive assertion that such a promise had been given by the Queen put the Opposition in the light of splitting hairs. 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 understanding with Her Majesty exists. This is the information which Lord Salisbury gave the Lords in his speech last night. 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 statement that the Queen had given such a promise reiterated with so much vigor by members staying very near the ministers had induced many votes is undoubted. The names of a large number of members are given to-day who insisted upon a final 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 Liberal 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 disclosure is widening of the breach between the Radicals and the Conservatives. The former have felt keenly the desertion of Gladstone and voted for the grants, but the excitement prevailing in the lobby last night intensified the feeling, and some very bitter reproaches were exchanged. The result of all this was that when the Irish estimates came up, the Irishmen found themselves deserted by their former allies, every Radical having withdrawn assent as the estimates were presented. The Radicals declare 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 wealthiest citizens of Minneapolis, yesterday discovered that forgeries to the amount of \$276,000 had been committed in his name. The forger is J. Frank Collom, of the law firm of Collum & Rockwood, of this city, and he is about twenty-five years of age. His father is wealthy and prominent. Blaisdell had befriended Collom in business, going so far as to endorse him 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 crime, the latter confessing in the presence of several witnesses. The forger's friends at once took steps to hush the matter up, but unsuccessfully. Collom 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 guards the court. The Procureur-General, in a speech accused Boulanger of attempting, while in Tunis, to play the role of viceroys, of associating 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 participate in disloyal plots." Upon the conclusion of the Procureur-General's address the Right will question the competence of the High Court to try the defendant. Leaving Ireland at the Rate of Eighty Thousand a Year. The following authentic figures prove the unhappy condition of Ireland better than mere 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 60,000 people, over 15 and not over 35 years of age, are taken back on Ireland 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 decrepit. 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 yoke of oppression and have started to seek better fortunes across the sea. It is no wonder, says the Canadian Freeman, that Ireland is becoming impoverished. It is losing that which is wealth in her possession, and when wanting makes a country so pitifully poor. It is losing the flower

of its sturdy population, and it is sorely bereaved. A State may feel poor when crops have failed; when storms have swept over it and destroyed much property. But it is sorely bereaved when 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 indeed. 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 do 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 strong. But when so many people leave Ireland every year it is evident their lot has become 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 million people. But if it is to lose by emigration about 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 his own story of the testimony offered, taking up thread by thread, brushing aside the unimportant, emphasizing the important details, and bringing the critical points into glaring light. The prisoner listened to every word of it, trembling with nervous excitement, occasionally weeping when the judge demolished 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 believe, 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 sifted the expert testimony, and said the defence did not attempt to deny there was arsenic 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 Madeline Smith was tried for poisoning her husband. Mrs. Maybrick, like Mrs. Smith, was a young lady of some social consequence, and lived in Glasgow. As a mere girl her affections were won by a meretricious fellow who proved unworthy of her affections. The perception of this and the personal treatment of her caused a revulsion of feeling. The allegation against her was she inveigled him into her house and poisoned 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 howling was incessant and there were frequent cries of "shame!" The 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. LIVERPOOL, August 8.—Mrs. Maybrick has broken down under the great strain to which she has been subjected and is said to be 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 barristers and sollicitors 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 trial. 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. Show 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 man. She has flourished in spite of persecution, fire and sword, imprisonment and death. She has taught the denial of the appetites, the abjuration of pride, the realities of the world to come, in opposition to the seductions of the present sense. She has had attacks from enemies without, and more grievous blows from children within, yet she stands undimmed when the world is arrayed 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 footsteps are everywhere; 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 something more than human in her—a power which rises above the forces of nature, a life which can only find its explanation in the divine intervention. 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. STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAISING. Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty of government land. Cheap railroad land. Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and churches. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

AN ENJOYABLE DAY. The Catholic Young Men's Society Have a Pleasant Outing. For the twenty-fifth time the Catholic Young Men's society held its annual excursion 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 arranged 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 M'Casey, Agnes Bellair, Messrs. J. O'Shea, E. O'Shea, J. B. Aitmas, and W. Smith. Mr. J. L. Katto and Miss Clarke acted as accompanists on the piano. Home was reached about 9.30 p.m., all having thoroughly enjoyed the excursion, and the various committees which had the getting up of the affair are to be congratulated on the success of the undertaking. The invited guests included representatives of the following societies: St. Ann's Young Men, St. Anthony's Young Men, St. Ann's Temperance, St. Gabriel's Temperance. POISONED BY RELATIVES. A Plasterer's Dinner pail dined with Arsenic. TORONTO, August 7.—James W. Hicks, of the firm of Hicks & White, plasterers, died this morning 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-pail 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 Hicks' last words. He died shortly after eight o'clock this morning. Among the rumors that were current regarding his death was one that some parties had threatened to "fix" Hicks because he was a non-union man. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that large quantities of arsenic had been found in the dead man's stomach. A small package of "Rough on Stone" was found in the possession of his nephew, Arthur Hicks. The nephew and Charles Cole were placed under arrest. It is also thought that the sister of the deceased supplied the plaster with the poison. She is married to Hicks' 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 poisoning. She will be arrested to-morrow. We are most inclined to love when we have nothing to fear, and the encouragement we please ourselves, will not be long without preference 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 without importance and without regard.—Dr. Johnson. A wise man ought to hope for the best, be prepared for the worst, and bear with equanimity whatever may happen.

FATHER KÖNIG'S NERVETONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Insobriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness. This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, driving all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no after-effects. It is the most reliable remedy for all nervous diseases, and is sent free to any address, and a doctor's certificate can also be obtained on the receipt of a charge from \$1.00. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of St. Mary's, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by Dr. J. H. Green & Sons, Atlanta, Ga. KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00. DROPSY TREATED FREE. Sufferers cured with this medicine. Have cured many thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all ailments are removed. Send for FREE BOOK of testimonials of cured cases, and a list of all ailments cured. FREE TRIAL furnished FREE by mail, order trial, send no money. DR. H. L. GREEN & SONS, ATLANTA, GA. ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM, ST. LEON, QUE. This celebrated 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 entire year under the immediate management of one of Montreal's leading professional courts. Special facilities will be waiting for guests of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion. \$5 to \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. 50 Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1 00

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1899

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, St. Eusebius. THURSDAY, Aug. 15, The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

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.

Rome and the Pope.

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.

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.

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 now in possession of some of the best productions of Raphael and other artists.

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.

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.

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 Jesuits' incorporation and Jesuits' estates acts, and inasmuch as Mr. Graham had a cheque for five thousand dollars which he was willing to sacrifice to advertise himself and the "Star," the Governor should refer these doubts of the persons unnamed to the Supreme Court for an opinion.

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, on the reply of His Excellency the Governor-General to the self-styled equal rights association, which is headed "Treachery persisted in," it says:

English Speaking Students.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—President Carnot to-day received a delegation of American and English students who are attending different institutions here. In his address to the students he referred in complimentary terms to the head of the great American republic and the Queen of England. Referring to their spokesman'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.

declared it was not the organ of his party. As a proof of the sincerity of the Conservatives the Esquire, a respectable Canadian journal, was duly started. Now unless the Liberals desire to shoulder the responsibility of the course of the Globe since it made its famous somewhat of 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 bigotry, violence and vituperation.

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.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, of Victoria, Australia, 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 says:

"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. Before the opening of the 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 the 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 arbitrary arrests and political prisoners. Before the Australian 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 old 'mother country' system. As respects 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 pang of indignation, and mental service degradation; when these inflictions, which can be made indifferent to the rough and the burly, are imposed upon political prisoners, a manifest injustice is done. Civilized mankind have agreed to treat prisoners whose offences is not against the moral but the municipal law as a separate and special class. I know no exception to this humane practice except Russia—if Russia, when it is half-barbarian, 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 Cobden 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 penitentiary, permitted us liberties which no one claims for political prisoners at present. It is not asked that they should hold virtual levees, or give daily entertainments to their friends, but that they should not have a sentence of detention turned into physical and moral torture.

The Workers Win.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Reports from the Connellsville 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 work immediately provided the operators will sign their sole, 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 & Laughlin have banked one furnace. The Cambria furnace at Johnstown is running very short. The Scottsdale furnaces are banked and Wheeling, Va., furnaces are reported banking. Pittsburg iron firms having ovens, some of which have been lying idle for years, are discharging them preparatory to making their own coke. There is a large and sudden advance 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 production.

English Speaking Students.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—President Carnot to-day received a delegation of American and English students who are attending different institutions here. In his address to the students he referred in complimentary terms to the head of the great American republic and the Queen of England. Referring to their spokesman'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.

councils of those who would fill your mind with the poison of hatred and distrust and lead your energies to the noble work of drawing closer the ties of friendship which bind other nations to your own. Above all assure your own people that this is and will be the policy of France and cannot fail to aid in the 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 obstinacy in thus exposing yourself to an infamous death!"

The good Father, divining the real object of his apparent sympathy, answered as if he were somewhat afraid of death, saying: "As if I depended on me to die or not to die! I can't help it; I have been declared guilty of high treason, and it is for that crime that I am sentenced to death."

"Treason?" replied the minister, "it is not for that. Believe me, if you abjure Popish 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 honors."

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

"I ask nothing better," he replied. "Now, all listen attentively," said the father to the minister who wanted to say: "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 so?"

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

The Catholics, who were hidden among the people, were praying; their hearts were wrung 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 priest, "it is solely on account of my religion."

"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 die. 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 to the ladder. Before proceeding with his task the executioner excused himself to the father, who immediately embraced him.

It was probably at the time when his hands were being tied that Father Ogilvie cast his beads in the midst of the assembled crowd. A touching episode is connected with this incident. The rosary, in falling, struck on the breast a stranger who happened to be there. He was the Baron John of Ekezdorf, a young Calvinist nobleman, a native of Hungary, who was travelling in Scotland.

Later on he occupied several honorable positions, became the Governor of Treves and an intimate friend of Archduke Leopold, brother of Ferdinand III. In his old age he related to Father Boleslas Balbunas, 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 Catholics he threw them his beads from the scaffold just as he was mounting the ladder. That rosary 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 anxious to secure 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 either light or new to me, from that moment I did not have an instant's rest. That rosary 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 rosary fall on me rather than on some one else?' This thought pursued me incessantly during several years, and at last I hearkened to the voice of conscience, urging me to seek instruction and then abjure Calvinism. I attribute my conversion to the touch of that rosary, which I would not give for anything in the world if I owned it, and which I would purchase at any price if I knew where I could find it."—Translated for the Catholic Review from Le Manitoba.

IN THE POPE'S LIBRARY.

One of the most 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 contain 23,850 manuscripts in all at the present time, a large proportion of which are Oriental and Greek—it is not very ancient. It particularly dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the

most important collections were embodied in it. There had been, indeed, an earlier nucleus transported from the Lateran by Pope Nicholas V., in 1447, but it was the additions which were made in and about the year 1600 that raised the Vatican to its place among the great libraries of the world.

The visitor, on first entering the Vatican, will probably be most struck with its extreme unlikelihood to any other library he has before seen. He finds himself in a brightly, not to say gaudily, painted room, on the floor of which, dotted at intervals, are brightly painted oblongs. It is in these oblongs—safe, commodious, dry receptacles—that the great mass of manuscripts which form the glory of the library are stored. Every here and there among the oblongs are various works 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 hitherto 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. Looked at merely as a piece of writing, the manuscript is certainly singularly by fine, the letters are clear, distinct, and well formed, 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 palimpsest 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 ancient underlying writing has been recovered. It is hardly possible to believe that the clear, well-defined letters before you have been covered up by other writing for, perhaps, a thousand years.

The great hall which forms the main building of the library 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 jubilee. 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 a series of jeweled ornaments brought from 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 Cimabue downward, arranged chronologically; opposite 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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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 callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

we had better take them home. After this he made a remark.

"One of my sailors told me that an Indian had assured me that he would kill us all if we attempted to take them to the Sika. Nothing of importance occurred since the message down. We put into Claydon Sound to land some Indians at Ahousat. While lying there on Wednesday morning we saw the Champlain steaming north. We arrived at Victoria all well. Hawkins went ashore without saying a word."

WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

The other affidavits merely in corroboration of the above. The Black Diamond will now go into dock to be refitted for next season. Her owner intends to wait till the 10th, when the war ships return. He will then make a claim through Admiral Hennessy and the Imperial Government for compensation and protection in future. The ship's articles of sailing say:—"From Victoria to the North Pacific coast and Behring sea on hunting and fishing voyage."

Secretary Windom's Orders.—Numerous Conference at Bar Harbor.

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 his interview in Portland, and the question would be amicably settled "without considering the matter of Behring sea being closed or not," is an expression of the State Department, although the senator is speaking for anyone save himself. It is stated that the question of the seizure of the Black Diamond will soon become a question of the State Department to take up.

BAR HARBOR, Me., August 10.—Among the callers at Stanwood, Secretary Blaine's beautiful cottage, yesterday, was one whose name 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 State. It is surmised that this conversation related to the attitude of the United States in claiming jurisdiction over the Behring sea, and also to the Russian Government, which has sold Alaska to the United States. In regard to the claim, the statement has already been published as a probability that Russia will be willing to aid the United States in enforcing its claim. Nothing positive could, however, be learned either from the Secretary of State or from Walker Blaine as to the nature of the conference with Baron Rosen.

What Spain's Ambassador Thinks of the Behring Sea Affair.—What Uncle Sam Thought.

NARBAQANSET PIER, R.I., August 12.—Don Emilio de Muruga, minister of Spain to this country, returned to the Pier yesterday from a short visit to New York. He was interviewed this morning concerning the Behring sea controversy. He said: "I have not kept myself well informed upon this controversy, as I considered it all along to be a matter of the United States and England. I do not think that the United States will be able to sustain the maritime closure of the sea, as, according to the international law, a nation's water boundary extends only three miles from the coast, and a country has only jurisdiction over these three miles. Because the seas stretch beyond these three miles it is absurd to think that they should have jurisdiction over these animals. The question, theoretically, is a very important one, but 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."

RUSSIA'S "CONTROL" OF BEHRING SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 12.—Congressman Felton has written an article on the question of the rights and title of the United States in Behring sea. Mr. Felton was a member of the conference committee between the Senate and House in the Behring sea controversy, which passed the bill mandating of the laws regulating the seal fisheries in Behring sea. The writer first cites the well known facts on which Russia's title to Behring sea was based, and gives the history of Russia's control of Behring sea up to the date of cession of the same to the United States in 1868. Russia ceded to the United States that part of Behring sea east of a given line running nearly northeast and southwest through this sea, and retained the title and control over that part of Behring sea lying west 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 this end her navy patrolled it, and in pursuance of her laws has taken, confiscated and burned marauding vessels. She has since pursued, and is now pursuing, the same policy in her part of Behring sea.

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes 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 treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian 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 to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has never 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 could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes 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 treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian 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 to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has never 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 could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes 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 treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian 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 to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has never 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 could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes 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 treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian 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 to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has never 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 could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes 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 treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian 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 to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has never 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 could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes 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 treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian 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 to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has never 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 could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes 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 treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian 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 to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has never 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 could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes 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 treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian 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 to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has never 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 could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes 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 treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian islands, or to any region

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.

Why it was, however, that he called his column "Ephemera" I never could make out, for the subjects that his short paragraphs had

Is 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

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

There is no class of persons who so fully realize the importance of the Catholic press as our revered clergy. Have they ever considered that it has some claim on their co-operation?

I trust I shall be pardoned for offering suggestions in a quarter whence it would be more proper to receive them; but apart from my natural laziness and my objection to labor

The Governor General's answer to professor Cavén and the other petitioners should be accepted by them as the coup-de-grace to the recent anti-Catholic agitation in this country

De mortuis nil 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, there is no recourse against the slander of a deceased relative's memory.

all beings. Now the ghost of the defunct agitation has returned "to revisit past scenes of de-herium and stakes complainingly that His Excellency actually gave the reasons of his decision.

The calmest and most dignified and moderate in the language he used, and certainly the ablest among Anti-Catholic agitators was their leader Professor Cavén of Toronto.

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.

Identified as the Lessee of the Fatal Carlson Cottage by Both the Carlsons - The Names of the Members of Camp No. 78 Made Public - Many Cian-na-Gael Politicians.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Martin Burke the Cronin suspect, was today identified by Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, the owners of the cottage in which Dr. Cronin was murdered, as the man who rented it from them, giving the name "Frank Williams."

Hayes is a saloonkeeper who has a "pull," and it is a matter of doubt whether the administration dare cut him off, no matter what his affiliations may be.

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.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 8.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America convened here today.

JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

The Petition for a Reference to the Supreme Court Answered by Government.

(Continued from first page.) The petitioner has, furthermore, the opportunity of calling on the Attorney-General of this province to take legal proceedings, in accordance with the law of his own province,

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 legally incorporated or recognized."

"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 affidavit to the satisfaction of the court or judge, and the writ of authorization of the court or judge."

These articles seem to afford ample means of testing the validity of the act of incorporation of Quebec in the province of Quebec is undoubtedly acting as a corporation, as 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 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 interest in the questions raised should think it proper to interfere, or should think the doubts which the petitioner refers to be sufficiently grave and well founded to justify legal proceedings being taken, it is difficult to see on what grounds your Excellency should be called on to compel litigation, on the result of which no right of the Dominion of Canada would depend, and which could not even be serviceable as affording a guide to any action on the part of your Excellency's Government.

As to this the following considerations are respectfully submitted: The provision which confers that power on your Excellency was undoubtedly intended to enable the Governor-General to obtain an opinion from the 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.

compulsion of the proceeding by which the Government in sending the question to the court had actually acted as a plaintiff, in calling them to the bar of the tribunal, the Supreme Court would, to that extent, be turned into a court of first instance instead of being what Parliament declared it should be, a court of appeal.

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 of a petition, 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.

The enactments contained in the Statutes of the Province of Quebec, in relation to which the petitioner refers, exist in England in relation to the Privy Council and enables Her Majesty's Government to ask the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to certify an opinion to Her Majesty on questions of law which may be referred to that committee by Her Majesty. In no case, that the undersigned 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.

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 of great public importance, or to obtain an adjudication upon private rights, but solely to obtain advice of administration. This being the case, your Excellency might, not inappropriately, 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 England a question which Her Majesty had no authority to determine and on which the opinion would not be binding on the parties.

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 relation 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 Quebec, and with regard to the act 'Respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates,' no such reasons exist for such a reference. Your Excellency has no action to take in respect of the statutes on which advice was required. The act of incorporation was, as before remarked, left to its operation long ago, without a request being made for its disallowance. No power now remains in your Excellency to disallow it. The Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates was assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec on the 12th day of July, 1888, was transmitted to the Secretary of State of Canada on the 6th 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 Legislature of Quebec. After the decision of your Excellency in Council that the Act should be left to its operation, and after the notification of the fact to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, it may be doubted whether even the power of disallowance remains, but it seems quite clear that it would be contrary to all constitutional usage that an Act, in respect of which that disallowance had been formally made, should afterwards be disallowed. The inconvenience of such a practice could be extreme. No provincial statute, even for the incorporation of a company, for the building of a railway, for effecting loans, 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, lest within a year, on some new objection being started, it might be disallowed.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware that, of the hundreds of acts which have been passed every year by the legislatures in Canada, there are many statutes of doubtful validity, and there have been some which have been declared by the advisers of the Governor-General, 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 interference with the powers of the Federal Government would result, or where serious confusion or public injury was likely to ensue from such a course.

ments relating to "property and civil rights," relating to the public property and money of the provinces relating to the "incorporation of companies with provincial objects," relating to education," relating to matters of "a merely local or private nature in the province," and relating to the other matters which such enactments directly affect.

There are other reasons, although perhaps of less importance, why in the opinion of the undersigned the petition cannot be favorably entertained. Without intimating, as has already been observed, that he has no 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 in conformity with these acts, on the part of your Excellency, was not to be advised; the petitioner, in making the present request, 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 parte, 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 obligations as an applicant would incur in the somewhat analogous case in which a private person seeks to use the name of the Crown, or of the Attorney General, in a civil proceeding 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 deposited 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, if, therefore, made for the purpose of covering the necessary costs of the Government of Canada, should reference be made. So far as now appears, the case would seem to be one in which the Government 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 and 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 distinguished 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 private counsel to enable it to carry on public affairs, the cheque returned by the petitioner may properly be referred to him. The undersigned would remind your Excellency that as regards the act for the settlement of the Jesuits' estates, a resolution in favor of disallowing the same was presented to the House of Commons of Canada during the last session of Parliament, and was, after thorough discussion, negatived by an overwhelming majority. The will of the House of Commons that the act should be left to its operation in the usual way, as being probably within the powers of the Legislature which passed it, was thereby unequivocally expressed. The attempt to attack the act in the courts, by the use of your Excellency's power to seek advice from the Supreme court of Canada, would, in the opinion of the undersigned, be consistent with the defiance 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. The 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.

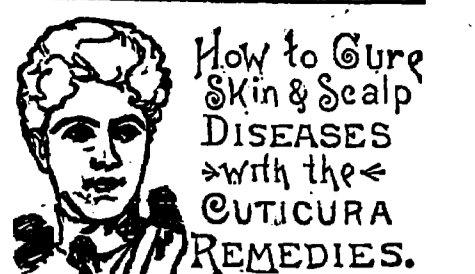
"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."

Patrick Egan Tells the President of Chile What the Phrase Means.

VALPARAISO, Chile, August 11.—The following is Minister Egan's speech to the President of Chile:—"MR. PRESIDENT.—In presenting my credentials 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 Chile, over whose destinies as chief magistrate you have been called upon to preside. I trust you will accept my assurance that when 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 misunderstanding.

The Commercial Congress to assemble in Washington in October next, at which I am glad to know Chile 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, aspirations, productions and requirements, and by creating and fostering closer commercial relations, 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 assured, find a responsive echo in the hearts of every patriotic citizen of Chile, as well as of the United States, and that is the sentiment, '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 Chile.

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: "I read in the Standard Star that 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 aiding you in your noble efforts. Respectfully Jane J. Stanford."



How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically, and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness, in CUTICURA ANTI-ITCH PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c.

TO DEPOSE KING "CALICO."

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

SAN FRANCISCO, 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-breed Hawaiians, Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, who had been sent to Government 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 culminated 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 if something uncommon was about to happen.

The rebels formed at Palma and about 3 a.m. Tuesday marched from that suburb to the city, arriving at the Manka gate of the palace at 4 a.m. They knocked at this gate and demanded admittance. When, after some parleying, they entered the grove unopposed the Palma rioters were joined by other squads from the streets and other local parties. The Hawaiians were 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 house, where they remained during the day and were guarded by about a dozen household troops.

Menhene Wilcox summoned Lieut. Parker to 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 sounded throughout the city by means of the tele-phones, and the Honolulu rioters 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 fled 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 steamer Adams was stationed.

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 surrender of Wilcox. S. M. Damsen was appointed to carry out the demand, but his mission proved unsuccessful.

INSURGENT LIQUOR SHOP.

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

Early in the afternoon Robert Boyd, chief lieutenant of Wilcox, was severely wounded in the palace. It is stated that throughout the day two of his men who were about to desert. While the bombardment against the bungalow lasted sharpshooters from the Opa house kept up a steady and furious fusillade 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 volunteers 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 those 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 slight fever by Wilcox. On the side of the rioters there were several killed and twelve wounded, several seriously. It is reported that Wilcox intended to secure the person of King Kalakaua, compel him to abdicate in favor of his sister Liliuokalani, her apparent, and demand a new constitution and a new cabinet.

Letters were taken from Wilcox which led to the arrest of a few still 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 muskets.

A Gigantic News Contractor.

The Canadian Pacific railway has made another addition to the numerous departments already in existence for the purpose of conducting the great system. This time the department tends to make the company a huge news contractor, as the management has decided to take in 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 satisfaction it is thought the experiment will be productive of equally favorable 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, or foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McCall's Bitternut Pills.

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

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

URIEL:

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane).

CHAPTER XI—Continued

And suddenly there seemed to rise out of the waves, and in the very midst of that burning light, a gigantic form, and a face...

"I think," said Julian, "that it was the angel Uriel." Geoffrey looked at him. "My dear fellow," he said, "the thing is clear enough.

"H'm," said Geoffrey, somewhat maliciously, "and very probably you've been thinking a good bit about golden hair of late.

CHAPTER XII. The visit to Madame de St. Bruno and her daughter was accomplished with all propriety; and, when it was over, Julian, as he had said, lost no time in returning to his brushes.

This state of things continued for about a week, at the end of which time he called Geoffrey into his painting-room.

"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!

Geoffrey had felt the same kind of half-recognition, but the explanation seemed to him easy enough. Julian had been painting out of the image in his heart, and had conveyed to his canvas a reflection of Aurelia's features.

their eyes. Aurelia looked at it for one moment; but what was the surprise to those who stood around when she gave a cry of anguish, and covered her face with her hands...

Mary stood as one stupefied. "Dear Aurelia," she said, passing her arm around her friend, "what is it—what is amiss?"

"I have, indeed, painted only what I have seen," said Julian. "Then you have seen my last brother," said Aurelia.

"No," said Julian, "there is nothing to be learned from them. I went to Penmore and saw them all, with the exception of one fellow, a French fisherman, whose boat was in the bay at the time, having been driven in for shelter in the storm.

"I quarrel with no one for being incredulous of my word," said Julian; "for I have found it hard to trust my own impressions.

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.

"I see it all," said Geoffrey to himself, "he feels that as things are it is useless for him to aspire to her hand; ah, well, it makes no odds to me. It is not more impossible for me to think of her now than it has ever been.

Then it occurred to him to ask himself how it might be with Aurelia herself? If, as he had every reason for thinking, she had allowed Julian to gain an interest in her heart, the only way of removing the bar to her happiness was the vindication of Uriel's memory.

What then, good Geoffrey? What thought it which expanded his breast and illumined his heart, as though a noble purpose was rising in his heart, a purpose high enough and hard enough to make his life heroic? For no truer word was ever spoken than that which proclaimed that in every man living in this world who is ready, "not to sell his life, but to give it, there exists the potentiality of a hero."

entirely circumstantial, and many important links were missing. The notes might, as he said, have been placed in his desk by the real original; and Redmond made no attempt to identify the persons of his assailant.

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

"Well, you know her," said Father Segrave, "she would never oppose her father's will; and, to say the truth, I don't think she concerns herself much on the subject. Marmaduke Pendragon once tried to bring about an alliance with his eldest son, but she would never marry a Protestant, even if her father's consent had been obtained.

"Of course," replied the chaplain. "Then there is only one thing that can do that," continued Julian, "and that is, indeed, he is living, and clear in the eyes of the world. Now, honestly, do you think there is a shadow of possibility that he still survives?"

"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-boats, 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.

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.

"I see it all," said Geoffrey to himself, "he feels that as things are it is useless for him to aspire to her hand; ah, well, it makes no odds to me. It is not more impossible for me to think of her now than it has ever been.

Then it occurred to him to ask himself how it might be with Aurelia herself? If, as he had every reason for thinking, she had allowed Julian to gain an interest in her heart, the only way of removing the bar to her happiness was the vindication of Uriel's memory.

What then, good Geoffrey? What thought it which expanded his breast and illumined his heart, as though a noble purpose was rising in his heart, a purpose high enough and hard enough to make his life heroic? For no truer word was ever spoken than that which proclaimed that in every man living in this world who is ready, "not to sell his life, but to give it, there exists the potentiality of a hero."

sequence, the artist has no resource but to pack his portmanteau 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 altogether, and in their proper order.

"That is a good idea," said Julian, "for they are only parts of a whole, and ought to have a sort of harmony connecting them. They shall be set up to-morrow, and if the judges will honor my painting-room."

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 the cartoons, carefully mounted, were as carefully conveyed to the castle and fixed at equal distances in the great gallery, awaiting the inspection of the judges.

At length the artist's arrangements were complete, and the judges, consisting of the two families of Laventor and Marilyn, 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 in either side of St. Michael, as the central figure, and the separate inspection of each figure would have conveyed no ideas of their power and significance when seen together.

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.

(1) Set aside 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 sooner, and renders it all the more profitable.

(3) Focus the attention during the time of reading in such a manner that the mind comes wholly occupied with the reading matter. Baste is a daily reading of half an hour made with sustained attention than a reading of two hours made in an indolent, half-dreamy fashion.

(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 impressions. Distinguish between the statements that are doubtful, and probable, and certain. Between those that are of opinion, and credence, and presumption. You will find this practice of great aid in sustaining attention.

(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 aside for the time being, and take up the reading of another subject that is more likely to fix your attention. We are told that Mr. Gladstone—that grand old man of such great physical energy and such wonderful intellectual activity—was wont to keep three distinct volumes of his distinct subjects open before him, and when he finds attention beginning to flag in the reading of one he immediately turns to another. The practice is admirable for the

trained intellect. The change brings rest to the mind and keeps it from growing weary. II. Another rule is to take notes while reading. The very fact of reading with pen or pencil in hand stimulates thought. Remember that reading is useful only in proportion as it aids our intellectual development; it aids intellectual development only in proportion as it supplies food for reflection; and that portion of one's reading alone avails which the mind has been enabled to assimilate to itself and make its own by meditation.

Now, note-taking with running comments is a great means of making clear to one's self how much one does or does not know about the subject matter of one's reading. Hence its value. But note-taking may be over-estimated, and it actually becomes so when it is reduced to a mere mechanical copying and cataloguing of extracts, without any effort to make extracts, the seeds from which to cultivate native thought.

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; indeed, 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 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 and not even to be ignored, just as there are many occurrences in daily life that remain unspoken. It is by a strong exercise of will-power 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 honest in your readings. Cultivate honesty 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 perceive 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 honest 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 course of an enemy to be accepted unchallenged and untested. Don't be afraid of the truth. It may tell against your favorite author, or favorite principle, 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 white-washing books. Whitewash is not lasting; it scales off and reveals the deformities beneath. It were better from the beginning 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, have no hesitancy in accepting 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 districts. For further information, maps, rates, etc., 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-Sheehy, 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.

"I was located at Alabad, in the Northern portion of the Empire. In this part there are not many native Catholics, that is in comparison with the number in the Southern dioceses. In the Diocese 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."

there are a great many secular priests there. But all are there as missionaries. The bishop and priests wear beards without exception. I notice in this country the priests with beards are regarded quite curiously," said the venerable missioner, as he stroked his long all-ber beard.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTREAL.

Classes in this special institution for boys (age of five to twelve years), will take place on Tuesday, the 17th of September, at 10 o'clock.

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

[Enjoys the Privileges of a University.] 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.

REV. JOHN SCULLY, S.J., Pres.

RIGAUD CONVENT, UNDER THE

Direction of the Sisters of St. Ann. Foreign among the attractions of this new institution is the teaching of the French language. The course is given to French, vocal music, piano, needle-work, embroidery, and all the work of a domestic education. Cutting and culinary art which are taught free of charge. Board, tuition, etc., \$150 per annum. Board, tuition, etc., \$150 per annum. Board, tuition, etc., \$150 per annum.

BOUREGOT COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.

(Near the Ottawa River) CLASSICAL and ENGLISH COURSES. The Classical and English Departments are thorough. Practical Business and Bookkeeping Departments. The best authors and most approved systems of teaching are adopted and taught by competent Professors.

WANTED,

Two R. C. Teachers, with Diplomas, for Elementary Schools; the one experienced, equally good to teach and speak English and French, for a salary of \$150; the other to teach English and some French for a salary of about \$130. Ten months teaching. Duties to commence at once. Apply to C. BARSALOU, Calumet Island, 16th July, 1889. 514

WANTED,

For the St. Sophie (Co. Terrebonne) Catholic School, four Female Teachers, capable of teaching French and English. Address, JOHN JOSEPH GAREY, Secy.-Treas. 526

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 Name, Hochberg, Montreal. 1-5

SALESMEN WANTED!

to canvass 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. 1-13

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 1781.

DAME ADÈLE MARIE BÈRÉJEAU, wife of PROSPER ST. JOY, of the City and District of Montreal, plaintiff, has this day instituted an action of separation de biens against her husband.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.

DAME MARIE L. DECARY, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, authorized a *curator in justice*, of J. DANIEL PROVINCER, relative of the same plaintiff, vs. the said J. DANIEL PROVINCER, Defendant. An action en réparation de biens has this day been instituted.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY PATENTED. Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Pfiefel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to effect a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted need be a victim of this habit and its results. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular. PFIEEL & CO., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Valuable Hints to the Girls—Why a Certain Gentleman Remained a Bachelor—Gems for the Housewife and Her Spouse.

A Strike. Once upon an evening dreary, As I pondered sad and weary.

For though I'm but a woman, Every nerve within is human.

John, without a sign or notion, Was no thought of the communion.

For though I'm but a woman, Every nerve within is human.

Give your best sympathy. There is no greater human power than the tenderness of woman.

Not far from Adelaide Proctor's home was the cottage of a poor woman and her only son.

Be gentle. Strength of character and sweetness of disposition are in nowise incompatible.

Wait till after dinner before you fall out with the cook.

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

Women insist 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.

You cannot measure a man's daily walk by the thickness of his carpet.

It is vain for you to rise up early if the kitchen chimney will not draw.

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

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

often out of place, but there was almost an immunity from insects.

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

The gown of black lace is as fashionable and as popular as ever.

Dotted gauze parasols can be worn with any kind of a dressy gown.

Black silk and tan colored silk mitts will both be worn again this summer.

A very handsome 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 have the body of plain stuff and the long, full sleeves of figured.

New black Halse thread stockings for summer wear have the toes, heels and the upper half of the leg in color or white.

White petticoats are passe for street wear. Instead choose one of black satin edged with black lace or of white shot silk with three pinked 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 Watteau 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 polonaises, also trained, opening in front over rich petticoats of brocade, 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 daisies, 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 held there with a fancy pin, then brought under the chin and tied in a loopy bow beside the left ear.

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

Wait till after dinner before you fall out with the cook.

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

Women insist 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.

mittee, composed of Messrs. Easterbrook, of Tweed; McKenzie, of Canington; Vanstone, of Durham; Smith, of Campbellford; Lavalle, of Lindsay, and Rathbun, of Deseronto. The meeting was addressed by Laird Plewes, secretary of the Dominion 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 224,000 barrels of American flour came into Canada, paying \$70,000 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.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

The Preservation of Wood Placed in the Ground—The Engine of the Future—General Notes.

A new artificial silk has been prepared from a pure cellulose cottonized having great elasticity and softness.

Experiments have been made on the preservation 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 successful recent inventions is a rolling mill for producing sheet metal direct from the molten state instead of rolling it from a billet or bar.

A bicycle engine has been tested at Portland, Maine, and experts who have seen it endorse the inventor's claim that it will revolutionize railroad travel.

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.

ARE YOU ACQUAINTED WITH HIM? Did you ever see him? He is your neighbor.

THE SHIFTLISS FARMER. Are you acquainted with him? Did you ever see him? He is your neighbor.

He will ride around a week looking for a two-dollar hog.

He gets all his neighbors to help in getting the cow out of the bog, then lets her die for want of attention.

He will rid the mechanics of a corn planter, and then go out and smash his thumb nailing a board on the fence.

He is economical; economy is his forte; he will save ten cents' worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a seventy dollar wagon.

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

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

GRAIN-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 shipstuffs, will not reach the weight of those that have a small additional ration of corn.

PERSONS exposed to summer heats and obliged to exercise in the sun should by all proper means endeavor to promote perspiration.

FARM AND GARDEN.

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

HOW TO BUILD A GREENHOUSE WALL.

As a matter of economy and permanency, all greenhouses will should be built of local materials to which are added first rough planking, then against which is tacked roofing or other paper used for lining; against that again are nailed the ordinary weather boards as a finish.

INTERESTING FIGURES COMPILLED BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GERMAN.

A German statistician says: There are at present 3,064 languages spoken by the inhabitants of our globe, whose religious convictions are divided between 1,000 different confessions of faith.

IF A MAN OWNS high-priced valuable lands that will grow corn, he need not worry himself much whether his farm is naturally adapted to grazing or growing grass or not.

IT IS A successful way of managing the dairy business to have a branch factory a few miles away from the main one at a good shipping point, and only have a small building, a separator and a three or four-horse-power steam engine to operate it, and then take the cream to the main factory to be churned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Dear Sir:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

THE FASCINATING MAN. He is one of the Most Dangerous Peas of Society.

Virtue, unfortunately does not fascinate. The verdict pronounced that ever drew breath is apt to be a thousandfold more magnetic than he who, having marked out an ethical path for himself, proceeds religiously to follow it.

He will ride around a week looking for a two-dollar hog.

He gets all his neighbors to help in getting the cow out of the bog, then lets her die for want of attention.

He will rid the mechanics of a corn planter, and then go out and smash his thumb nailing a board on the fence.

He is economical; economy is his forte; he will save ten cents' worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a seventy dollar wagon.

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

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

GRAIN-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 shipstuffs, will not reach the weight of those that have a small additional ration of corn.

PERSONS exposed to summer heats and obliged to exercise in the sun should by all proper means endeavor to promote perspiration.

It Should be in every Irish Home.

Messrs. CALLAHAN & CO., Gentlemen—The Obituary of Mr. Farrell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitual expression of the Irish Leader.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. MARRIED. KELLY-O'HANLON—July 9, at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley road, Dublin, William McEniry Kelly, only son of Stephen Kelly, Dundalk, to Mary C. only daughter of the late Thomas O'Hanlon.

McNAMARA-DOUGAN—July 11, at St. Saviour's church, Dominick street, Dublin, by the Rev. D. Cole, Adm., Navan, assisted by the Rev. P. LeGrava, C.C., St. Peter's Drogheda, and Rev. E. Gilman, cousin to the bride, Peter McNamara, Drogheda, cousin to Katie, third daughter of Hugh Duignan, Bryansford, Mullingar.

McDONALD-WHITE—July 16, at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley road, Dublin, William McDonald, of Liverpool, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of the late Peter White, of Dublin.

PURCELL-RYAN—July 16, at the Church of the Assumption, Graigue, county Kilkenny, Walter J. eldest son of Edward Purcell, of Dublin, to Katie, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Ryan, of Graigue.

SOULIE-FARRELL—July 6, at the church of St. Peter de Chailloit, Paris, Antoine Soulie, to Maggie, eldest daughter of James McDermott, of Drogheda, Meath, and widow of Matthew Farrell, of Kilsbarrow, Drogheda.

DIED. BARRY—July 13, at Ashfield Park, Terenure, Patrick Barry, J. P., aged 78 years.

CONNELL—July 14, at 5 Burnham terrace, Clarendon 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.

DELANEY—As the residence of his parents, Ecker, Ballyfin, Mountchar, Queen's County, after a tedious illness, Patrick Delaney.

DOOGAN—July 17, at his residence, 33 Merchants' quay, Dublin, Michael Doogan.

FITZHENRY—July 18, at his son's residence, 21 Ooster terrace, Ballybough road, Dublin, George Fitzhenry, late of Ballyporeen.

FARRELL—July 15, at her son's residence, 4 Upper Eccles lane, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Farrell, late of Rossmore Lodge, county Kildare.

FINKGAN—July 14, at Cork street Hospital, Dublin, after a short illness, Mrs. Teresa Finkgan, wife of John Finkgan, and daughter of James O. Waters, of Great Britain street.

GINSBERY—June 15, at Peize, British Honduras, Central America, of fever, Mathew, eldest son of the late Mathew Ginsbery, Drogheda, aged 37 years.

HANLON—July 14, at his residence, 36 Hill street, Dublin, Edward Hanlon.

HANNON—July 14, at Kildare, Michael Hannon, aged 63 years.

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

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

KELLY—July 13, Kate, only surviving daughter of Thomas Kelly, Brixfield, Moyulough, county Galway, aged 23 years.

It Should be in every Irish Home.

Messrs. CALLAHAN & CO., Gentlemen—The Obituary of Mr. Farrell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitual expression of the Irish Leader.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. MARRIED. KELLY-O'HANLON—July 9, at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley road, Dublin, William McEniry Kelly, only son of Stephen Kelly, Dundalk, to Mary C. only daughter of the late Thomas O'Hanlon.

McNAMARA-DOUGAN—July 11, at St. Saviour's church, Dominick street, Dublin, by the Rev. D. Cole, Adm., Navan, assisted by the Rev. P. LeGrava, C.C., St. Peter's Drogheda, and Rev. E. Gilman, cousin to the bride, Peter McNamara, Drogheda, cousin to Katie, third daughter of Hugh Duignan, Bryansford, Mullingar.

McDONALD-WHITE—July 16, at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley road, Dublin, William McDonald, of Liverpool, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of the late Peter White, of Dublin.

PURCELL-RYAN—July 16, at the Church of the Assumption, Graigue, county Kilkenny, Walter J. eldest son of Edward Purcell, of Dublin, to Katie, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Ryan, of Graigue.

SOULIE-FARRELL—July 6, at the church of St. Peter de Chailloit, Paris, Antoine Soulie, to Maggie, eldest daughter of James McDermott, of Drogheda, Meath, and widow of Matthew Farrell, of Kilsbarrow, Drogheda.

DIED. BARRY—July 13, at Ashfield Park, Terenure, Patrick Barry, J. P., aged 78 years.

CONNELL—July 14, at 5 Burnham terrace, Clarendon 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.

DELANEY—As the residence of his parents, Ecker, Ballyfin, Mountchar, Queen's County, after a tedious illness, Patrick Delaney.

DOOGAN—July 17, at his residence, 33 Merchants' quay, Dublin, Michael Doogan.

FITZHENRY—July 18, at his son's residence, 21 Ooster terrace, Ballybough road, Dublin, George Fitzhenry, late of Ballyporeen.

FARRELL—July 15, at her son's residence, 4 Upper Eccles lane, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Farrell, late of Rossmore Lodge, county Kildare.

FINKGAN—July 14, at Cork street Hospital, Dublin, after a short illness, Mrs. Teresa Finkgan, wife of John Finkgan, and daughter of James O. Waters, of Great Britain street.

GINSBERY—June 15, at Peize, British Honduras, Central America, of fever, Mathew, eldest son of the late Mathew Ginsbery, Drogheda, aged 37 years.

HANLON—July 14, at his residence, 36 Hill street, Dublin, Edward Hanlon.

HANNON—July 14, at Kildare, Michael Hannon, aged 63 years.

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

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

KELLY—July 13, Kate, only surviving daughter of Thomas Kelly, Brixfield, Moyulough, county Galway, aged 23 years.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

BROWN-SEQUARD'S ELIXIR The Rejuvenating Remedy Successfully Tried on Several Subjects.

CINCINNATI, O., August 9.—Dr. Robert Longfellow, professor of dermatology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, conducted a series of experiments yesterday with Brown-Sequard's elixir.

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 need of a tonic.

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 completely succeeded in an English-German syndicate to get the sugar markets of the world under one supreme control.

BLOWN UP BY NATURAL GAS. Two Killed and Many Wounded by a Pittsburgh, Pa., Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, 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.

The Situation in the East. LONDON, August 10.—The note of the Greek Government regarding the situation in Crete, and the attitude of the Athens Minis-

try in the matter has created a very bad impression in Berlin, and is unanimously condemned by the German press. The approaching marriage of the Kaiser's sister to the Crown Prince of Greece vastly increases the difficulty under which Germany rests.

Irish Notes.

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 £228,153.

Mr. Farnell's health is broken. His doctors advise him to spend a year in the south of France. 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 representation 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 for libel.

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.

AN OBT 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 10th, 1889. Ticket No. 42,768 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000.

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

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Receipts during the week were 10,711 bbls. against 11,919 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 accounts at \$5.45 to \$5.60, which is a decline of 5c to 10c per bbl on former rates.

Irish Notes.

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 £228,153.

Mr. Farnell's health is broken. His doctors advise him to spend a year in the south of France. 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 representation of West Belfast.

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.

AN OBT 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 10th, 1889. Ticket No. 42,768 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000.

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

FATHER MATHEW REMEDY.



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST A NEW DEPARTURE! FATHER MATHEW REMEDY Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

By 9c to 9 1/2c, and at Peterboro 9 1/2c was paid for 1,500 boxes. As we go to press there is a disposition on the part of some holders to talk the market quiet in sympathy with the less English cables, however, are steady at 44 1/2c.

APPLES.—A few Canadian apples have been received and sold at \$3 per bbl. Southern and Chicago fruit are selling at \$2 to \$2 25 per bbl.

PEACHES.—The supply of peaches has not been large during the week, and the average fruit sold at \$1 to \$1 25 per basket. New York carries \$3.50, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 in crates.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—A fair volume of business has transpired since our last report. Bartlett has sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per box as to quality, and Beurre Harvy variety sold at \$3.50 per box.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Receipts during the past week were 755 pkgs. The market is very dull, and it is difficult to get over 12c for round lots, and the highest figure obtainable for single packages of strictly candled stock is 13c.

MONTEAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending August 8th, 1889, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.

MONTEAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending August 10th, were as follows:—237; left over from previous week, 6; total for week, 243; shipped during week, 120; left for city, 118; on hand for sale, 164.

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.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR, &c.—The market for raw sugar is quiet and about as last quoted. The market for refined sugar is generally very quiet, the principal demand being for local consumption.

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.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

BARGAINS in carpets and rugs of every description at S. Carsley's.

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

THE LEADING firm for ladies' and children's waterproofs is S. Carsley'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 of August, except on Saturdays, when we close at ONE o'clock.

A REQUEST! Ladies and gentlemen 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

Province of Quebec District of Montreal Superior Court. DAME MARIE LOUISE BOUTILLIER, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. GREGOIRE LAPOINTE, Defendant.

EVERYBODY Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the purest materials, and contain nothing injurious.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

BARGAINS in carpets and rugs of every description at S. Carsley's.

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

THE LEADING firm for ladies' and children's waterproofs is S. Carsley'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 of August, except on Saturdays, when we close at ONE o'clock.

A REQUEST! Ladies and gentlemen 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

Province of Quebec District of Montreal Superior Court. DAME MARIE LOUISE BOUTILLIER, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. GREGOIRE LAPOINTE, Defendant.

EVERYBODY Should keep a box of McGALE'S PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the purest materials, and contain nothing injurious.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS BLACK DRESS GOODS

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

AGENTS WANTED. For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your name, address, State, County, Street and Number.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.