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VOL. XL., NO. 16.

## MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons Explains It.

### ENCOURAGING IMMORALITY

It Only Aggravates The Evil it is Pretended to Remedy.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons has contributed this valuable chapter to the literature of the divorce controversy through the pages of the North American Review for November:

#### THE EVIL OF DIVORCE.

However much men may differ in their views of the nature and attributes of the matrimonial contract, and in their concept of the rights and obligations of the married state. no one will deny that these are grave questions; since upon marriage rests the family, and upon the family rest society, civilization and the highest interests of religion and the State. Yet, strange to say, divorce, the deadly enemy of marriage, stalks abroad to day bold and unblushing, a monster licensed by the laws of Christian States to break hearts, wreck homes, and ruin souls. And passing strange is it, too, that so many, wise and far-seeing in less weighty concerns, do not appear to see in the ever growing power of divorce a menace not only to the sacred ness of the marriage institution, but even to the fair social fabric reared upon matrimeny as its corner-stone. MARRIAGE UNDER THE OLD LAW.

God instituted in Paradise the marriage state and sanctified it. He established its law of unity and declared its indissolubility. By divine authority Adam spoke when of his wife he said : "This now is bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man. Wherefore a man shall leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife; and they shall be two in one flesh." (1) But like ether things on earth, marriage suffered in the fall; and little by little polygamy and divorce began to assert themselves against the law of matrimonial unity and indiscolubility. Yet the ideal of the marriage institution never faded away. It survived, not only among the chosen people, but even among the nations of heathendem, disfigured much, tis true, but with its ancient beauty never wholly destroyed.

### UNDER THE MEW DISPENSATION.

When, in the fulness of time, Christ came to restore the things that were perishing, He reasserted in clear and unequivocal terms the sanctity, unity, and indissolubility of marriage. Nay, more. He gave to his state The knowledge that divorce can easily be added holiness and a dignity higher far than it had "from the beginning." He made marriage a sacrament, made it the type of His judges in some States are encouraging inventions. own never ending union with His one, spotless spouse, the Church. St. Paul, writing to the Ephesiane, says: "Husbands, love your wives, as Christ also loved the Church, and delivered Himself up for it, that he might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of lite, that He might pre-sent it to Himself a glarious Church, not having spot or wrinkle, or any snub thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish. So also ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. . . . For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they shall be two in one fissh." (2)
in defence of Ohristian marriage, the

Church was compelled from the earliest days of her existence to de frequent and stern battie. But cultured pagan, and rough barbarian, and haughty Christian lord were met and conquered. Men were taught to master passion, and Christian marriage, with all its rights secured and reverenced, became a rulng power in the world.

### THE COUNCIL OF TRENT

The Council of Trent, called in the throes of the mighty moral upheaval of the sixteenth century, to deal with the new state of things, again proclaimed to a believing and unbelieving world the Catholic doctrine of the holiness, unity, and indissolubility of marriage, and the unlawfulness of divorce. The Counoll declared no new dogmas; it simply reaffirmed the common teaching of the Church for centuries. But some of the most hallowed attributes of marriage seemed to be objects of peculiar detestation to the new teachers, and their abolition was soon demanded. The leaders in the changes of matrimonial law," writes Professor Woolsey, "were the Protestant Reformers themselves, and that

almost from the beginning of the movement . . . . The reformers, when they discarded the sacramental view of marriage and the celibacy of the clergy, had to make a new The "new dootrine of marriage and of divorce." (3) doctrine of marriage and of divorce." vorce," pleasing as it was to the sensual man. Was speedily learned and as speedily put in practice. The sacredness with which Chrisdan marriage had been hedged around began to be more add more openly trespassed upon, and restive shoulders wearled more and more quickly of the marriage yoke when diverce promised freedem for newer joys.

TOR THE CATHOLIC THERE IS NO DIVORCE. To our own time the logical consequences the "new destrine" have some. To-day "abyss calls upon abyss," change calls for change, laxity calls for license. Divorce is now a recognized presence in high life and low ; and polygamy, the first-bern of divorce, The teacher that feared not to speak the

(1) Gen. ii. 23, 24. (2) Ephes. 7., 25 31 (3) L Divorce and Divorce Legislation," by guasodore D. Woolsey, 2d Ed., p. 126. 

werds of truth in bygone ages is not silent sthe adultery. (2) Of course I am well unkindness, in a state of estrangement from mon church in 1833, at Kirtaland, Ohio, was a new. In ne uncertain tones, the Church aware that upon the words of our their common effspring, and in a state of the preclaims to the world to-day the unchange. Saviour as found in St. Matthew, Chap. xix., most licentious and unrestrained immerality. able law of the strict unity and absolute indissolubility of valid and consummated Chris-

tian marriage.

To the question, then, "Can divorce from the bend of marriage ever be allowed?" the Catholic can only answer No. And for this No, his first and last and best resson can be but this: "Thus saith the Lord."

As time goes on the wisdom of the Church

in absolutely forbidding divorce from the marriage bond grows mere and more plain even to the many who deny to this prohibition a divine and authoritative sanotion. And nowhers is this more true than in our own country. Yet our experience of the evils of divorce is but the experience of every people that has cherished this mon-

#### EVIL CONSEQUENCES OF DIVORCE IN ANCIENT TIMES.

Let us take a hasty view of the consequences of diverce in ancient times. Turn only to pagan Greece and Rome, two peoples that practised divorce most extensively. In both we find and divorce weakening their primitive virtue making their latter corruption more corrupt. Among the Greeks morality declined as material civilization advanced. Divorce grew easy and common, and purity and peace were banished from the family circle. Among the Romans divorce was not common until the latter days of the Republic. Then the flood-gates of immerality were opened, and with divorce made easy, came rushing in corruption of morals among both sexes and in every walk of life. " Passion, interest, or caprice," Gibbon, the historian, tells us, "anggested daily motives for the dissolution of marriage; a word, a sign, a message, a letter, the mandate of a freedman, declared the separation; the most tender of human connections was degraded to a transient society of profit or pleasure." (1) Each succeeding generation witnessed moral corruption more general, moral degradation more profound; men and women were no longer ashamed of licentiousness; until at length the nation that became mighty because built on a pure family fell when its corner-stone crumbled away in

### DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Heedless of the lessons tought by history, modern nations, too, have made trial of divorce. In Europe, wherever the new gospel of marriage and divorce has had notable influence, divorce has been legalized; and in due proportion to the extent of that influence causes for divorce have been multiplied the bond of marriage more and more racklessly broker. and the obligations of that sacred state more and more shamelessly disregarded. In our own country the divorce evil has grown more rapidly than our strength. Mr. Carroll D Wright, in a special report on the statistics of marriage and divorce made to Congress in February, 1889, places the number of divorces in the United States in 1867 at 9,937 and the number in 1886 at 25 535. These figures show an increase of the divorce evil much out of preportion to our increase in population. tive genins in the art of finding new causes for divorce. Frequently the most trivial and even ridioulous pretexts are recognized as sufficient for the runture of the marriage bond : and in some States divorce can be obtained "without publicity," and even without the knowledge of the defendant--in such cases generally an innocent wife. Orime has sometimes been committed for the very purpose of bringing about a divorce, and cases are not rare in which plots have been laid to blacken the reputation of a virtuous spouse in order to obtain legal freedem for new nuntials Sometimes, too, there is collusion between the married parties to obtain divorce. One of them trumps up charges; the other does not oppose the suit; and judgment is entered for the plaintiff. Every daily newspaper tells us of diverces applied for or granted, and the public sense of decency is constantly being shocked by the disgusting recital of divorce-court scandals.

MORMONS AND DIVORCED PROPLE. We are filled with righteeus indignation at Mormonism; we brand it as a national disgrace, and justly demand its suppression. Why? Because, forsesth, the Mormons are polygamists. Do we forget that there are tow species of polygamy—simultaneous and successive! Mormons practise without legal recognition the first species; while among us the second species is indulged in, and with the sanction of the law, bythousands in whose nostrile Mormonism is a stench and an abomi The Ohristian press and pulpit of nation. the land deneunce the Mormons as "an adulterous generation," but too often deal very tenderly with Christian polygamists. Why Is Christian polygamy less edious in the eyes of God than Mormon polygamy ! Among ve 'tis true, the is looked upon as more respectable than the other. Yet we know that the Mormons, as a class, care for their wives and children; while Christian polygamists but too often leave wretched wives to starve, slave, or sin, and leave miserable children a public charge. "Oh, divorced and much-married Ohristian," says the pelygamous dweller by Salt Lake, "pluck first the beam from thy own eye, and then shall thou see to pluck the mote from the eye of thy much-married, but undiverced, Mormon brother." It follows legically from the Catholic doc-trine of the unity and indissolubility of marlage, and the consequent probition of diverce from the marital bond, that no one, even though divorced a vinculo by the civil power, can be allowed by the Church to take another consert du lag the life time of the trac wife or husband, and such connection the Church can but hold as sinful. It is written: "Whoseever shall put away his wife and marry enothr

(1) "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." Milman's Ed., Vol. III., p. 286.

commitnets adultery squinst her. And if the

wife shall put away her husband and be marred to another, she committe-

9, mady base the right of divorce from the marriage bond for adultry, with permission to remarry. But, se is well known, the Catholic Church, upon the concurrent testimony of the Evanglists Mark (3) and Luke (4), and upon the teaching of St. Paul (5), interprete our Lord's words quoted by S. Matthew as eimply permitting, on account of adultery, divorce from bed and board, with no right to either party to marry another.

#### THE CATHOLIC CRURCH NEVER PERMITS RE-MARRIAGE.

But even if divorce a sinculo were not forbidden by divine law, how inadequate a remedy would it be for the evils for which so many deem it a panacca. "Divorce a visculo." as Dr. Brownson truly says. "lyto-aily involves divorce ad libitum." (6) Now, what reason is there to suppose that parties divorced and remared will be happior in the new connection than in the old? As a matter of fact, many persons have been diverced a number of times. Sametimes, too, it happens thas, after a period of separation, divorced parties repent of their folly, reunite, and are again divorced. Indeed, experience clearly proves that unhappiness among married prople frequently does not arise so much from 'mutual incompatibility" as from causes inherent in one or both of the part es-causes that would be likely to make a new union as wretched as the old one. There is wisdom in the pithy saying of a recent writer: "Much ill comes, not because men and women are married, but because they are fools." (7).

#### HAPPINESS NOT LIKELY IN A SECOND MAR-

BIAGE. There are some who think that the absolute prohibition of divorce does not contribute to the purity of society, and are therefore of opinion that divorce with liberty to remarry does good in this regard. He who delieves the matrimonial bond indissoluble, divorce a vinculo evil, and the connection resulting from it oriminal, can only say: "Evil abould not be done that good may come." But after all, would even passing good come from this greater freedom? In a few exceptional cases -Yes; in the vast majority of cases-No.
The trying of divorce as a safe-guard of purity
is an old experiment, and an unsuccessful one. In Rome adulteries increased as divorces were multiplied. After speaking of the factlity and frequency of divorce among the Romans. Gibbon adds :

"A specious theory is confuted by this frequent and perfect experiment, which demon-strates that the liberty of divorce does not con tribute to happiness and virtue. The facility of separation would destroy all mutual confidence, and leftame every trifling dispute. The minute difference between a husband and a stranger. which might so easily be removed, might still more easily be forgotten." (8.)

How apropos in this connection are the words of Professor Woolsey:

"Nothing is more startling than to pass from the first part of the eighteenth to this latter parc of the nineteenth century, and to beerve how law has changed and opinion has altered in regard to marriage, the great foundation of society, and to divorce; and how, almost pari passu, various offences against chastity, such as concubinage, prostuntion, illegitimate births, abortion, dislaclination to family life, have increased also -not, indeed, at the same pace everywhere, or all of them equally in all countries, yet have decidedly increased on the whole." (9.)

Surely in few parts of the wide world is the truth of these strong words more evident than in those parts of our own country where loose divorce laws have long prevailed. It should be noted that, while never al

lowing the dissolution of the marriage bond. the Catholic Church has always permitted. for grave causes and under certain condu tions, a temporary or permanent "separation from hed and board." The causes which positis ponendis, justify such separation may Do briefly given thus-mutual consent, adultery, and grave perti of son or body,

### JURIES AGAINST DIVORCE.

It may be said that there are persons so unhappily mated and so constituted that for them no relief can come save from divorce a sinculo, with permission to remarry. I shall not linger here to point out to such the n ed of sacking from a higher than earthly power the grace to suffer and be strong. But for those whose reasoning on the subject is of the earth, earthly, I hall add some words of practical worldly wiedom from eminent jurists. In a note to his edition of Blackstone's "Commentaries," Mr. John Taylor Coleridge says:

"It to no less truly than beautifully said by Sir W. Scott, in the case of Evans versus Evans, that though 'in particular cases the repugnance of the law to dissolve the obliga tion of matrimonial cohabitation may operate with great severity upon individuals, yet it must be carefully remembered that the gensral happiness of the married life is secured by its indissolubility.' When people understand that they must live together, except for a few reasons known to the law, they learn to soften by mutual accommodation that yeke which they know they cannot shake off; they become good husbands and good wives from the necessity of remaining husbands and wives: for necessity is a powerful master in teaching the duties which it imposes. If it were once understood that upon mutual disgust married persons might be legally separated, many persons who now pass through the world with mutual comfort, with attention to their common offspring, and to the moral order of civil society, might have been at this moment living in a state of mutual

(2) Mark, x., 11, 12.

(3) Mark, x., 11, 12. (3) Mark, x., 11, 12. (4) Luke, xvi., 18 (5) I. Cor., vii., 10, 11. (6) Beany on "The Family—Christian and (7) Prof. David Swine in Chicago Journal.
(8) " Decline and Full of Chicago Journal.

(8) "Decline and Fail of the Roman Empire," Milman's Ed., Vol. III., p. 236.
(9) "Divorce and Divorce Legislation," 2d Ed., p. 274.

In this case, as in many other cases, the happiness of some individuals must be sacrificed to the greater and more general good."

### THE ONLY WAY TO REFORM DIVORCE IS TO

The facility and frequency of divorce, and its lamentable consequence, are now-a-days calling much attention to "divorce reform."
"How can divorce retorm be best secured?" it may be asked. Believing, as I do, that divorce is evil, I also believe that its "reformation" and its death must be simultaneous. It should cease to be. Divorce, as we know it, hegan when marriage was removed from the domain of the Church; divorce shall ease when the old erder shall be restored. Will this ever come to pass? Perhaps soafter many days. Meanwhile, something
might be done, something should be done, to
lessen the evils of divorce. Our present divucce legislation must be presumed to be such as the majority of the people wish it. A first step, therefore, in the way of "divorce reform" should be the creation of a more healthy public sentiment on this question. Then will follow measures that will do goed in proportion to their stringency. A few practical auggestions as to the salient features of remedial diverce legislation may not be out of place. Persons seeking at the hands of the civil law relief in matrimonial troubles should have the right to ask for divorce a should have the right to ask for divorce a vinculo, or simple separation a mensa et thoro, as they may elect. The number of legally recognized grounds for divorce should be lessened, and "noiseless" divorces forbidden. "Rapid transit" facilities for passing divorce courts should be out off, and divorce agencies" should be suppressed. The plainiff in a divorce case should be a bond fid. resident of the judicial district in which his petition is filed, and in every divorce case the legal representatives of the State should appear for the defendant, and by all means the right of remarriage after diverce should be restricted. If divorce cannot be legislated out of existence, let, at least, its power for svil be deminished.

The Terrible Narratives in Court of Apostates of the Faith.

ibe Endowment House and Its Bloodcard ling Gath-Assassination Taught and Made Part of the Mormon Religion:

SALT LAKE CITY, November 15 -On February 10 next there will be a municipal election in this city. It will be the first real contest be-tween Mormons and Centiles for supremacy in the city that has ever been witnessed Last Friday a Mormon named John Moore made application for admission to citizenship He swore he was a Mormon, and had been through the Endowment house. Objection was made to his admission on the ground that par tien going through that house were compelled to take an oath which was incompatible with their becoming good law abiding citizens of the Unit After arguments the court state that he would grant a continuance un'il vester day to hear evidence on that point. This pos tion taken by the objectors created great excite ment among all classes of people hrre, and when John Moore's case came up for consideration the court room was crowded with spectators.

Ex Senstor Ferry, of Michigan, was an in-terested listener, and subsequently expressed his surprise at the fearful expose made by the witnesses, who were principally apostate Mormons. The characteristic feature of all the testimony was the earnest and emphatic manner in which it was given. The men were all gray haired, and could have had no object in testi fying to anything but the truth. John Bond told how he wendthrough the Endowment house in January, 1868, and took certain oaths. In Room 5 he took an obligation to obey the priest hood in everything temporal, spiritual, political social, and financial.

### A TERRIBLE CATH.

Witness testified that the penalty for violating the catha or divulge them was death by cutting the throat from ear to ear and cutting out the heart and tongue and disembowlment. In the Endowment house he solemnly swore that he would avenge the blood of Joseph Smith, the first President and prophet of the Mormon church of the American nation, and that he would preach the same to his children and his children schildren; that he would thenceforth and forever begin and carry out hostilities against this nation and keep the same a prefound secret. Fifty men and women went that Bond did.

Martin D. Waddell, the next witness, at one

time was superintendent of the church carpen-tering work. He joined the church at Pitts-burg, Penn., in 1847. He came to Utah fifteen years later, and in 1863 went through the Endowment house, where all the secret rites of the church are performed. He went through again a year after, and on both occasions took an oath to avenge the deaths of the prophets Joseph and and Hyrum Smith on the people of this nation, from the President down to the last man in the country. In another room he took an oath not to divulge the penalty of disembowlment. that way," witness said, "they had the lock on us." The witness refused to take the oath to obey this priesthood in all things.

Asked as to whether he ever saw the penalty inflicted for violating the cath, he swore that he saw a man named Green, who had apostasized, have his throat cut from ear to ear. He gave full details of the crime and the names of some full details of the crime and the names of some of the men who partic pated in that murder and who are still living: When witness and others remonstrated they were told they would be served the same way if they didn't keep quiet. W. H. Dame, who was the leader of the band, said after the crime: "be appataized once, and now he has apostaized and gone to hell!" Witness testified that Green's property, con-signing of \$5,000 in cash and a waggon load of merchandise, was taken to the objet tithing yard in this city. Dame was one of the principals in the Mountain Meadow massacre.

AN APOSTATE BIBHUE & STORE.

Bishop Caboun swore that he joined the dior in which is the interest in the inter

mon church in 1833, at Kirtaland, Ohio, was a member of the church forty years, and during that time he had been a Mormon bishup eighteen years. He went through the Endowment house forty four years ago. He sold substantially the same story as the other witnesses concerning the oeths and penalties and the necessities of obeying the priesthood, and that apostasy was punishable with death. It was the understanding generally that God had established His kingdom on earth, and that the Mormon church was that kingdom, and that to it the highest allegiance of the citizen was due. No age was fixed at which a man could go through the Endowment house. Mormons regarded marriages outside the Mormon church as illegal.

as illegal. Witness stated to the court that he considered the general doctrine and teachings of the church to be inimical and hostile to the laws of the land, One of the doctrines taught was that it was not wrong to steal from the enemies of the church. This was taught secretly. Witness was frequently instructed that it would be pleasing to the church to have a certain man put out of the way, and he knew lots of men who had been secretly murdered. By order of the court he gave the names of several men who had been so murdered. The dectrine was to obey the priesthood, even though in violation of obey the priesthood, even though in violation of the law of the land. For forty years publicly the Mormons professed loyalty, while ithey practiced treason. They fully believed that this Government would be overthrown, and the Mormon kingdom would be established on its ruins. It was taught for years that this would come to pass soon. Another doctrine of the church was that if r man violated any of his Endowment house oaths the only way he could be saved for eternity was to shed his blood here This doctrine was taught publicly and in print.

#### THREE ORGANIZED BANDS OF MURDERERS.

James McGuffy told of the Mountain Meadow managere, and connected it with the oaths taken in the Endowment house. He is a man enventy-five years of age. He took an oath in 1856 to uproot and destroy the American Government. He further took an oath to obey the priceshood in all things spiritual and temporal, even to the building of a house. There were three organized bands of church murderers in those days called Dantes, Blood Atoners and Avenging Angels. They had the work ap portioned to them by Brigham Young, who was considered God on earth.

Quite a sensation was caused when Charles Gilmore was called to the stand. He asked to be excused from testifying on the ground that if he divulged the Endowment house oaths his life would stand forfeited to the church, and while he cared not for himself, he did care for his wife and family. The court thought the Government was abundantly able to protect him, and he was required to testify. He related how he had been bathed and annointed on going through the Endowment house described the peculiar garments which Mormons were com-pelled to put on there, told how an old cavalry sabre was exhibited under a peculiar light so us to make a ghastly sight when the oath was taken, and described the caths and penalties in

One of the Mormon attorneys in this case was then called, and said he had been through the Endowment house two years ago, but refused to tell the court all the oaths he had taken there. The court adjourned till to-day, when other witnesses were examined corroborating the testimony given above

### Miss Drexel's Ultimate Object.

PITTSBURG, Pa., November 15 -It is author-Itatively announced that Miss Kate Drext will not remain in the Order of Mercy. She is merely making her novitiate in that order so that she may become a nun and found a new order. The sisterbood she will establish, it is said, will be distinctively American, and will have for its object missionary and charitable work among the Indians. Miss Drexel will build a house for the prop sed order somewhere in the See of Omaha and will endow it handsomely. She will obtain recruits from the various orders to assist ber in her work, and will establish a novitiate for new members. The members of the order will be expected to do all kinds of domestic work in addition to educating Indiana.

### An Eccentric Man's Glits.

ST. JOHN, N.B., November 12.—Some years ago Thomas E. Grindon, a somewhat eccentric character, but a successful business man, was in the grocery and liquor trade here. He closed up his business and went to England, taking with him, it is said, about \$100,000 which fortune he is understood to have greatly increased by speculation in stocks. He died recently in Bristol from a pistol shot fire by himsulf, but whether accidently or not is disputed. Word has reached here that he left the bulk of his property to his sister with instructions to bestow a part of it on friends whom he has over-looked in his small bequests. He leaves £250 sterling to the St. John society for Prevention of Ornelty; £500 to his old employee, Major A. J. Armstrong, and balf that sum to Armstrong's son. To Mrs. King he gives £20, and Mrs. Grossby £250. To Mr. McEvoy, of St. Stephen, the first person to buy goods from him, he leaves £500, George Lynch, of Digby, gets £500, and Mrs. Tibbits, of Fredericton, mother of the young lady arrested in Montreal in connection with the Mulcahy-Husson case, £100. It is also stated that Preventive Officer S. Gerow, who died the other day, was released from a debt secured by moreyage and presented with a sum of money besides.

### Capital Punishment.

Cardinal Gibbons says: " A crying evil is the wide interval that so often interposes between criminal conviction and the execution of the sentence, and the frequent defeat of justice by the delay. Human life is indeed sacred, but the laudible effort to guard it has gone beyond bounds. Of late years the difficulty to convict in murder trials especially, has greatly increased from the widened application of the pleas in bar—notably that of insanity. When a con-viction has been reached innumerable delays generally stay the execution. The many ground of exception allowed to the counsel, the appeals from one court to another, with final application to the governor, and the facility with which signatures for pardon are obtained, have com-bined to throw around culprits an extravagant protective system, and gone far to rob jury trial of its substance and efficacy. A prompt exeoution of the law's sentence after a fair trial is this cong us has brought reproach upor a administration of justice, and given grounds for the application of lynch official advice from Rio de Janeiro.

## A REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL

The Ministry Overthrown

AND THE ARM I'M FULL CONTROL

Dom Pedro Deposed.

The Cause of the Outbreak.

New York, November 15.—Messrs C. R. Flint and Co. received the following cable late this evening, dated Rio Janeiro:—

"Revolution has broken out here. The Brazilian army is in control. Ministry has resigned. The revolution is for the purpose of forming a republic "

A despatch has been received here stating that one of the ministers was shot.

The despatches regarding the revolution made coffee dealers here very uneasy. This is the very first intimation they have had of any rouble in Brazil for a year.

#### THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 15 - Other despatches from Rio Janeiro concerning the revolutionary. outbreak sesert that a movement in favor of a republican form of government has recently been strongly fomented and is the sole cause of the rising. Up to the present hour, however, there is little information of a tangible character. The aunouncement is made in the cipher. cables already at hand that the Prizitian minis-try have tendered their resignation and that the situation is controlled by the army.

### WHAT BRAZIL'S MINISTER THINKS OF IT.

Washington, November 15.-The Brazilian minister said this evening that he had received no information from his Government with regard to the reported revolution in Brazil, but he had received from a third party intelligence of the same purport as that contained in the cable to Flint & Co., of New York. The minister said that since he had left Brazil in July last he had heard considerable about the great strength of the Republican party in Brazil, but in his opinion its strength was greatly overrated in this country. At the last election, which was perfectly free and open, only a few Re-publicans were returned. While it was postble that great changes had taken place in affairs in Brazil in the last three months, he did not think it probable that the situation had taken the turn indicated by the cables. There mighs, he thought, have been some ministerial trouble which had given rise to the reports of the revolution.

### Dom Pedre Deposed.

New York, November 18.—The Emperor Dom Pedro, after having been formally apprisnew Government, was ordered to leave the berritory of the republic within twenty-four hours. He has accordingly sailed with the members of his family to Lisbon. Until the moment of his departure from the country over which he reigned for fifty eight years, he was detained a prisoner in his palace. The Government of the republic announces its intention of making him an allowance or pension during the remainder of his days. Of course the Re, ublic of the United States will be prompt to reorgnize the republic of Brazil. A curiors fact is that the United States Senate will soon be called upon to consider a treaty in which the government appears in a tripartite partnership designed to set up a king in Samoa who is not wanted by his own peop's.

The political consequence, are not likely to be important, however, since the government of the country was already a republic in everything but the name. As Brezilian securities have fallen only 3 per cent. in London, the commercial consequences are evidently not considered serious.

With the resignation of the Ministry the last prop fell from under Dom Pedro's throne, and the Empire is now a thing of the past. The go ing over in a body of the Conservative faction in the House to the Republican made it a possibility and a certainty. Throughout the country the greatest excitement prevails, and the news spread with inconceivable rapidity. From all sides comes words of encouragement and approval, and the spirit of republicanism has permeated Brazil in its enbirety. The provinces are a unit in support of the incoming Government, and, in view of the fact that the military forces of the land are in line with the revolutionists, is can only be a movement of peace. The ex-Ministry has given up all hope of a turn being made in favor of a re-establishment of the Empire, and they admit that the prospects point to an establishment in Rio de Janeiro of a Republican form of Goverment.

The coffee growers and exporters are unanimous in their opposition to the old Government, and as a result have raised the price of green coffee.

QUEBEO, November 18.-Mr. J. U. Laird, the Vice Consul for Brazil here, has no official news of the revolution. The temporary Canadian General for Brazil lives at Halifar, but Mr. Laird says he cannot have received anything official about the matter or it would have been communicated to the vice consulates.

### THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

A Brazilian cabinet has been formed as follows: President, without portfolio, Dudoro da Fonseca; minister of the interior, Aristide Lobo; minister of foreign affairs, Equintin Bocagura; minister of finance, Dr. Barboza; minister of justice, Campos Salles; minister of war, Benjamin Constant; minister of marine, Admiral Vanderholt; minister of agriculture, Demitris Ribero. Senhor Bocagura is a journalist. Senhor Barboza was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Senhor Coestant is a journalist and a professor in Polytechnic school. General Da Fonseca held command of the pro-vince of Minas Geraes. He was recently pun-ished for insubordination. The Chamber of Deputies has dissolved and the Uccnoil of State has been abolished. Public opinion appears to be in favor of a peaceful trial of the new form of Government. Everything is quiet.

The Government has issued a manifesto an-nouncing that the monarchy has been abolished, and various provinces have sent assurances of support to the new regime. The former prime

# THE CELTIC TONGUE

hts Popularity in European Countries—Its Struggle for Existence in the World,

### (From the Monitor.)

Well nigh sixty years age Dr. Pritchard, in his splendid work entitled "The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations," first drew at-tention to the importance of the Irish language. This distinguished writer, skilled in linguistic learning, deemed the ancient lan-guage of Ireland of vital importance to all whe make any pretentiens to Philology, on account of its affinity to the "Sansorit, Greek and the Germanic Languages."

A decade of years had barely finished their course, when a man of Irish birth and lineage entered with well-directed energy and great arder on the ordiness work of preparing for publication a grammar of Erin's national tongue. He was marvelously qualified for such an undertaking, and scholars from the different universities of Europe have borne testimony to the success and ability with which he has discharged the self-imposed duty. Dr. John O'Donovan was a man et great natural gifts and magnificent acquirements. Among the scholars and philologists of any age or country he may be considered eminent, and in Ireland his researches and patriotic achievements have made his name as imperishable as the granite cliffs that guard her Western coast.

In 1845 his "Grammar of the Irish Language" first appeared. It was founded on a very practical knowledge of the spoken language, and a thorough and intimate acquaintance with Irish literature both ancient and modern. So clear and comprehensive was this work that it enabled great minds in many parts of Europe and America to pursue the study of our national language and literature with pleasure and appreciation. Other great minds there were, such as Prof. Eagens O'Curry and Vallancey, who devoted much means and remarkable erudition to the resuscitation of our ancient language.

Professor Max Muller, lecturing on languages, shows pretty clearly that the European races, before starting from their original location in Central Asia, possessed a common vehicle of exchanging ideas. Emigrating from the common centre they moved westward in mighty waves. The earliest of these migrating bands, on reaching the sheres of the Atlantic, according to this grave authority, was "represented by the Celtic diamired by those who are competent to judge. of late in the Irish copital enlarging his himself in the Euglish isuguage. The ma-terials on which he has labored are to be found without stint in Ireland, notwithstanding the vandalism of the Anglo-Norman inald of some of these old writings the Ossianic sive.

Society of Dublin demenstrated the "famous The McPherson fraude." But it is in continental school and of the Cenvent de Notre Dame, libraries that most of the M.SS. of ancient accompanied by their respective teachers Ireland are to be found. They were taken marched to the church in procession and took thither by Catholic Missionaries who went their places in the front. The reversed forth te found monasteries, and spread the sisters of the House of Providence were also light of the Gospel in other lands. It was, present to manifest their love and esteem for however, during the trouble with the Danes, and again from 1641 to the treaty of Limerlok, that the Priests and nobility took with them a great deal of the literature of their native land into France, Spain and Italy. Hence we find, here and there, in the writings of the monks, references to Compositiones lingua Hibernica vetusta scriptae. At 3 30 o'clock p.m. a deputation of the This old language of Hibernia was for the following pupils of St. Francis Xavier school, such materials, according to his own testi-mony, that Professor Windisch complied "A Professor of St. Catherine's Cellege, Camby Miss M. A. Nolan, the first assistant of the bridge, England. Besides Zeuss and Winscheol: disch there are on the continent of Europe, To Very Rev. C. H. Gauthier, Dean of Brock-Professors Zummer, Nigra, Ascoli, and many other eminent men of letters who are well versed in Irlsh lore and have mastered all the difficulties of the lingua vetusta. In the United States there are at least two distinguished men of letters who take a deep interest in and are quite conversant with this dear old language

# "Whose youth beheld the Tyrian On our Irish coast a guest."

Professor Curtin, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, who was bern of Irish parents in Wisconsin, is among the very first of living linguists. During his first year in Harvard College he took up the study of Hebrew and Irish, and so well did he succeed in the latter study that before the close of the term he read the New Testament entire. For the purpose of perfecting himself in this venerable tongue, he visited Ireland two years ago, and spent the summer months among the people of Connaught. There is a work now in press from the pen of this gifted Irish-American which has for title, "The Folk Lore of Ireland." In the preface of this work I find embodied the self-same idea which has been advanced in Max Muller's " Lectures on Linguages."

"Gaelic mythology, writes Professor Curtin, "contains many myth facts which have perished elsewhere. The Gaelic language shows that the Celts left the home of the Aryan race at a period far anterior to any of the other migrations." This is the verdict of the majority of philelogists, and a fact which lends importance to the speech of Erin's elder days. Its development will assist very [materially in the difficult task of tracing back to one common origin the different nations of the earth.

In viewing the facts just stated, and noting with pleasure the interest taken by strangers in the study of the Irish language, that comparative indifference with which patriotic Irishmen regarded their national language and literature is to me a matter of no little surprise. Here in the city of San Francisco, where the men of the Irish race have attained to that high seedal standing for which they are well qualified by salents and integrity, there is a school under the auspices of the "Gaelle Literary Society," for the resuccittation of our ancient language. A few gen-erous and noble spirits have organized this school, and struggle perseveringly to main-tain it, and enlarge the sphere of its utility. They have succeeded to a degree that exceeds even their ewn sanguine hopes. Already many members of this Philo-Celtic Society

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supervision, affords great pleasure to all these readers who are familiar with the dear old tengus.

But it is a tact, remarkable and deplerable, that a great number of leading. Irish-American citizens seem to take no interest in the Its Antiquity and Importance mevement towards perpetuating the language in which the history of their race is ensurined. It is the key that looks the hidden treasures of the Past;

> 4 And it bears back our spirit On history's wings To the glories of Erin's High heroes and kings,
> When the proud name of Gael
> Swelled from ocean to shore,
> Ere the day of the Saron
> And Northmen of yors.

If thy sons, beloved language, Endeavor to win Thy release from the tomb Thou art sepulched in ; Thou shall shine as she sun, To revive and relume The annals of Erin,

Long shrouded in gloom. Come, then, to the rescue, Ye sons of the Gael, With the ardor that swelled in The breast of MacHale, And the fame of our Fathers,

Now buried and cold.

And shine as of old.'

Shall rise with their language

I shall new conclude this paper with the hope of returning in the future to consider Irish manuscripts of which there is no dearth, according to the Ray. Dr. O'Conner, author of Veteres Rerum Scriptores Hiber nicorum, a man of wast learning and match-A CELTIC SCHOLAR. ess energy. San Francisco, Nev. 5, '89.

### TRIBUTES TO DEAN GAUTHIER

Monday, November 4th, 1880, will long be remembered as an auspicious day by the Catholic population of the parish of Brockville, Brockville: because of the grand festivities that were solemnized on the above day, in honor of the great St. Charles Barrameo-the patron of the worthy and esteemed pastor of the mis-

sion—Very Raverend Dean Gauthier.
At 8 o'clock a.m. a large congregation as sembled in St. Francis Xavier church to assist at the solemn high mass, which was cele-brated by the Very Reverend Dean; having for deacon, Rev. J. J. Kelly, pastor of Younge, and Rev. Jas. Collins, C.C., of the Deanery, as sub deacon. St. Francis Xavier's full choir was in attendance, and rendered most harmoniously and successfully "Farmer's Mass," in B fist, the "Sanctus," and "Agnus Dei" being taken from "Millards Mass," in G. Mrs. Shields sang the "Incarlect." For this reason alone the study of the natus Est" in her usual inimitable manner, Irish language must be of rare interest to while, at the "Offertory," Miss Carrie modern philologists. And it is. Ever since Braniff sang most artistically "Millards Ave the publication of Dr. O'Donovan's work the Marie." The other soloists were Misses M. laterest has been waxing warm and strong. Webb, C. Braniff, M. Poulin and Mr. O. K. The mantle of Dr. O'Donovan has fallen on a Fraser, who aquitted themselves in such a German named John Caspar Ziuss, whose manner as to merit the encemiums of all pre-Grammatica Celtica is a work everywhere ad- | sent. Great praise is due to Miss M. Braniff. precentress of the cheir, for theefficient train Professor Zenes has epent considerable time ing she has given her musiciaus, and for the beautiful "marches" she so ably discoursed knowledge of this great subject and perfecting at the beginning and at the end of the cere-

The church was very beautifully decorated, the altar being tastefully ornamented with natural and artificial flowers, the numerous vaders. There is a goodly number of Irlan lights of different colors symmetrically armanuscripts still extant in the Royal Irish ranged, presenting an agreeable coup d'ocil Academy and Irlaity College. Through the which made the ceremonies the more impres-

> The pupils of St. Francis Xavier separate their devoted Pastor and Guide.

At the close of divine service Rev. Father of ireland ! Kelly advanced to the altar railing and grate fully thanked the congregation and the choir, in the name of the Very Rev. Dean, for their manifestation of loyalty and affection in attending in such large numbers.

most of them a sealed book. It was from James Shields, Mathew McGovern, Philip such materials, according to bis own testi. Kelly and Louis Fournier waited on the Very Rev. Dean and escorted him and Rev. Fathers Uoncise Irish Grammar" which, by the way, Kelly and Collins to their school, where this has been translated a short time since by a beautiful and expressive address was ably read

Dear Father we greet you, 'Tis pleasure to meet you, We bid you kind welcome on this natal day, To our school poor, and lowly—
For the purpose is holy
brings you among us, a kind word to say
And we feel that your blessing

Is gained when addressing Our Priest, and Pastor, so humble and true; So once more we tender

Our welcome, and render A portion of honor, where honor is due.

Dear Father, your labor, And love for your neighbor Have rendered you dear to the rich and the poor; While your prudence, and learning

And careful discerning, made you respected by thousands, 'bit sure, So we are proud of our pastor,

And our pulses beat faster When we see him thus honored by citizens all; So we tender our greeting By once more repeating

Dear Father we greet you no doubts us appal

While our voices are blending, Our prayers are ascending, To Heaven's high altar, that God will pro

long
Your life, our dear pastor,
And we beg that the Master
Of earth, and of Heaven will shield you from wrong ; For we know your patron.

Like a loving matron.
Will daily watch o'er us and favor our prayers; And will carry them to Him, And afterwards sue Him, To bless us, your children, and case all our

Signed on behalf of the teachers and pupils of St. Francis Xavier,

Jas. T. NOONAN E. HURLEY

M. A. NOLAN. The address was accompanied by a very elegant gift which was presented by Master

manner, invoking God's blessing on the boys, whom he styled "the hope of the parish." Roy, Fathers Kelly and Collins also spoke in terms of warm appreciation of the happy event, after which the Rev. Fathers retired. At 7.30 p.m. teck place at the Convent de Notre Dame a most pleasing vocal and instru-

and Collins dress to the convent where the cordial reception awaited them.

The hall was neatly feationed; streamers of various colors pendant from the centre of the hall and caught up at the extremities by wreather of many colors, gave the apartment on all of fets. an air de fete.

Many very attractive medallions were preminent on the walls, among which we noticed: "Thy Joy on Earth," "Thy Crown in Heaven," "Day Sacred to Gratifude," "L'Allegresse regne dans os sejenr," "Ten Thousand Welcomer to the Day we Love," "Vivat Paster Bonus," "Nemo tam Pater," "Health, Joy, Happiness," etc.

The fellowing programme was admirably executed by the pupils :—

1. Duet—" Tam O'Shanter," by Misses

Emma Morency and Lily O'Donahee. 2. Complimentary song (with accompaniment of bell.), "Ring, Ring," by the school choir.

3. Festal Greeting.
4. Duet—"Qui Vivi Galop," by Mirses
Mary Connel and E. Morency.
5. Dialogue—"A Leason in Geography," with accompaniment, was highly appreciated by the audience.

6. Recitation—"The Legend of Bregers,"

Proctor, was in choir, pleasingly declaimed.
7. Duet—"Happy Hearts" Galop, by Misses May and Gerty Downey, delighted the crowded auditorium.

8. Comic song—"Twas the Cat," by Misses L. O'Donahoe and B. Johnston, elicited repeated applause.

9. Chorus—" Festal Day."

10. Pieno solo—" Simiramie and Grande

Fantaisie Dramatique," by Archer, Miss Annie Bradley. 11. Comic song-" Three Maids Under one

Cap," was eleverly acted by Miss Bertha Doddridge and L Flannigan. The address by Miss Toress Oavanagh was charmingly spoken in these words, in behalf of the rev. sisters and the pupils of the convent de Notre Dame :-

Very Rev. and Beloved Father .- Despite the gloom with which autumn has invested nature, despite the chilling winds and frowning skies, a ray of summer sunshine still lingers in our midst.

In vain has the flowery goddess winged her flight to climes more genial, in vain does bleak November chant in mournful cadence, the dirge of departed summer, the glad anticipation of this bright feast, has made sun-shine within our hearts, and prolonged for our enjoyment the charm of verdant field and flowery meadow.

Reverend and dear father, it is no fictitious joy that elevates your childrens, hearts to-night, no, but the genuine feeling which is prompted by gratitude and affection. Availing ourselves of this happy occasion of your patron saint's feast, we come to renew the homage of our love, respect, and esteem. Conscious of our inability to acquit ourselves in a manner worthy of this noble task we call upon the aid of the muses.

Poetry, song and music have essayed to interpret these sentiments of which the poet has said, "Feelings there are no language can express, as in the heart are depths, too deep for idle guess."

Oh, that they might tell you how sincerely we appreciate your paternal kindness. Ever selicitous for our welfare, your wise council and gentle admonition are a stimulating encouragement to our progress in the practice of virtue and religion, and a powerful incen-tive to aid us in our ascent of the rugged path oflearning. Your smiles of approval at our success render study a delight, rather than a labor. In acknowledgement of all those favors, what can we offer you, beleved father ? In vain may we hope ever to repay you, earth has no reward for such deeds, we look above, there is our hope. The voice of grati-tude pierceth the skies and reacheth the throne ceeding years renew this festive scene of a happy family assembled to greet this 4th of November, as one of the grandest days of the

To the Gentlemen of the School Board : DEAR SIRS—We welcome you most cordially and avail ourselves this festive occasion to thank you for your devotedness to the cause of Catholic education and for the interest you take in all that pertains to the welfare and success of our school. In the prayers and good wishes which each day we form for the health and happiness of all those who labor for our well-being are remembered our kind friends of the Catholic school board. that God may bless and reward their zeal and prosperity may crown all their under-

takings.
Speeches were then delivered by each of the reverend gentlemen and also of by members of the school beard, testifying their good will and earnest readiness to co-operate with their reverend paster for the advancement of Oathelic education and the providing of suitable school accomedation.

The guests then dispersed to their homes delighted with the amusements of the evening and expressing the desire that the next feative meeting would be as enjoyable and carry off the same laurels as the present testal day.—Spectator in the Brockville Recorder.

### DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

NEW SEMI-INCANDESCENT LAMP.

M. Henri Pieper, Jr., of Liege, has brought out a new type of semi-incandescent lamp. The lamp consists of two horizontal rods of copper, set in a line with each other, but separated by a space of about 3-16 of an inch.
A thin fluted carbon rod is set vertically, and reats upon the ends of the copper rod, forming a bridge across. The current passes through the copper rod and through the point of the carbon rod, which is thereby rendered brilliantly incandescent. The cop-per reds are supported on spring hinges, and if the carbon should break they will rise slightly until two contacts at their outer ends come inte action, thue automatically short-circuiting the lamp. The wear of the copper rods is exceedingly slight, the carbon only being consumed. Some lamps of this type have been sent to the Paris exhibition.—Scientific

American. ANTIQUITY OF ELECTRICITY. Thales, a Greek philesopher, who lived 600 years before Christ, is said to have known the electrical propensities of rubber amber, Otto von Gueriene, in 1647, constructed the first electrical machine. Franklin, in 1648, killed a turkey by electricity, and reseted it by an electrical jack before a fire kindled by the electrical spark. Perhaps this was the carliest actual use of electricity. As long age as 1747 electric shocks were sent over short distances, Relsen, in 1795, by using thirty-aix wires, one for each letter or character, sent messages over small distances. Merse simplified the telegraph, using only one wire, instead of from thirty to thirty-six have achieved remarkable preficency. Not a few of them can read and write the Gaelian pleasingly and well. They have procured Irlah department in the Monitor, which is edited under their wires. His first public message was " What had God wrought?" This was on May 24th.

# of his patroual feast, and Rov. Fathers Kelly and Colline drave to the convent where the 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 of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUCIFIXION scene is a marvelions work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYCLORAMA; corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m., Street care pass the door.

# A POWERFUL INVIGORATOR.



### It supplies NOURISHMENT for FLESH, MUSCLE and BONE

Vice-President, Mr. Vail, Morse's assistant, telegraphed the news to Morse in the capitol.

Morse told Wright, and the convention was astonished to get a dispatch from him declining the nomination. The convention wouldn't believe it, and sent a committee to Washington to get reliable information. This was doubtless the first news telegram l cent.

SOUNDING STONES IN BRITTANY.

Not far from the town of Dinan, in Brittany are several large stones which have the remarkable property of giving out when struck a clear musical sound. These stones, according to Nature, are composed principally of the mineral known as amphibele, and are of a roughly prismatic shape, about twenty feet in length. They are not erratio bowlders brought by ancient glaciers, but have been broken off from the neighboring strata and worn into their present shape by the action of the waters of the river and sea, as, at the point where they are found, the waters of the river enter into a small bay and are forced back by the rising tide twice a

There are numerous similar stones in the vicinity which show the same phenomens, but none so perfectly as the one described. The property of producing a musical note is very different from that of the "singing sands" which occur in various parts of the world, and is, undoubtedly, simply due to the hard, close grained structure of the rocks, as well as the position in which they are placed, those giving the clearest notes being lifted up from the ground and supported at a few points only by other similar stones. A species of feldapar known as phonolite, or clinkstone, gives similar sounds when struck by the hammer.

TOO GREAT VIBRATION IN WATCHES. A very troublesome fault with some of the best class of Swiss watches is a too great vibration, causing the balance to strike the bankings. It is most often found in watches having large wheel teeth with straight in-clines. The more modern practice is to curve

the acting face of the teeth, and a slight alteration of the tooth diminishing the incline at the heel of the tooth will always diminish

the amount of vibration.

## A LEGEND OF ALL SOULS' DAY.

given place to a damp, chilly heaviness, broken | No; she was sure they were safe. They had occasionally by fierce gusts of wind and rain. The fisher-boats are all in port, the small ones drawn up high on the beach, the larger securely anchored. But this is not due only to the storm. Even if it were the fairest of weather, no Dieppe fisherman would set sail to-day. It is All Seuls day—the feast of the dead, the commemoration of the loved and lost. The dead live still in the tender rememberance of those left behind. Tears shed in prayer for the departed have no

bitterness. But the heartless and ungrateful man who fishes to-day will be everywhere followed by nis double—a whantom fisher in a phantom boat. All signs fail him, all fish cacape his net. Again and again he draws it in empty. If he persist, at length he thinks himself rewarded. His net is so heavy he nearly swamps his boat in the endeavor to draw it in; and horrible to say, his catch is only grinning skulls and disjointed human bones. At night, tossing on his sleepless pillow, he hears the ghostly "white car" rolling through the silent street. He hears his name called in the veice of the latest dead of his acquaintance, and dies himself before the next

All Souls' day.

Spite of the bleak and rainy weather, all the good people of Dieppe, or rather of its finer suburb, Le Pollet, are gathered together in church. Rude as it is, weather beaten, discolored, grey-green, like the unquiet ocean it overlooks, Notre Dame du Poilet is still grand and ploture que. It has suffered both from time and desecration, as is seen by its broken carvings, emp'y niches, and ruined tombs. The altars are plain, the ornaments few and simple. On the wall of the Lady chapel hang two rusty chains-the vetive offering, it is said, of a sailor of Le Pollet, ence a slave to Pirates. Miraculously rescued by our Lady, he returned to his native place only to sing a Te Deum in her chapel and hang up his broken fetters therein; then, retiring to a neighboring monastery, he took upon bimself a voluntary bondage which love made sweet and light.

It is the solemn Mass of Requiem, and almost noon, though the sombre day, sub-dued yet more by stained glass windows, seems like a winter twilight. The church is all in deep shadew except the sanctuary with its lofty-burning lamp, and its altar decked with starry wax-lights. Black draperies hang about the altar, black robes are upon the officiating pricess. The slow, mournful chant of the Dies Ire, sung by a choir invisible in the darkness, resounds through the dim, lefty aisles.

Motionless upon the uneven stone pave-ment kneel the people, a dark and silent mass, only relieved here and there by the gleam of a snewy cap or bright-colored kerchief, for the fisher felk, and, indeed, all the peasantry of thrifty Normandy, drees in serviceable garb, of sober colors. There is one little group apart from the rest of the congregation; not all one family, for they are too unlike. They seem to be drawn together by some common calamity or dread. First is an old woman, perhaps seventy years of

tied over it. A string of large beads hangs from her bony fingers. Her eyes, singularly bright for one so aged, are raised to the blackvelled orneifix, and tears glisten upon her brown and withered obceks. Her arm is drawn through that of a slender young woman, and near them is a little girl, round and rosy. All three are dressed nearly alike, and all say their beads, though not with the same tearful devotion. Anxiety and wearlness are in the young girl's pale but pretty face; and the child looks anddued, almost frightened, by the gloom around her.

Behind them kneels a comely matron, a little child clinging to her gown; near her two fishermen, one eld and gray-haired. The other, who is young, has an arm in a sling; he kneels upon one knee, his elbow en the other, and his face hidden in his hand.

They are two households over whom hangs the shadow of a calamity, perhaps all the greater because of its uncertainty. Two months ago Jacques Payne and his son sailed for the fishery. Jacques Suchet and his cousin, Charles Rivaud, completed the crew; for Jean Suchet, disabled by a broken arm, remained at bome with his grandmother and sister. The sesson proved unusually stormy. Two fishing boats of Le Pollet narrowly escaped the terrible recks of the Norman coast; and one of these reported seeing a vessel, resembling that of the Paynes, drifting past them in a log, with broken masts and cordage over the side. They halled the wreck, but heard no reply, and concluded that the crew had been swept overboard, or possibly had escaped in their Weeks had passed since this vague bu:

terrible intelligence had reached the stricken families. Old Mere Suchet had at once received it as conclusive. She wept and prayed for the bold young fishers, the hope and comfort of her old age. Not so Manon Payen. No one dared condole with her, not even her old father Toutain. Life hitherte had gone so well with her! Her husband leved all prayed for rain, but their prayers were her; her son was her pride and delight; of ne avail. The heat has been great, and her rosy Marie and little toddling Pierre filled her cottage with laughter and sun- many people have to travel great distances to shine. Grief was so new, and strange and frightful. What! her husband and son taken from her at one blow? No, it baked. Many people have died through want could not be! It was too dreadful! God of water. could not be se cruel! Besides, there were no better sailors than the Payens, father and of the Almighty. We answer to its supplication, may you be long spared in health and in the enjoyment of every blessing to your loving children of Brockville, and may succeeding years rapew this fastive seems of a vigorating air, remembered with delight by | Pineard was not positive it was their vessel all who have ever been in Normandy, has he had seen; how could he tell in a fog? put into one of the islands. They would not risk a dangerous journey in stormy weather just to tell her, what she knew already, that they were safe.

To Mere Suchet's Matilde, the bethrethed of Jacques Payen, how much better and clearer was reasoning than the submissive grief of her plous old grandmother? Young people cannot easily believe the werst when it concerns themselves. Mathilde could not pray for the repose of the souls of her lover, brother and cousin. With the passionate, impatient yearning of a heart new to sillio-tion, she besought the Blessed Mother for their safe return. Her brother Jean did not try to destroy her hopes, though he would not say he shared them.

As time passed on and brought no news of the absent, the hearts of these two poor women grew faint and sore; but they refused to acknowledge it to one another, or even to themselves. Their days passed in feverish, and often vain endeavors to be cheerfu and busy; their nights in anguish all the more bitter because silenced and unconfessed. On All Souls' day old Toutain and Mere Suchet had wished to have a R quiem Mass offered for the lost sailors, but Mathilde wept aloud at the enggestien, and Manon forbade it instantly, positively, almost angrily.

Manon had borne up well through the sad funeral services of the church, She smiled upon her little ones and returned a serene and cheerful greeting to the curious or pitying friends who accosted her. All day she had carried the burden of domestic cares and duties, while her heart ached within her becom and cried out for solitude. Now at night, alone with her sleeping babes, the agony of fear and pain, so long repressed, takes full possession of her sinking heart. Mingled with the roar of the treacherous sea she hears the voices of husband and son, now calling loudly for help, now borne away on the fiful wind. She sees their pale faces, with unclosed eyes, floating below the cruel green water, their strong limbs entangled in the twisted cordage. Now great, gleaming fish swim around them. Oh! it is too fearful. From her kness she falls forward upon her face and groams aloud. But on a sudden she hears a stir with—a sound of repressed voices and many harrying feet. Hope is not dead within her yet, for she springs to the window with the wild thought that it is her absent returned. No, 'tie but a group of fishermen on the way to the pler; but Pinsard stops to tell her, with a strange thrill in his rough voice, that there is a fishing beat coming into part !

Mahon screams to her father to watch the little ones—she must go to the pier—then flies out into the night. It is not raining. and she returns to snatch her weakned and sobbing babe, and wrap him in his father's woolen blouse. She does not know when Matilde joins her ; she is scarcely conscious of the warm exultant clasp of her hand, Jean

is there, too, agitated but grave.
As they turn the angle of the village atreet is an old woman, perhaps seventy years of before them lies the open bay. It is past midage, and looking as the Norman peasants night, but the pier is growded. There, truly.

broken, pebbly shere the two women kneel to thank Ged; but they can only lift up their volces and weep.

veloss and weep.

"They are not safe yet," says Jean shert.
ly. "The wind takes them straight upon the plan. They will need all our halp."

The crowd make way instantly for the breathless women. The lightness keeper stands ready with a cell of rope. The fisher, men range themselves in line, tighten their helit, and wait to draw the friendly hawser. Great waves thunder against the long plan. belts, and wait to draw the iriendly hawse. Great waves thunder against the long pier, sending showers of spray high above the pale crucific at the end against which the women lean. Now the moon, emerging from a light cloud, sends a fixed of pale radiance upon the wassel's dock. It is they! Jacques Payer in at the halor wasner Jacques stands upon is at the helm; young Jacques stands upon the ganwale.

The light-house keeper threws his repe; the fishermen rules their musical, long, drawn cry. Jacques catches the repe, but in allence; and allently the orew make

fast.

"It is their vow!" cries Manon, dar.

the wendering men. ing forward among the wendering men.
"They will not speak until they sing Te Deum at Notre Dame for their sais re-

Ressaured, the men pull in vigorously but to no effect. Again, and yet again, but the ship does not move. A moment since it cane on swift as the wind; new it seems anchored on swift as the wind; new it seems anchored forever not fifty yards away. They can see plainly every object upon the deck, where the silent crew stand gazing towards the pler. Even Manon and Matilda have selzed the rope, and draw with the strength of terror. Breathless, unsteady, large drops of sweet standing upon their faces, they pause irreso. lute. Stretching her arms toward her husband, Manen holds out her babe.

A white mist rises out of the sea and hange like a veil between them. Sad, reproachful voices rise out of the waves, some near at hand, others far out. An loy wind lifts the mist and carries it slewly away, clinging for a moment like a shroud around the crucifix, The cable falls slack in the atrong hands that graspit. The ship is gone-vanished with. out a sound; but far away echoes a sciema chorus, "Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you, my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me.'

### THOUSANDS DROWNED.

In Chinese Ploods-Pive Hundred Families Swept Away in One District.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.—The steamer Oceanic arrived from Hong Kong yesterday. Reports from along the Yang Isee river show that the herrors of the Yellow river floods of two years ago bid fair to be repeated. The waters of the river have ricen to an extraordinary height and Hunkew Band is under water. This means that the river has risen a great many feet above its normal level at this season. There is terrible suffering all along the river and in many extensive districts the crops, which were already late, have been ruised, while there must have been enormous loss of life. Five hundred families were drowned at Wang Choo, while in one district ten thousand people are homeless. For thousands of miles around Shan-ghai the country is flooded, yet the province of Fo Kien is suffering from drought, no rain having fallen since the early part of August in that district. On August 26th the officials nearly all the creeks and wells are dry and

Recent widespread failures in the tea trade In China have had a curious effect on ruined ing to mest their oreditors. One merchant committed suicide and many have disappeared. Such a disastrous end to the tea season was never known before.

One lady said to another: "Have you been to church to-day? we had a most beautiful sermon on training children." No, I was at home deing it," was the reply.



# IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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The state of the s

# THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Premier Mercier's Broad and Liberal Views Eloquently Expressed.

HE IS ACCOUNTY OF THANKS

The French Canadians Impartial in Their Treatment of Protestant and Catholic-The Other Papers Read Before the Close of the Congress \_Great Enthusiasm Manifested on all Sides.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 12 -The Catholic Gengrees recenvened at 10 e'clock this morning. The first paper read was by Hon. Honore Marcler, Premier of Quebec. Upon rising he was accorded an ovation, and during the delivery of his able and eloquent address he was repeatedly interrupted by loud and hearty applause. He said :-

I censider myself particularly honored in being called upon to speak on an eccasien which has brought together so many illustrious men. We have had assembled in this historic city to de honour to a great prelate, men distinguished in every walk of life. whose names are henoured throughout the dvilland world, great church men and great statesmen, whose wisdom in governing a mighty people is unequalled, warriors where renewa will go down to posterity, speakers and writers whose words are treasured up far beyond the confines of their own country, all alike eminent in their several apheres, many of them coming from foreign lands, but united together by the bond of their own genius and by their admiration for a great cause and a great name.

That I should be so honoured as to be invited to say a few words in such a concourse I regard as an honour paid, not to myself, but to the neighbouring country from which I come, and especially to the Province of Quebec, which I represent.

it will not therefore seem strange to you, that appearing as I do for a great province in the Dominion of Canada, a province vast in the extent of its fertile land and destined to support a population greater than some of the largest of European kingdoms, I should regard the career of Archbishop Carroll in his relations to the State rather than in his relations to the Church.

Archbishop Carroll was indeed a great churchman, he was also a great states-

His labors for the church which he leved and their fruits have been told to you in magnificent language; the church which he erected on the free soil of America is to-day one of the greatest churches in the world, counting its members by millions, breathing the air of freedom to its fullest extent and teaching by precept and example that newhere is God's work better done and man's happiness better secured than where liberty. grand and universal liberty is most respected.

Freedom and authority, law and order, the duties of the citizen as well as his rights, that the fullest liberty can exist without license, that liberty brings order and not disorder, that the duty of government is to foster liberty and not restrain it, that well ordered liberty is the surest prop and pillar of authority. These were the lessons of your revolutionary fathers taught and sealed with their bload.

To support them in their magnificent conception of self-government they had no stauncher ally, no more powerful friend than the great Archbishop Carroll.

These, indeed, were perlious times. The fate of liberty, the fate of humanity were held in the balance. Had Washington, Franklin, Carroll and their illustrious brothen falled in the work which God had laid out for them. It would have been a dire calamity to America, even to humanity itself.

In Europe, absolutism had triumphed wars of religion, dynastic wars, wars of conquest and ambition had orushed popular aspirations and populari rights. Italy was divided among a few princely houses; German sovereigns sold their subjects as gladiators of eld to fight in the quarrels of neighbouring States; Russia was yet steeped in barbarlem; Northern Europe was governed by a hand of iron; in every State kingly power subjects; and these thinkers unfortunately were inspired by utopian, theoretical ideas, and alas ! in teo many cases by irreligious principles, ideas and principle not founded on real life and experience, taking man not in his nature as he was, but with imaginary qualities and imaginary faculties, a man of their own conception and creation, and founding thereon theories of government which were to end in the fearful cataclysm of the French Revolution.

In England there was indeed a struggle founded upon trust principless, but it was s faint struggle, more of a struggle among the higher classes against kingly prerogatives than of people for population rights. The House of Commons was not a popular re-presentative body; it was formed and ruled by the privileged orders, the nobility and the nded gentry ; penal laws were still in force, the right of popular assembly were denied, combinations of laborers and tradesmen were severely repressed, the right to vote was restricted to a small minority of the population, and it was half a century afterwards and more before the House of Commons was to be transferred into a popular assembly, and following the example of America, the Government was to become the Government of the masses and not of the classes,

Even the statesmen who then in the House of Commons contended for a small measure of popular rights, were inspired mainly by their own interests and would have imposed upon America laws and burdens which they rejected for themselves. If George III. desired to govern America by autocratic decrees, he had in the Ministry and Commens of England a newerful majority to support him

In the methods and measures of tyranny. It was, indeed, a great orisis for America and the world ! had the ideas which then inspired kings and princess, statesmen and legislators of the eld world prevailed in the new. had your forefathers misunderstood their duty, had they faltered in its performance, tyranny like a pall would have spread over the world, and not America alone, but Europe and the civilized world would to-day be struggling to break the chains, to rise out of he slough of despond, to see the sun of freedom, which, on this day, because of their herotam, illumines your continent and sheds its rays wide and far beyond the sceams which mpass your lands.

In that grand and glorious work Arch-Was not warped by old lime beliefs and tradi. Its

tions; breed and expansive, his genius under-stood thatman's inballect and will, being free in conception and aspirations, should also be free in their expression and exercise, and that the only restraint to be put upon them was that imposed by God's law, and required by the condition of man, living in community with his fellowmen, where all would be free to act in the pursuit of happiness, limited only by the rights of

Such were the ideas held by Carroll and the illustrious founders of your Constitution. Your Declaration of Independence was a revelation to mankind. Acknowledging that the rights which it preclaimed came from God, as the source of all Government and of all authority, it laid down in no uncertain language the principles upon which the greatest amount of liberty should be exercised by the puople with the amplest guarantees for order, peace and security of life and property.

Perhaps no man in that day did more for the American cause, than Franklin, and Franklin was an intimate friend of Carroll; in America, in England, in France, Franklin, by voice and pen, was one of the noblest champions of the rights of your country; his diplomatic skill was such that he met and overcame the trained statesmen of Europe, and his genius grasped with unerring judg-ment the true principles of Government; how far the sound learning of Archbishop Carroll, his logical mind, his sense of justice contributed to instil into the mind of Franklin and his contemporaries those true and grand principles no pen can tell, but we have it proven that he was the trusted counsellor of the fathers of your country, and if his brother Charles in signing the Declaration of Independence risked in the service of his country. his immense possessions, no less generous was the great archbishep in devoting his great talents, his immense influence and ceaseless labor for the benefit of his fellowcountrymen.

To members of the Reman Cathelle Church it was in truth a dispensation of Providence. that Archbishop Carroll did in that day such good service for his country; and that his in-fluence was commensurate with his services; and I might add. equally providential was it for all creeds and faith in America that his

voice was heard.

These were still days of religious persecution; the batred roused in Europe by long years of religious dissensions and warfare were not yet allayed; the statutes of every country yet contained laws directed against the liberty of worship; men who denied infallibility to the Roman Catholic Cnurch, claimed for themselves the right to control the faith of others, and the world saw the strange spectacle of Governments, founded for temporal purposes, making laws for the apiritual wants of the people; not during to claim that they were inspired by God, yet promulgating dootrines and creeds denying to others the privilege of doing as they were doing themselves in forming their own systems of religious worship.

America was not yet free from these pre-

judices, and before Carroll's influence had been felt, before his genius had imprinted upon the public acts of his countrymen the stamp of his liberality, the Congress of Philadelphia protested against the Quehec Act, passed by the House of Commons of England, which granted freedom of worship to the Reman Catholics of Canada.

This imprudent protest was not without its effect upon the struggle for American independence, and upon Archbishop Carroll himself; when he with Franklin, Chase and Charles Carroll were deputed to Cauada to arcuse the sympathies of its people in favour of the revolted colonies, they found everywhere that this protest of the Philadelphia Congress had indisposed the people and the French-Canadians remained neutral in the struggle, there being only 150 in Burgogne's army, and did not jelo, as might have been expected, in a war which was to be so fatal to their hereditary enemies.

But this mistake was nobly repaired when the time came to affirm the true principles, to lay down the foundations of your government, the broadest, the largest liberty wa proclaimed, and te-day we see in your republic the magnificent spectacle of sincere men, differing in religious belief and practice, united as brothern in their love of country, in their devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty.

In no cause was Archblehop Carroll more salous than in the cause of education. True, knowledge in itself will not elevate mankind above the frailities and passions of humanity, but knowledge will tend to make him more refined, more intelligent, more capable of knowing his duties and rights as well as the duties and rights of others. If to knewledge be joined virtue and religion, was supreme, unfettered by law, unrestrained we will have the perfect man, the man in by opinion. Outside of France the people whem all the faculties, moral and intellectually dared to murmur; in France itself it will have been cultivated. In him will was only certain classes which seemed to we find the good citizen, the brave soldier, think of the duties of power and the rights of the honest statesman. Under no form of government are virtue and intelligence more nacessary tha under the Republican; there the citizen becomes a statesman, for to his judgment is submitted as a final issue the decision of all questions of government; by his vote he participates in legislation, and, as he will have understood his duty and performed it, so will the government be which he and his fellow-citizens will have given to the

common-wealth, No grander service could be rendered to your country than that which the Roman Catholic Oburch is rendering to the United States on his auspicious occasion in laying broad and deep the foundations of a grand Oatholic University; no greater monument could be erected to the memory of Archbishop Carroll; no more splendid celebration to his

centenary could be imagined. In the city hallowed by the name of Washington, in the capital of the freest people on earth, where the interest of sixty millions of neonle, of hundred millions of neonle, are to he decided by the wisest and beet of your land, the Roman Catholic Church, in this year of grace, makes to your country the magnificent gift of a great university, where science and art, where religion and morality will ever find a home and where your people will learn the grand lesson that loyalty to God means loyalty to the State.

As in old Catholic times the church had established in England and France, Germany and Italy, universities where the students were counted by thousands, and where all the science of the times were taught by the most learned and most skillful of prefessors that the age produced, so here in the nineteenth century, in free America, the church continues her old policy, ever the same, ef cultivating in mankind the highest faculties in their grandest development, and gives te | question the Catholic has to do with the the students of America a seat of learning, where the work of your colleges will be completed, where will be prepared for the future the men who, in the professions, in public life and private life, pulpit and senate, in conjunction with honorable and honest men of other preeds, are to form the public opinion of your country, who are to educate your fellow countrymen in the highest and noblest principles of freedom, equality and justice.

We on our part, in our Province of Qua-bec, are determined to be guided in public matters by justice, we believe in justice en all occasions and under all conditions, jusbishop Carroll had no small share. His mind tice with all its responsibilities and all consequences; justice not simply

but justice for the past, and where its pre-cepts have been overlooked or forgetten, we believe in going back and and repairing in-juries done and discharging debts unpaid; we understand justice as St. Thomas understood it: Virtue moralis disponens voluntatem ad perpetuo unicuique reddendum jus tuma secundum aqualitatem : A moral virtue dispesing the will always to render to others

their rights according to equity. Thus when the Protestant minority of Lower Canada naturally and rightly demanded the right of educating their children, in their own schools, according to their methods and religious ideas, the French-Canadian and Roman Catholic people, my own countrymen, I am proud to say, hesitated not one mement. but fully and freely granted unto the Protestant minority their separate schools and the absolute right of governing as in their opinion it might seem best to them for the moral and religious welfare of the Protestant population of the country.

In the same spirit, with no intention of undue favoritism, with no notion of overriding the rights of others, but for justice sake and justice alone, "unicuique reddendum jus · suum secundum aqaulitatem," we gave back to the Roman Catnel .c Church, through the Order of the Jesuits, the property of which they had been despoiled by the same George III. who would have despoiled your fathers of their liberties and rights.

The Jesuits' Estate had been taken from the Order, no compensation had been given in return ; we therefore considered that we had no true right, no moral right, to retain possession of these Estates : true the law was there; we had a legal right to sustain us, no court could force ue to return the property; but there is a law, a higher law flowing from nature and nature's God, which told us that we had no moral right to these estates; our title before the courts might be good, but was It right before the Supreme law of equity? We thought not : we disdained to accept the doctrine of "faits accomplia," we considered ourselves released by no statute of limitation, by no prescription; finding we had no claim before God. we would not avail ourselves of our claim before man, and of our own free will we made an act of restitution of which we are proud and which I am confident history will not condemu.

We in Canada have done much for education; we are proud of our colleges and our universities; when in years gone by you had not the facilities which you now possess, how many of your young men sought in Canada the blessing of a christian education? How many priests and laymon have been sent forth among you by the Seminaire St. Salpice, how many have left the Halls of St. Mary's Callege at Montreal to spread among your people the blessed knowledge which they had soquired in my Canadian home, in my Alma Mater, with which so many dear associations are entwiced in my heart; and if we can hope to found in our northern clime such a university as you are now establishing, we can boast that many years ago, as far back as 1863, our bishop and our statesmen had built in the grand old city of Quebec the Laval University, which has done and is doing in our midst a work by which we all prefit and of which we are all proud.

As our colleges have in times pastfully and generously given to your people the benefits of education, let me express the hope that you will be equally generous and that in the annals of the University of Washington Canadians will not be strangers; and that sa pupils and professors they will ever find a ready welcome, and that the two peoples, united by so many ties already, may find a still closer bond of union, in seeing their children studying the same sciences, in the same halls, under the same masters, for love of God and love of country.

Among the many beautiful poems with which he has enriched your literature, your great poet Longfellow has produced one which to me seems most appropriate on this occasion. He applies his addresses to the ship of the state : I would extend its meaning and apply it to your University likewise. It seems to me that the prosperity of your University is so bound up with the prosperity of your glorious union, that your leve of country is so mingled with your love of religion, that the prayer uttered for the one must of

necessity apply to the other.
And to your country as well as to your University, to their Union, I would say:

Sail on, O Union, strong and great ! Humanity, with all its fears, With all its hopes of further years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate; We know what master laid the keel, Whas workman wrought thy ribs of steel, Who made each mass, and sail, and rope. What anvils rang, what ham ners beat, In what a fo: ge and what a heat, Were shaped the anchors of thy hope ! Fear not each sadden sound and shock. Tie of the wave and not the rock ! 'Tis but the flapping of the sail, And not a rent made by the gale ! In spite of rock and tempest's roar, In spite of false lights on the shore. Sail on, por fear to breast the sea Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee, Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our team Our faith triumphant o'er our Are all with thee, -are all with thee !

On motion of Ed. F Fagan, of New York, vote was passed acknowledging the grateful feelings of the Congress at the sentiments expressed by Canada's noble son. Mr. Mercies was loudly cheered and applended, the dele gates rising to their feet.

Monsignor Gadd, of Eugland, the special representative of Cardinal Manning, briefly congratulated the congress on its success, and following him came a long paper on "Philanthropy," by Peter L. Foy, of St. Louis.

"Religion in Education" was treated at length by the paper of William L. Kelly, of St. Paul. He took the ground that the reasone why questions relating to this subject had no solution absolutely satisfactory to the Christian people of the country as a whole, and one tending to the good of the nation. were the absence of fairness on each side on this discussion, the prejudice against the Oatholio Ohurch still honestly entertained by many Protestants, and the activity of infidels in using that prejudice to create division among the great Uhristian church, Catholic and Protestant.

The paper of H. J. Spaunhorst, of St. Louis, dealt with the subject of "Scoleties." The bulk of the paper was devoted to crganizations which are charitable and bene-

volent in character.

The paper of C. B. Pallin, of St. Louis, was on "Catholic American Literature." "Sunday Observance" was the title of a paper by Manly B. Tetlo, of Cleveland. He took the ground that in dealing with the rights of others and has to take into practical consideration the state of American society

in which he lives. The next paper was "Labor and Capital," by Wm. Richards, of Washington. He referred to the judicious, sarnest and sympa-thizing efforts of Cardinal Gibbons at Rome in behalf of the Knights of Labor and the cause of freedom in our glorious country, and the magnificent triumph of Cardinal Manning in his recent grand work of reconciling the sentative of the Pope.

rich and haughty employers and the poor Secretary Biains, response. laborers in London. Geo. D. Wolff, of Philadelphia, had for a

topic "The Catholic Press," What Catholics Have Done in the Last partizen sense, nor is connection with any Arch St., Phila. Pa.

for the present and the future, Hundred Years," was the subject of the paper by Richard H. Clark, LLD., of New York city.

Prof. Heman Allen, of Chicage, had a paper on "Church Music," advecating the Gregorian and the exclusion of all figured music that did not conferm to the plain chant

prototype.

John H. Campbell, of Philadelphia, had
the task of discussing "Temperance." The
bright idea expressed by Mr. Campbell was that Catholics ought not to commit them selves exclusively to any particular form of agitation. He said drunkenness should be made odious as far as possible by the action of the Congress. Catholics should favor the passage and enforcement of laws forbidding the sale of liquors to minors and intexicated persons and should favor the rigid closing of ealoons on Sunday.

Edmund L. Danne, of Florida, treated extemporaneously his subject: "The Right of the State in Education." His hamerous asides and digressions, the first laughter-prewoking element introduced in the proceedings, so caught the delegates that his time was extended by general consent, Recent events in Boston were particularly the target of his sarcasm. Mr. Dunne was heartly applauded. After recess a committee on future congresses was appointed.

THE COLORED PRIEST HONORED.

Mayor Latrobe tendered the delegates a reception Thursday at the City Hall. The tender was accepted. Father Tolten, the colored priest, who was sitting in the body of the hall, was asked by Governor Carroll to a seat on the platform. The dark-visaged oleric received a roar of applause as he

mounted to a place of honor.

The committee on platform reported.

Owing to the late hour, and the desire of the dulegates to witness the great terchlight precession, further reading of papers was suspended with erders that the remaining ones be printed in the proceedings. Mr. Oashan, of Cilcago, moved that an international Cathelic congress be held, not later than 1892, in Chicago. Mr. Campbell, of Philadelphia, moved an ameadment that the convention be held wherever the World's fair is located. Mr. Gnahau accepted the amendment, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

ARCHBISHOP IRRLAND'S VALEDICTORY,

As Arobbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, had opened the Congress, it was desired that he close it. He said with fiery emphasis : "Go to your homes filled with enthusiasm of this convention and spread it through the Union that there is a new departure for Catholics in this country. A mission for Catholic laymen. The day has come, thank God, when old Catholics will rise up and say we are worthy of our religion. The country to be conquered is Heaven. Don't go home to sleep, but to work. Go back true Catholics. The Congress then adjourned sine dis. The platform concludes as follows :

cannot conclude without recording our selemn conviction that the absolute freedom of the Holy See is equally indispensable to the prace of the church and the welfare of mankind. We demand in the name of humanity and justice that this freedom be scrupulously respected by all secular governments. We protest against the assumption by any such government of a right to affect the interests or control the situation of our Holy Father by any form of legislation or puble act to which his full apprehation has not been previously given, and we pledge to Lee XIII., the worthy pontiff to whose hands Almighty God has committed the helm of Peter's barque amid the tempests of this stormy age, the loval sympathy and unstinted aid of all his spiritual children in vindicating that perfect linerty which he justly claims as his sacred

and inalieuable right." Storms of applause marked the reading et the platform, which was unanimously adopt-

THE GREAT TOROHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Forty thousand torches were carried through the streets by the Catholic marchers | cardinal. here to-night. Sweeping past the Cardinal's louse, they formed a magnificent spectac solid masses of humanity packing the streets and sidewalks and windows as far as the eye could reach. At 11.30 p.m. the great pro cession was still in progress, though the start was made hours provious and the marchers averaged eight abreast. Representatives from a dozen cities had the post of honor. Temperance societies and parish sodalities followed each other in bewildering variety. Scattered all through the parade were bands of colored Catholics in gay regalls and these captured the applause everywhere by their proud appearance and accurate manceuvres. Not the least interesting leature was the turnout of hundreds of school boys, both white and colored. The watchword of the night, juging by the constant repetition in transparencies was religious liberty, Cardinal Gibbous standing in his doorway with the Pope's de-legates beside him on one hand, and Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, on the other, beamed on them and divided his time doffing his beretta to oft-repeated salutes and ex plaining to Archbishop Satolli the signifi-cance of the mottees and the identity of the societies. When, at nearly midnight, the Pope's representative gazed after the last of the parade, he warmly congratulated the Cardinal.

AN ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, November 12 .- A committee from the Catholic Congress waited on the President this morning by appointment and presented him with an address. The President received them cordially and listened carefully to the reading of the address and made a hearty reply.

The Catholic University Opened by Cardi-nal Gibbons.

WASHINGTON, November 13 .- The dedication of the Catholic university took place in a pouring rain. The ceremony began at 10 30 o'clock, with a short address by Cardinal Gibbons. This was followed by the chanting of the Veni Oreator Spiritus by 350 students of St. Mary's seminary and St. Charles college, of Baltimore. The building was then blessed by Cardinal Gibbons while the choir chanted the Missrere. At 11 o'clock Pontifi cal Mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated in the university chapel by Most Rav. Monsignor Satolli. The music of the Mass was sung by e picked choir of male voices. Right Rev. R. Gilmour, bishop of Cleveland, preached the sermon.

Secretaries Tracy, Noble and Windom, and Attorney General Miller arrived in time to participate in the banquet, which took place after one o'clock. Covers were laid for about 250 guests. Cardinal Gibbons occupied the seat at the head of the table and on his right were Uardinal Taschereau and Arabblehops Swelli and Fabre. Cardinal Gibbone' vis-avie was Secretary Blaine, who was finked by Archbishops Ryan, Williams and Dahamel on the left and Secretaries Tracy, Noble and Rusk on the right. Bishep Keans acted as toastmaster. His first toast, " His Heliness Peps Leo XIII," was responded to in Latin by Most Rev. Monseigneur Satolli, the repre-

Secretary Biains, responding to the toast FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Onr country and her President," said:

"I came to represent the United States, not in any political sense, much lass in any political sense. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 in any political sense, much less in any

church er sect, but to speak for all and the great feedem which we enjoy. I have made the statement in Protestant assemblies, and I am glad to make in Catholic enes." He referred to the administration as one which had produced good results, and, continuing, said:—"I am glad of every college that is endewed, no matter who endews it. Every institution of learning increases the culture which I believe will build up the Government of this country of ours, under which all are free and equal."

Cardins I Taccherous, of Canada, was re-spending to the steast, "Our Sister Univer-sities," when the Marine hand struck up " Hall to the Chief," and President Harrison entered the hall. The entire assemblage rose to their feet and applanded until the President took the sext reserved for him on the left of Cardinai Gibbens. As succe we the President was scated Bishop Keans proposed his health, which was drunk stand-ing. The President returned thanks for the friendly greeting, and just as he concluded Vice President Morton and his wife entered the hall. The next teast," The Hierarchy of the United States," was responded to by Cardinal Gibbons,

The speechmaking concluded with a humoreus address by Archbishop Ryan and a response by Jehn Boyle O'Reilly to the toust, The Press." The next ceremony, the presentation of

the bust of St. Thomas Aquinas, the gift of the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland resident in Rome. Archbishop Satolli, in the name of the Governors, turned the bust over to the directors of the university and read an address expressing the deep interest felt by the givers in the success of the university.

The day's colebration closed with the inaugural exercises in the lecture room. Cardinal Gibbons opened the meeting with prayer, Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, delivered an oration and Very Rev. Mgr. Schroeder, professor of dogmatic theology in the university, read a Latin oration. The choir sang "Oremus pro Pontifico nostro Leone," and the audience was dismissed with a benediction. End of the Centennial.

### BALTIMOBE, November 14.—Baltimore Day,

for the close of the Catholic centennial, was as bright and beautiful as could be desired. It was intended to show the visitors something of Baltimore, but a large majority of them, on ac count of the unpleasant weather yesterday, had started for their homes. The visitors were invited to the Concordia Opera house at 9 o'clock this morning, where conveyances were in readiness to take them for a drive. Accommodation was provided for 800, but not more than 600 were on hand. This number included prelates, priests and delegates. A start was made at 9.15 o'clock, but it was 10.30 o'clock before the tally ho, with the committee for Boltimore Day, left the Concordia after all the guests were off on the trip. Monsignor McColgan, with Archbishop Cleary, of Kingston, and Bushop Hawley, of Newfoundland, were among the first to leave. Among the prelates were Bahop Twigg, of Pittsburg; Hennessy, of Dubuque; Hogan, of Kansas City; O'Connur, of Omaha and others. The tally ho, drawn by four spirited iron grays, contained the committee. The carrisges all took the same route and went first to Druid Hill park,

After a drive through the park the carriages proceeded to the Epiphanie college at Highland park, and after inspecting that institution for the education of priests for the colored missions the visitors were taken to St. Mary's industrial school. They reached the school at 1 o'clock and were welcomed by Monsignor McColgan and Brother Alexius president of the institution, An entertainment was given by the boys and music was furnished by the Industrial school band. At 2 o'clock a banquet was tendered the visitors and a number of speeches were made, in which the institution and Baltimore, its clergy and people, came in for a large share of commendation. The reception to the Cardinal and the members of the Catholic congress will begin at the city hall at 40 clock this afternoon. About 1,500 invitations have been issued to various persons, including governors, mayors of cities in this and other states and prominent citizens. This will not, however, debar anyone who pre-sents himself at the city hall from getting admission and being presented to the mayors and

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] AN IRISHMAN'S EPITAPH.

Far from the hills of his own native Ulster. Purple and gold with its heather and brocm; Far from the meadows where May-flower

cluster,
And vies with the cowslip in shedding perfame. Far from that graveyard sacred forever, Where the bones of his fathers in harmony rest, The patriot sleep -- To awaken? Ah never!

Nor see his loved Erin, the pride of the west. There's a lone dreary waste by the side of a mountain, Where the wild winds of winter incressantly

raves, Where the frost binds the lakes, and freezes each fountain, Shrouds with its mantle the moss-covered graves

There - he is but one of the humble and lowly. No marble or granite a pyramid forms, Such as encloses the off prings of folly, Denying a right to their kindred worms

But his is a grave where no traitor reposes; His is a tomb which all slander delies; Tho' no vault on the senses its grandeur imposes What it lacks in its splendor its honor supplies And his name—tho'untitled, unknown to many, Is fondly cherished and loved by a few; Of Milesian, 'tis the purest and proudest of any, The grace of old Castile its bearers endue.

No bright blooming flowers, no fresh budding Shed o'er his grave their richest perfume Nor in harmony is such with the dust that re

poses, For, sombre the shade that envelops the tomb. Tho' foreign to the soil as the patriot under, A shamrock from Erin is nestling there, And the traveller, stopping, gazes with wonder On a leaf so expressive, so mystic and rare.

Placed there by friends who know how he prized it, How hosty that heart now cold in the clay, Resented with scorn the knave who despised it, Or the faith it betokens would dare to betray. The symbol of Erin's unerring religion, What episaph grander her nobles can crave? It suggests to our souls of a holter region,

And brightens the gloom of the wanderer's

MARGARET SCULLION, St. Gabriel's.

Five Men Blown to Death.

BUTTE, Mont., Novembr 14.-News was received here to day of a bad accident on the construction branch of the Northern Pacific, fifteen miles east of here, in Jefferson county Tuesday night. The men employed on Tewer's contract were in the cut blasting rock. A blast of giant powder was fired but failed to have the disired effect. It being close to quitting time and the men being anxious to complete the blast before they quit, they poured in black powder. Some sparks from the giant powder blast must have remained in the hole, for instantly an explosion followed. Con Sullivan, the foreman Jac. Dell, a Finn; A. W. Lawson, E. O'Lear and Ham Ross were killed and two others had their eyes blown out. The coroners' jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, the men being themselves to blame.

Of all the evil spirits abroad at this hour in the world, insincerity is the most dangerous.

# TO PARENTS!

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

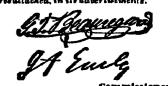
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100,000 Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eighths \$5; Twentieths \$2; Fortieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. LIST OF FRIZES.

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1 PRIZE OF \$0,000 is. 200,000

1 PRIZE OF \$10,000 is. 200,000

1 PRIZE OF \$0,000 is. \$10,000

2 PRIZES OF \$0,000 is. \$40,000

5 PRIZES OF \$10,000 arc. \$40,000

10 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$50,000

25 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$50,000

25 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$00,000

20 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$00,000

20 PRIZES OF \$00 arc. \$00,000

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or Postal Rote. Address Registered Letters con-

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

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WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 20, 1889

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, St. Felix of Valois. THURSDAY, Nov. 21, Presentation et B. FRIDAY, Nov. 22, St. Cecilia. SATURDAY, Nov. 23, St. Clement. SUNDAY, Nov. 24, S., John of the

Monday, Nov. 25. St Catherine. TUESDAY, Nov. 26, St. Conrad. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, St. Leonard of Port

#### Lord Dufferin.

By far the most important announcment

made for a long time, in connection with the prospects of the Home Rule cause, is that Lord Dufferin, the late distinguished Governor General of Canada, and Viceroy of India, has determined to lain the ranks of the Home Rulers, No other adhesion to the cause, since Gladstone himself became a convert to the principle, could have so powerful an effect for good. Lord Dufferin is one of England's greatest statesmen, far-seeing, and as profound as he is brilliant. At the expiration of his present mission, should be throw himself into the political arens, and help to realize the desired idea of a parliament on College Green, to legislate for the domestic affairs of Ireland, the cause is won. Well may the Balfourites tremble in their shoes at the prospect before them. It is easy now to understand why we hear so much of liberal measures of justice to Ireland being under the consideration of the Government. The coercionists are dismayed. They had a grand opportunity to have achieved for them selves the lasting gratitude of the Irish people and the approval of the civilized world, but in their blundering stupidity they could think of nothing better than an outrageous Coercion act, trampling under foot the dictates of civilization. Now they are getting their eyes opened, but it will be too late. The grand old man, Gladstone, will, we trust, be spared to carry his measure as the leader of the next Government of Great Britain. Lord Dufferio's Canadian experience of Home Rule will be invaluable in perfecting the Governmental machinery for the legislature of his native country. And in all His Lordship's triumphs of diplomacy, at home and abroad, none will bring him more enduring honor and grateful remembrance than the part he will have taken curing justice for the people of Ireland.

### A Remarkable Speech.

At the recent great Congress of Catholics, held at Baltimore, there were delivered many important speeches, and essays were read on different topics of interest to the Catholics of the country, we may say of the world, but the utterance which seems destined to create the greatest amount of discussion is the oration of Mr. Daniel Dougherty. It has been commented upon by the press, and is likely to be the tonic of many articles for some time to come. Our contemporary, the Montreal Gazette, opens a very able and moderate article, from the Protestant stand point, with the following observations :-

Not the least interesting feature of the great Oatholic congress at Baltimore was the ad-address of Mr. Daniel Dougherty. It was his duty to speak of the work, the struggle, and the success of Roman Catholicism in America; and it is not exaggeration to say that in dis-charging this task he added even to his own reputation as one of the most eloquent and ornate speakers in the United States, and justified the claim that, in oratory at any rate, adherents of his religious faith yield precedence to none on the continent. But, perhaps Mr. Doughtery himself will not expect all his claims as to the debt America owes to Roman Catho lies to pass unchallenged. Protestants can look did he need them, which he does not, after the around on this broad continent, and without statement of the Times admitting that Cathodenying any of the achievements of their separ ated brethren, can point to much that they have accomplished, without which America would be of very minor

What seems to be objectionable in Mr. Dougherty's speech, in so far as the Gazette is concerned, is the apparent aggressiveness with which he puts forth the claims of Catholicity and the fruits of Catholic teaching. Nothing could, certainly, have been farther from the mind of the distinguished orator than to pretend that in the different spheres to which the Gardte refers Protestants had done nothing to distinguish thentselves and promote the progress, materially speaking, of the continent. What, no doubt, imspired the orator, and justified him in laying bare many facts, that some people may think sught to have been allowed to rest, is simply this: The Protestant public, as well through the columns of their more fanatical sheets as in the utterances of the infidel publications, have always been taught that the Church is the enemy of progress, is and has been opposed to the spread of education amongs the masses, and that the sim and object of our religiou is to dwarf the inti-llect, make of its adherents an ignorant set of intellectual slaves, incapable of great achievements, mere instruments in the hands of a designing clergy. No better proof of this can be asked than the following extract from the leading article of the Daily Witness on the very day the Gazette published its editorial. This is what the Witness

"Everyone knows that, as a rule, Rome has, sa far as she could, earefully avoided teaching her people to enquire. Where education has been given it has been done as much as possible

WITHESS along lines which exalt authority and belistle enquiry. If Romanists will seek education shey must take it well washed in holy water and well smoked with incense."

Is it any wonder, when such stuff is constantly placed before the eyes of Protestant readers, that on an occasion like the great Catholic Congress, one of the leading orators of the day should avail himself of the opportunity, perhaps with a little aggressiveness, to vindicate the Church, and point out the achievements of her children?

Catholics generally will read the admirable address of Mr. Dougherty with feelings of Charlton. M. P., a bright ornament of the Libpleasure and pride; he is a striking example of | eral party of Canada, and Mr. Dalton Mcthe bright and able men the Church through Carthy, a shining light of the Conservative her educational establishment sends forth to camp, as to which chould be chosen as comwage the battle of life. In the course of his mander-in-chief of the anti-Jesuit equal righters. speech he souched upon the subject of ostrausm | For some time the chances were about equal, of Catholics from the higher offices in the but from latest advices we consider Chariton neighboring Republic. So strong was his has gone one better than his competitor. Dalton language and argument that no less an organ of unfortunately for his prospects, contented himpublic opinion than the New York Times deals | self with prophenying that if ballotedid not settle with that branch of his address in a lengthy the anti-French and anti-Catholic question in this editorial.

That journal, to some extent, takes issue the prescription of Catholics from the highest offices in the Republic. It calls upon Mr. Dougherty to find the names of men, qualified for such offices, who have been dropped because they were Catholics. In the same breath, however, the Times makes the following statement, to which we direct particular attention :

Po be quite candid, however, we must own that it would in general be a serious objection to nominating a man for an office like the presidency, or, in most of the states, the governorship, that he was a Catholic. The sentiment There is no city in the United States, and we do not believe there are many rural districts, in which Catholicism interferes with a man's social acceptability or his professional or mer-cantile success. In communities in which it cantile aucoess. does interfere the explanation is the rarity of Oatholics, who are regarded as a Campbellite would be in a Roman Catholic community, al-though a Campbellite has been president of the United States. In politics, however, there is a strong feeling against the choice of Roman Catholics to high offices. Mr. Dougherty represents this as a survival of Puritan prejudice, and in part it may be so. But in much larger part it is a reasoned and grounded objection, and it proceeds from the fact that the Roman Oatholic is the only church which seeks for po-litical action in its own favor. Nobody suppose that a Presbyterian or an Episcopalian or a Baptist candidate for office will have any rectarian axes to grind if he is elected. Every body supposes that a Roman Catholic candidate will be urged, if he is not prevailed with, to use his office for the benefit of his church.

Here we have a statement which is quite candid, to use the words of the writer but, however candid, it is not consoling. The admission is there in black and white, and without repudiation, in so far as we have been able to follow the opinions of the tecular press, in the United States, that it would be in general a serious objection to nominating a man for the Presidency, or as Governor of most of the States, that he was a Catholic. And furthermore, we are informed, that everybody supposes that a Roman Catholic candidate will be urged, if he is not prevailed with, to use his office for the benefit of his Church. So that, to be plain according to the openiconfession of the parties most interested in keeping the knowledge of the fact in the background, Catholicity in the fact in the background, Casholicity in the The besteged fought bravely, from rampart to United States is a bar to a man's elevation cellar, face to for, quarter being refused. Macin public life, and should be offer himself as a Geoghegan, who was badly wounded, placed himself, with consent of his comrades, beside the candidate, not a few, but the great majority, would be fully impressed with the idea that he would be not a free agent, but the slave of his Church, and when he could not be cajoled, he would be coerced into acting according to Her dictates. Such opinions, proclaimed unceremoniously, must have the effect of convincing fastnesses sometime, then with O'Connor Kerry, some people, who consider the United States as other noblemen, Captain Tyrrell and 400 mili- Catholic journalist resorted to such tactics. would be coerced into acting according to Her some people, who consider the United States as a paradise of liberty and toleration, that the Catholic there has not quite the bed of roses that is sometimes pictured to us. Let us here make room for Mr. Dougherty, who in answer to the above article has given an interview to

the Baltimore American. He savs : "Look at Mr. Bryce's book on the American commonwealth, which says that no Catholic would be thought of in connection with the presidency. At the present there is but one Catholic in the United States Senate, and, as far as I can remember at present, there have been but two in the Cabinet-Roger B. Taney, in Jackson's Cabinet, and James Campbell, in Pierce's. As far as Governor Carroli is con cerned, he, who was of noble blood, and now bears a name glorious in American history, was cut when he ran for governor, and solely be-cause he was a Catholic. Baltimore county, which has a Democratic majority of from 1,000 to 1,500, went against him by a majority of nearly 500." Mr. Dougherty then read this extract from the editorial: In order to establish this proposition it would be necessary to cite instances of persons who would otherwise have been deemed available." Then Mr. Dougherty continued: "Of course they would not be available, and it was because they were Catholics. Chief Justice Taney was a Catholic, but what other Catholic has ever been raised to the Supreme Bench? His was the only case

that I can recall at this moment. Facts are stubborn things, and Mr. Dougherty has, certainly, the facts on his side, licity is a bar, in the minds of most people, to the nomination of members of our Church to

any high office in the country. Mr. Dougherty's indictment is a formidable one, and will cause serious reflection on the part of our co-religionists in the neighboring Union. Pondering on this subject makes us feel that It is right there should be a deep wail in my Catholics in Canada have good reason to be thankful. We have, it is true, our grisvances; fanaticism has its votaries amongst Canadians, and, every now and again, the surface of the waters is ruffled by some little unpleasantness;

but what do those things amount to? There is only one Catholic in the Senate of the United States ! That is a remarkable atatement. We have in our Dominion Senate a egore and more of Catholics, and, as for Irish Uatholics, Marphy, Smith, Ranlan, Sullivan. Donahoe, Scott and others, are names indicating that we have an abiding place in that quarter To enumerate the Catholic judges past and present in the highest courts of the Dominion would be too long a task; only a day or two ago Hon. Mr. Sullivan was elected to the chief justiceship of P. E. Island; and no one will maintain that any lawyer's Catholicity would be a bar to his attaining the chief justice ship of the Supreme Court of Canada, provided

his qualification, were equal to the position. It seems clear that the status of the Catholica It seems clear that the status of the Catholics ance for the eleventh year; and in many re-of the Dominion of Canada, not only in the spects the new book is absed of any predecess-mether of representation in high offices, but in . The new illustrations are abundant; and of the Dominion of Causes, and only in or. The new illustrations are abundant; and matter of representation in high offices, but in all of the ocatents are of a very amusing charmant. that of schools, and others of vital importance actor. A new feature is the calenda of as Mr. Sellars posing as the apostle of peace in to faith and morals, is preferable to that of our "Remarkable Events," when runs through the one of the most influential and fair-dealing journals of the calendary of the last year meen of his lik; with the calendary of the last year meen of his lik; with him. For the last year meen of his lik; with

should be found strongly advocating loyalty to half-holiday agitation was started, or washing a system that secures us perfect freedom and day instituted, or stolen sermons first used, or fair play in the community. On the other hand fair play in the community. On the other hand, the utterances of such men as Goldwin Smith, and others of the same school, denouncing the privileges that Canadian Catholics enjoy, canae us to feel that Providence has been kind to us, and that our lot in this new and progressive country is an enviable one in many respects.

### The Charlton March.

There has been a keen rivalry between Mr generation bullets would settle it in the next. after that, strange to say, the Canadian people with the elequent speaker, in his stricture on breathed freely; they seem to feel all right, over the assurance of Mr. McCarthy, that the period of their sojourn in this vale of tears would be undisturbed, and, with a calloumess that cannot be too severely condemned, they come to the conclusion that the work of the bullets, in the next generation, would be none of their funeral. It appears this blissful condition is too beautiful to last, for now we have Mr. Charlton coming to the front and informing us that if things be not settled, and that quickly, according to his dispensation, the stalward supthat creates this objection is purely political, porters of equal rights in the bayonet charge will carve their way down to the sea " We deem it our duty to warn our people, for having been taking stock of our fellow citizens in the Province of Quebec, we find that, despite Mr. Charlton's threat, the utmost indifference seems to prevail, as though no dire fate were in store for them in the immediate future. Let us hope, for the sake of humanity, that General Charlton will give us fair warning of his depart pour la guerre before beginning his has never drawn his sword of revanche, and who Sample copy, 10 cts. Published by the Nationary never marched in triumph, even from the polls, al University. 147 Throop Street, Chicago, Ill. has had his imaginary trampground out of every burdy-gurdy in Christendom; and then there is the possibility that the want of martial music may interfere with the departure of the Charlton forces.

### LAMENT OF THE MINSTREL.

|During the wars of Elizabeth, Sir George Carew, at the head of 1,000 men, besieged A.D. 1610, the castle of Dunboy, the ancient stronghold of the O'Sullivans (of which only a ew bare walls now remain) situated in the har bour of Berehaven, near Bantry Bay, as re-lated in Hall's history of the County Cork. The garrison consisted of 143 men, commanded by the gallant MacGeoghegan and the celebrated guerilla chief Tyrrell. These kept their powerful enemy at bay till one of the towers was beaten down; an offer of surrender was then made, if their lives were spared. The messenger was hanged and the breach stormed. last barrel of powder, match in hand, but at the moment the English troops forced the narrow passage to the vaults, he was bayonetted to death, and those of the garrison not buried in the ruins were butchered or hanged, after a

tary followers, retreated, in mid-winter, towards the territory of Hugh O'Neill, Prince of Tyrone, taking the route by Breffni, whose prince, O'Ruark, was a friend. They crossed the Shannon near Limerick in curraghs, hastily built, and arrived as their destination reduced to 200 men, having had to fight their way through all

the English outposts.

Meanwhile the cruel policy of the conquerors so wasted the country that the people gradually perished through famine, except a few who escaped to Spain ]

### PART I.

A dark cloud of sorrow for glories now faded Came over my soul, and its deep thoughts it shaded: Returning from Spain, I could see from the

That the home of my youth was a mouldering wreck :

I had hoped neither tempest nor war could destroy
The castle and fortress of famous Dunboy; \* I saw 'twas a ruin from the falls of Duniners Laid low was the fort of O'Sulivan Bears

That rose over Bantry's broad, beautiful bay, Most dear were its rocks and most sacred its I kissed the green sod, while the scenes on each

Were picturesque, lovely, so wild and so grand. They rejoiced me once more aitho' seen thro':

Ivera's blue shore and the Island of Beare, The distant Mangerton, the Sugar Loat's peaks And that heath covered mountain, MacGil-

cuddy's reeks, With their waters and woods, of which God was the giver, As I walked on the banks of the Murmuring

River, †
Or grieved at the fate of Fort Dorsie's defenders. As I sat on the side of the Noisy Green Water.‡ Though quarter was promised to him who sur-

The prisoners and people were victims of When I think of Queen Bess and her agents of wrong.
[The remainder of the ballad next week.]

NOTES. Dunboy, in Irish Den-buidh, the Yollow Castle Torress.

† The Marmuring River, in the original Malloch.

† The Noisy Green Water, in Irish Glashengiors.

## LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CANADIAN QUEEN. This new and elegant magazine is sure to please every Canadian woman. It is devoted to Fashion, Art, Fancy Work. Flowers, Toilet, Home Decoration, and Household Matters. It is handsomely illustrated and is equal to any of the highpriced English and American publications. It should be in every cultivated home. To introduce it the publisher offers to send it three menths on trial for only 25c. Address True CANADIAN QUEEN, Toronto, Ont.

GRIP'S COMIC ALMANAO.—There are are few people in Janada who do not see this enter-taining annual. It has just made its appearformation on all of which, as illustrations, may be found in the January calendar. And the to publishers, Toronto, and receive the book, post-paid, by return mail.

"BONNIE DUNRAVER,"a story of Kilcarrick, by Victor O'Donovan Power, is one of the most interesting Irish works ever written. It is simple and untural in style without tall talk and dictionary novels and is full of sensational surprises and moving accidents. Although the author has been hitherto unknown to the public we have no doubt that he will find a high place in the estimation of all those who read Bunnie Dunraven." The descriptions of scenery in the tale are masterly, but powerful and lovely as these descriptions may be they yield to the painting of the inward conflicts of the human The book is published by T B Noonan heart. & Co., Boston, Muss., and we can highly recommend it to all admirers of throughly Irish

Beginning with January 1st next, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., will become one of the editors of The Ladies' Home Journal, of Philadelphia. The famous preacher will have a regular department each month, written by himself, with the title "Under My Study His first contribution will appear in Lamp. the January number of the Journal. Dr. Taluage's salary is said to be one of the largest ever paid for editorial work.

The opening article of THE NATIONAL MAGARINE for November is the "Relation of Politic on Comparative Philology, "the volumest of the sciences, is by Prof. Schele de Vere, Ph. D., J. U. D., of the University of Virginia, a recognized authority on such subjects. The second article on Shakspeare," by F. W. Harkins Ph. D., Connecllor of the new National University of Chicago, which has lately come into prominence by its English university extension system, deals with the early life of the great bard. New departments of the university correspondent. of his depart your la guerre before beginning his bayonet exercise. A stolen march might give him gore but not glory. It just occurs to us that it is too bad no musical genius has, as yer, composed the Charlton March. Boulanger, who follow. Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from Mr. Leitch, in reply to Mr. Murray and the latter's criticism of Mr. Leitch's answer to Mr. Sellar's manifesto in regard to the acceptance of the Protestant \$60,-000, has been handed in with a request for publication, since The Gazette refused to accord it a

place in its columns: To the Editor of The Gazette: Sin-That Mr. Murray, who attempts to criticize my letter of the 4th inst., in your issue of to-day, has travelled much and met newspaper men, is out of the question. Either the contents of my letter is true or false; if false, let Mr. Murray refute it. I am prepared to stand by the discussion of any fair minded Protestant in Huntingdon or elsewhere who has noted the Gleaner's conduct since its start. Evidently, Mr. Murray's knowledge of Huntingdon and the Gleaner is limited. Otherwise, I can hardly believe his own sense of moral rectitude would allow him to champion the cause of an organ whose columns have often teemed with scurilous distribes and the most alusive and vile accusations against the Catholic church. No faintest spark of tolerance and liberality would subscribe to the sentiments expressed by Mr. would Mr Murray applaud. Such bigots shall some day repent the prostitution of talents with which Heaven endowed them for a nobler pur pose. Mr. Murry puts a strange interpretation on the word fanalic, when he becomes the de-fender of the noble thirteen be names. It is the mildest term can be applied to "the best men we have in this country any way you take it."
Square holts or rough and tumble. What a good, pious, God-fearing soul his dear Doctor must be who, as the pretended representative of Almighty God, stataes from the rostrum of the temple of peace it is no murder to kill a Jasnin. His wild appeal to inflame the passions of an ignorant mob against poor William O'Brien, was also characteristic of virtue and innocence. And the other noble legislator who was ready with his ten times twenty thousand braves to slaughter the Catholics of Quebec. These are the saints of the Equal Rights party. Are they not bigots or fanatics? Or was there no spirit of fanaticism manifested by some of these same men at the Evangelical Alliance meeting here ? The leading journals of America, with some of the last Protestants, cleric and lay, have branded

these men fanatics : and the stigma will remain notwithstanding Mr. Murray's little objection. They are the worst type of fanatics. Re school laws, there may be some imperfections, still the Catholics of Ontario would feel proud to stand on an equal footing with the Protesants of Quebec. I claim it is as unjust to take Protestant money for the support of Catholic schools as it is for to take Catholic money for the maintenance of a Protestant college in To ronto. But it has been maintained that not one dollar of Protestant money goes to Catholic education here. The existing law re joint-stock companies here was framed at the request of Protestants, and only ratified on their approval and insistence. If its effects are contrary to their anticipations, it is due only to force of circumstances. But for Mr. Murray's enlight-ment I would refer him to a correspondence on this matter in The Gazette of last March, over the signatures "Pax" and "Pax 2. But here comes the phenomenal anomaly: Mr. Murray, champion of Equal Rights, our most inveterate haters (see letter of Rev. W. T. Herridge, Moderator of the Presbytery of Ottawa, to Chicago Interior), turns to defend us poor benighted creatures. Toanks How it is a Protestant grievance that How it is a Protestant grievance that the Church of Rome holds priority of claim on mortgaged farms belonging to Catholics I fail to see. Protestants buying such farms are not subjected to any injustice. Nor can any Protestant Shylock be duped so long as a registry office exists. He next plaint, tithes! Unless Mr. Murray believes Oatholics are unable to protect themselves, I simply think it is none of his concern how the Church of Rome collects or how the kabitant pays his tithes. It is a purely Catholic question, and when Mr. Murray is remind to drive the will solicit his principle. quired to advise us we will solicit his assistance

St. Viator, was founded at Rigaudi P.Q., in 1850. The act of incorporation, passed and adopted in 1848 and amended in 1876, embrac s not merely the provincial establishment, but every one of its branches. It was affiliated to the University of Laval in 1884 Few, if any, of the educational institutions of the country can at all compare with it on the score in the meantime, his services might be useful of general healthfulness, not to say the heauty of its situation. Essenced on a lovely emi-nence at the foot of the mountain, with its hilly in Wales, or he might prepare dissertations or defunct penal statutes. Now re marriage laws. There is some difference, from an ecclesiastica standpoint, which probably necessitates the terraces, already described, its students can en laws referred to. But that there is no injustice Mr. Murray can easily see if referring to ar ticles 1206-1211, vol. 1, Revised Statutes of Quebeo, 1888. Without wishing to offend the joy the sylvan scenery, thebracing air and fresh mountain water : watch the pure limpid tor rents leap down cascade after cascade; anor gaze with rapture from the mountain ! most sensitive Protestant, I desire emphatically to state that Mr. Sellars is regarded by upon the incomparable panorama of the Cttawa rolling its mighty waters down to embrace its sister river, all this, I say, may be enjoyed by the student from the college and its environ-ments. Hence it is that it is no wonder that many as a dangerous fanatic and pro-moter of discord in Huntingdon county, Respectable Protestants here and there will bear me out in the assertion. I did not enter print the college is crammed to its ntmost capacity to court notoriety, but when I saw such a man with atudents: and only for lack of accommo

therefore, not to be wondered at that leading the fold the day and men, who have given this subject much study, year when pancakes were invented, when have unremittingly vented the venom of their course of atmosp of the University is so get full rights as Greek subjects.

spleen against Catholics. I would sak their widely known, I will pass over that feature brave defender why we are made the butts of merely remarking, on passant, that all that Trank Smith was ruined by the street railway (Jan. 15, 5075), or mother in-law joke invited, or Chicago morally reformed (A.D. 5969), or boot jacks first used as a catoure, or the streets of Toronto finally fixed, or Friday discovered to be an unlucky day,—infirmation on all of which, as illustrations, may be found in the January calcular. And the would beget something immense, but at precent other months are quite as communicative. It would be more advisable to remove the beam This book contains 82 pages, and sells at all from his party's eye before he looks after the bookstores at the old price, 10 cents; or send mote in mine.

P. J. LEITCH. Nov. 8, 1889.

#### Rigard, P. Q., and that Sort of Thing.

In my last communication I hinted that I would follow it by another, descriptive of the future which, on the completion of the Prescots and Vaudreuil Railway, is surely in store for the town of Rigard and its College. I beg now, with your courteous indulgence, Mr. Editor, to make good my implied promise.

Nowadays, most people are at one on the point that railways are the divilizers of a country

-not, indeed, but civilization of a high order

has existed, and may exist, without railways, but that railways are exceeding:y helpful to put the inhabitants of a acountry in he posse and enjoyment of the fruits of civilization elsewhere. At all events, it must go without say ing that when a town or country is richly torchered by nature with all that should and would make it rich and prosperous, yet, owing to lack of means of export and import, is handicaped at every point, a railway is surely its auprement need. Such has been, and suit is, the case of Rigaud. How is it that so important a place, one so desirable as a place of residence, business and the seat an excellent college, should have been so long without the modern convenience, or rather necessity, of a railway, is a puzzle to the traveller who visits and admires its numberless points of advantage? the brows of the hills run a hundred rills of the purest water, the waters of several of them being received in a reservoir now supplying the town But the water supply of the college comes from a spring a mile up the mountain, and for purity sweetness and refreshing coolness is scarcely in ferior to the fabled helicon of Parnassus. Burating out phrensically from the rock, its volume of water is large enough to revolve the turbine of the electric light works of a city; and I am among those who believe that the time is not far hence when it shall be so utilized. The rock terraced mountain above Rigard is replete with natural phenomena. Three of these terraces are perfect marvels in nature. At an elevation of 200 feet above the level of the plain below ocours the first of them; it is a large square field, about 15 acres in size, of stone. The stones are almost all of the same size, shape and quality— weighing about 20 lbs., with the same proportion of round and oblong. They are hard and dark in appearance. The surface of the field is slightly inclined and undulated like the sea. Excavations to the depth of 20, 30 and 40 feet have failed to strike hard-pan or bottom to this reservoir of stone. The same size, the same shape and quality are found down to the deepest depth The other two fields are exactly similar, except that they are not so large. At all events, if the geologist wants a "field" for the exercise of his genius, he can here have his choice of Half way between town and the largest of the stone fields is the already famous

NEW GROTTO OF LOURDES, which, together with its Chapel, is said to resemble its namesake more than anything in existence. All who have seen both declare the likeness all but perfect. The chapel and shrine are richly indelgenced, and already many pious pilgrimages have been made there. A the base of the rock, on which stands the chapel, there is a fine level cleared space, ample enough to contain twenty five thousand people, all of whom could convinently hear Mass, as the chapel opens full and clear upon them. little below the grotto, facing oeoole, is the pulpit rock, cunningly formed by nature, as if for the purpose. This grand Cathedral of Nature is walled all round by a thick circle of fine umbrageous maple trees. Leaving this reck and woodland Busilica, one descends a serpentne path, when lo!

A CALVARY, with its beautiful stations, built of mountain field stone and mortar, breaks on the view. For this, as for many other noble, beautiful, and artistic conceptions, the town of Rigard is indebted to the cultured task and piety of the parish priest, Rev. Father Remillard. the Calvary is the cemetery, on a plateau of such dry, airy, and cheerful a look that it would almost be a treat to get buried there! Next comes the College Bourget, but as we describe it more fully further on, we pass on to the Parish Church, observing by the way the beauty of the large and commodious Convent of

the Sisters of Ste. Ann, situated about balf-way between the College and the Parish

THE PARISH CHURCH. dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is almost venerable from its age, having been built in 1826. Exteriorly, however, it is by no means impos-ing; but, like the fabled toad of classic story, it is a perfect jewel within—a real gem of art.
The worthy curate, unwilling to saddle the parish with avoidable expense, wisely and prudently determined not to tear down the old and build a new church, and counselled his parishioners to be contented with repairing the old church. So with a zeal and love for the beauty of the House of God and the place wherein His glory dwelleth, worthy of all imitation, he set to work to beautify the interior, and the result shows that he admirably succeed ed in making decorum and economy "meet and kiss each other." All that the deftest carving in wood, gilding, freecoing, could do in Oanada, directed by himself, was lavished interiorly on the old church. A masterpiece by distinguished Canadian painters in Paris was produced, and placed so we the High Altar; admirable works in wood ornamented each of the three Sanctuaries; and the historic frescoing, giving each a beautifully pathetic scene in the life of the queen of penitents, Mary Magdalen, adorning and beautifying the walls and ceiling, proplaims Rev. Father Remillard at once an artist and a most prudent pastor. Visitors to Rigard will certainly lose an artistic treat if they fail Visitors to Rigard to see the interior of the Church of St. Mary Magdalen.

BOURGET COLLEGE. This College, in charge of the Rev. Clerics of dations it would have double its present number. By its wise system of premiums, good marks, medals, &c., punishments are almost rendered unknown, As it is affiliated to fereal, and the general

merely remarking, en passant, that all that is taught or included in the University course is taught in this College with the most admirable taught in this College with the most admirable ability and fidelity. The English commercial classes, in charge of Rev. C. E. Durochet, C.S. V., a live, able and efficient professor, have good reason to be proud of their record. This department has sent out graduates, again and apain, who, as skilful and expert accountants and business men, have now, and are winning, golden opinions not only here in Canada, but also in Michigan, Wisconsin, and California, Its aim is to prepare young men in all the necessary branches to enable them to occupy with credit the various positions incident to business sary branches to enable them to occupy with credit the various positions incident to business or commercial life. The learned professor just alluded to has not only the knowledge and tack but also the experience, necessary to adequately discharge the duties incumbent on a professor of the commercial department. One live man in connection with an institution of this kind is a whole host in himself; and as Prefect of Studies, Rev. Mr. Durocher, C.S.V., is the right man in the right place;—in fact, all the prefessors give complete satisfaction in their respective departments.

spective departments.

In conclusion, I have to remark that the Institute and College may well congratulate them. stitute and College may well congratulate them. selves on having so amiable, energetic, and gentlemanly a director as the Very Rev. Fr. Jolly, C.S. V., who, with such admirable good sense, piety and ability, conducts and administers both. May he and the community long continue prosperous and happy, realizing in all the fondest hopes and aspirations of their saintly founder. saintly founder.

A. T. Molnness, Co.

### For Friends of Popular Education,

To THE EDITOR:-The proposition to raise funds for the erection of a Library and Museum building, which should also answer as a lecture half in developing our University extension eystem, and for a free popular courses of lectures on the sciences and political and social subjects, more especially the relations of capital and labor for the workingmen of this city, may be truly considered a pontaneous tribute of public favor (coming sait did without colicitation) and a legit-mate outgrowth of our success. Urged by numerous letters of the most commendatory kind, whose writers request the privilege of contributing to such a fund, and suggest that there are in the land many business men and other generous persons, both of wealth and of modera: e means, who would gladly contribute to this worthy object, if they only knew of it, the Board of Directors of the National University have decided to establish such a fund and have directed the Chancellor to acquains the public with this fact and whatever bears upon it. The fund will be alterethen the contribution of the contribution o it. The fund will be altogether \$100,000, of which \$25,000 have already been secured, the Chancellor of the University pledging five thou sand dollars (\$5,000) cash and the Secretary of

the Board five hundred dollars. To each subscriber of \$10,00 or more a hand-some certificate (suitable for framing) of one or more shares of stock in this fund is issued, on receipt of the cash payment of ten per cent (\$1.00) per share, required by the laws of the State of Illinois. Only ten per cent. a year need be paid thereafter. All subscribers will be published as "Donore," (unless otherwise requested), in the National Magazine. Those who subscribe for five or more shares will re-ceive the title of "Benefactor." A handsome testimonial on parchment will be issued to all who subscribe ten or more shares. Those who take one hundred shares will have their names blazoned on tablets on the walls of the new edifice. One half of the fund will be devoted to the building, one half to a permanent endow-ment to maintain the library and museum. Like all the objects of this University, the object is to benefit the pour youth of our land and to elevate the masses hitherto neglected by our higher institutions. As soon as \$50,000 are subscribed, the building will be begun. As the University cannot incur debts, this cannot be done before. Hence I appeal to the friends of popular education to contribute soon to this worthy cause, much or little, as they can, and request the editor of this paper to aid us greatly by this publication. Our State Chancellor for Quebec, Canada, is Prof. A. W. Kueeland, Ph. D. of Montreal. to whom subscriptions may also be sent. The National University is non sectarian.

The trustees of this special fund will all be prominent citizens, including S. A. Kean, of S. A. Kean, & Co., Bankers of Chicago and New York, who will sign all certificates of stock. In the hope of advancing our common cause, f popular education, I am, fraternally yours,

F. W. HARKINS. Chancellor of the National University, 147 Throop Street, Chicago, Ill.

### OLUB MEETINGS.

Shamrock Lacrosse Ciub.

An adjourned general meeting of the Shamrock Lacrosse club was held Monday evening, the president, Mr. Halley, in the chair. Six new members were elected, and a large amount of routine business was transacted. It was decided to allow Mr. S. Robertson to erect a skating rink for the winter on the grounds, on certain conditions which would protect the club. It was also resolved to forward a letter of condolence to the honorary president, Mr. W. Stafford, who has suffered deep bereavement in the loss of

### The Emeraids

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Emerald Snowshoe club was held in the Weber hall Monday evening, about eighty members being present. Satisfactory reports were read and adopted, after which these officers were elected: - Honorary president, Mr. W. Wilson; president, P. J. McGoldrick; first vice-president, dent, R. Molaughlin; second vice-president, T. F. Mace; honorary-secretary, P. S. Mc-Caffrey; treasurer, P. F.O. mody; committee, T. Larkin, J. McCay, A. Demers, J. Lumsden and W. J. Crowe.

TERROR IN A BURNING CAR.

Frantic Men and Women in an Express Train Smash-up.

PITTSBURG, November 18 -By an accident to he Eastern express on the Pennsylvania road this evening, a large number of persons were injured, one fatally and six others quite seriously. The express, which left here for New York at 7.15 p m., was proceeding through the ci y yards at about eight miles an hour. Near 178 street the third car, a smoker, left the rails, and after being pulled 100 feet turned com-pletely over. Fire broke out at both ends and

n the centre of the car.

Between forty and fifty second class passens. ers, including a number of women, were in the car and a wild scene followed. Men trampled over women and fought their unfortunate brothers in their eagerness to escape. The shricks of those imprisoned in the burning car could be heard a long distance. Fortunately trainmen and the crews from other trains were close at hand and the flames were soon exten-guished. The passengers who had not already escaped broke the windows.

While nearly every one in the car was out or bruised only Joseph Brucker, of Chicago, was fatally injured. When the car was upset be fatally injured. was seated near the stove and it was thrown on top of him. He was so tightly pinned down that it was some time before he could be extricated and meanwhile he was slowly being burned to death and when taken out one side was burned to a crisp. Doctors say he will dis. He was on his way to Germany. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the spreading of a rail. All of the passengers but Brucker and the six others were able to proceed on their journey a few hours later.

## Ohristians Maltreated.

Mr. A. G. Zervoudacki has received a letter from Mr. Geo. A. Spirackis, of Arodopos, Orate, dated Oct 2: which says the Turkish troops on the island continue to maltreat the Ohristians, dishonor women and children and ints are destroy Christian property. The C etans are it is praying God and hoping the foreign powers and Premier Tricounis of Greece will see that they

**美国科技的扩展的** 

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has gone to Egypt. The French Chamber of deputies has validated the election of 488 members.

The Queen of Portugal gave birth to a son last Friday. Mother and child are doing well. Twenty miners were buried by the collapse of a mine at Ratibon, Germany, on Wednesday

By the fall of a belfry at Olahuyfalu, Hungary, six persons were killed and many in-

Eight persons were killed and twenty-eight injured by an explosion in the Royal powder factory at Hanan, Germany.

Ex.Queen Natalie of Servia is to have free access to her son provided she avoids politics. Rr.King Milan will return to Paris.

As a result of the visit of the Emperor William to Constantinople the Sultan has issued an " irade" granting amnesty to the Oretan insurgents.

A majority of the master bakers in London have conceded the demand of the men for a working day of ten hours, and it is likely a strike will be avoided.

M. Barbey, the New French Minister of Marine, has sent orders to the deckyards at Toulon to hasten the work on the warships now undur construction. The entire Gaiety Company that M. Abbey

contracted with for a sour in America in "Faust Up to Date," has been attacked in Scotland with typhoid fever. Sir Michael Hicks Beach made a political speech at Bristol Wednesday evening, and ex-

pressed a fervent hope for a fusion of the Con servative and Unionist parties. The Bavarian Government has decided to readmit the clergy of the Redemptorist Order to Bavarian territory and the exercise of their

functions under certain restrictions. A fire broke out in the cotton on the steam-Alaska, at Liverpool, from New York, while she was unloading Friday last. Fiv. hundred hales were damaged. The vessel sustained no

injury. The Emin Pashs relief committee will instruct Capt. Wissmann, the German commander in Zanzibar, to despatch with all possible speed a caravan to the relief of Henry M. Stanley and

his party. The Fanfulla of Rome says that Vatican circles have been led to expect the establishment of an American legation to the Holy See after the return of Moneignor Satelli from

Baltimore. he states that the sympa by and spirit shown by the Turks towards Emperor William during his recent visit to Constantinople is a proof of their loyalty and devotion to himself.

have resigned their seats. This ousts the German members.

The consumption of horse flesh in lieu of beef is daily increasing in Berlin, and it has become almost impossible for the butchers to procure sufficient veritable beef to supply the demand of those who are able to pay the almost fabulons price which that commodity commands.

One hundred and fifty protests have been lcdg-d against members of the French Chamber of Deputies, recently elected. The sub committee of the ninth bureau, including three members of the right, recommend that the election of Mr. Joffrin be declared in-

It is stated that General Simmons, the British envoy to the Vatican, offers to revive the ecclesiastical court in Malta, existing at the time of the Grand Masters of the Maltese Order, if the Pope raises the Bishop of Malta to the rank of the metropolitan and primate of the Apostolic missions in English colonies in

Pasha, Turkish minister of foreign affairs.
The Sultan has sanctioned the erection of a chapel at Bethelem for the use of Protestant pilgrims. This concession by the Sultan Derry. al gratification to the Empress of

Joseph Chamberlain presided Wednesday 17 years old, 2 feet 6 inches high and weighs 23 night at the banquet of the master bakers in pounds. Birmingham. In a speech he expressed the belief that the country had been fairly started upon a period of great trade and prosperity, and ed the masters throughout the country would be generous and allow their workmen to

The London Gas Light company has admitted 700 of its employes to the enjoyment of a share of the profits of the company, through the of a co-operative system, the condition imposed upon the men so benefitted being that they shall agree in writing, on consideration of their participating in the p ofits, that they shall have nothing to do with strikes or labor organi-

The London dockmen demand pay for the time allotted for meals. The directors refuse the demand, pleading this claim is specially de-barred under the recent agreement. The directors, in a letter to the papers, complain of the men's tyranny in refusing to work with non-unionists. The Libby dockmen have struck because the foreman and clerks refused to join the union.

A letter in the Kamburg Correspondent, supposed to have been inspired by the Chancellor, says Prince Bismarck has undertaken to mediate between Russia and Austria-Hungary and has promised to sup-port the assertion of Russia's legitimate interests in Bulgaris. This will form the subject of a speech by the Chancellor in the German Reichstag.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who was a candidate for membership in the London school board, brought an action for libel against Rev. Mr. Hoskyns. rector of a church in Stepeny, who, the plaintiff alleged at the time of the elections, issued a circular in which he asserted that she regarded chastity as a crime and unbridled sensuality as a virtue. The case came up for trial at London. After the testimony was all in the judge summed up the evidence strongly against the plaininff. The jury disagreed.

The German Emperor and Empress arrived at Innsbruck at noon on Thursday. Emperor Francis Joseph received them on the platform of the callway etation and embraced and kissed Emperor William. He then kissed the hand of the Empress. The Emperors then retired to the saloon of the station, where they conversed privately. After partaking of luncheou the Sonday, Feb 23, is appointed law and order Imperial party resumed their journey to Berlin. Sunday of 1890, and all pastors of churches are Emperor Francis Joseph accompanied them as asked to address their congregations on that day far as Roseheim, Bavaria.

At Wadowice, Austria, on Thursday the tris opened of sixty five persons charged with swind-ling a large number of peasants by inducing them to emigrate to America by false statements and then obtaining a commission on the passage money. Among the persons implicated are a commissary of police, the comproller of the customs, a Hungarian judge and a number of customs guards. Several Aust ian and Prusdarmes were bribed to assist the organ izers of the swindle. The swindlers made enormous gains from military deserters by threats to expose them to the authorities unles they paid exorbitant rates for passage and outfits. In one year 1,595 deserters were despatch ed in this way.

### AMERICAN

A rich vein of silver has been struck at Randolph, N.Y. Several rich veins of gold have been struck at

Salisbury, N.C. The New York World's Fair guarantee fund he is now deputy adjutant general.

Amounts to \$8,972.845.

Superintendent Shanahan has ordered that the causis of New York shall close November 30 at midnight, unless sooner closed by ice. The executive committee of the National Women's Temperance Union at Chicago yester day decided to hold the next convention in Atlanta.

The French steamship "Bearn" recently arrived at Argentine and Brazilian ports with 270 Turks on board. Neither the Republic nor the Empire would allow these immigrants to land, and the vessel carried them back to Europe.

The fast mail service overland from Chicago to the Pacific coast was inaugurated on Friday on the Burlington road. It is expected to diminish the time between Chicago and Portland, Ore., nearly one-third. Mrs. Jefferson Davis left Beauvoir Thursday.

in repense to a call from her husband, who lies critically ill at his plantation at Brieffield, on the Mississippi river. It is feared that the ex-Confederate chieftain's end is not far off.

Five Mexican sheep herders perished in the late blizzard near Clayton, N. M. The snow completely covers the ground from Clayton to the Canadian river, a distance of 125 miles. Many M-xican families are in a destitute condition. Several men are missing.

The American schooner "David W. Hunt" was dismasted on November 25, 1888, in a gale off Hatteras. She was loaded with lumber and was waterlogged ween her crew abandoned her. She drifted across the Atlantic and after making 8 900 miles in a year has been towed into Mad ira. She has been a very dangerous ob struction to navigation,

The British schooner "Pearl," of Nova Scotia. Captain Murphy was seized by the Colombian stramer "La Grega" for trading on the San Blaz coast and taken to Carthagena. This is the first seizure ever made on the coast of Columbia dutiable to all foreign vessels. This will affect a large number of schooners belonging to New York, Baltimore,

etc., trading along the coset. The Sermon of Archbi-hop Ryan, of Phila delphia, at Baltimore on Sunday, has caused a great sensation in the city of Mexico because of the Archbishop's support of the rights of Catholic wrivers to criticize the faults of priests, while in Mexico Archbishop Labastide has excommunicated a number of persons for such criticisms and charges have been brought

against him in Reme for so doing. The National Farmers' Congress at Mont gomery, Ala, adopted resolutions a king Congress to establish deep water harbors on the The Sultan has issued a preclamation in which gulf coast for the purpose of facilitating the America and Central America. A resolution to select Chicago for the World's fair was adopted, also a resolution declaring the Gov-The Bohemian Diet has unanimously passed eroment does not need the money raised by ina resolution declaring that all members who have been absent from the sistings without leave favors the repeal of the internal revenue laws. since the opening of the session shall be held to and that taxes raised from whiskey and tobacco be relegated to the different states to relieve them from local taxation.

There is great excitement at Chattanooga. Tenn., over the passage of the steamboat Ocean," a Mississippi River craft, through the Mussle Shoals causts. This is the first vess i which has passed through the great capals, not about completed. The construction of canals to overcome obstructions in the Tennessee River at Mussle Shoals was commenced by the Gov ernment in 1873, and nearly \$4,000,000 has thus far been expended. The opening of the canals will give water transportation nine months in the year from Chattanooga to the Mississippi, and will favorably affect all trades and manufactures in the section.

### CANADIAN.

Several cases of diptheria are reported at Cap Rouge, Que. Black leg has broken out among the cattle around Winnipeg.

Africa.

Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle on Said

The Orange Lodges of Ottowa will have another big demonstration on the 18th of De cember in honor of the closing of the gates of

alive is to be found at Lookport, N.S. He is

At a meeting of the council of the Toronto Board of Trade on Friday a resolution was adopted expressing the opinion that Chicago should get the proposed world's fair in 1892.

The lumbering firms of J. K. Post & Co., of Oswego, and James Moir & Co., of Albany, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors. The firms were large purchasers of Ottawa lumber.

Lieut. Gordon, R. N., commanding the Do minion fisheries protection service, has been instructed to proceed to Washington to give evidence before the committee of the International marine conference appointed to consider sound signal requirements of fishing vessels at

It is rumored in Quebec that Mr. Wolff of the Quantums, has made a seizure of three schooners bound up the river from St. Pierre Miquelon, and supposed to be loaded with some fifty gallone of contraband whiskey involved to certain merchants of Quebec and parishes along the lower St. Lawrence.

The resignation of Chief Justice Sir Andrew Stuart, of the Superior Court of Quebec, was re-ceived at Ottawa Friday, the cause assigned being advanced age and failing health. He is 76 years old, having been born in 1813. He has been judge of the Superior Court since 1858, and Chief Justice since 18:5.

The Merchants' day scheme received its quietus on Friday, when a communication was received by the Toronto Board of Trade from General Passenger Agents D. McNicholl and Wm. Edgar, of the CP.R. and G. TR. respectfully, stating that the request for a half-fare rate once a week cannot be complied

Some time since Mr. Sanders and his wife disagreed and separated. Friday night co a mutual triend's house at Orillia, Ont., Sanders fired four times at his wife and wounded her twice, once in the left wrist and the second time in the right breast whether the wounds will prove fatal or not is yet uncertain. Sanders

has been arrested. C C. Bonney, president of the National Law and Order League, has issued a call for an annu al convention of the organization, to be held in Toronto, commencing on the 22nd Feb., 1890. Sunday of 1890, and all pastors of churches are asked to address their congregations on that day up n the ducies of good citizenship and the importance of obedience to law as a sate guard of free institutions.

At the tax exemption convention at Toronto, some of the members thought the towns should not be encouraged to bonus and exempt factories for terms of years, and a resolution was parried that a vote of the rate p yers should be taken in every such case. A number of resolutions were adopted urging that cities should be granted the same privileges as railroad corporations in the matter of disposing of superfluous land bught or expropriated for municipal purposes.

A letter from Kingston, Js., says that one Gadeby, a graduate of the Royal Military col-lege, Kingston, Oat., after he left Canada went to Hayti, where he took sides with Legitime, in the recent war on that Island. It turned out to be the wrong side, and after the downfall of his chief, he had some difficulty in saving his life. He was an A. D. C. to Legitime, and paraded in the uniform of a full colonel. He saved himself by going over to Hippolyte, of whose forces

A number of Yankee vessels are hovering along the western shore of Nova Scotia watch-

the organization, making it simply the Knights of Lator. This was done at the request of Assembly No. 208, of Burmingham, England.

The steamer "Sautiago" has arrived at New York from Nassau in three days and seven hours, the quickest passage on record.

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CHICAGO, November 15.—There was an atmosphere of blood stains, footprints, window-should be structive purse seines they scare away the fish hours, the quickest passage on record.

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Sixth, the material now on hand in working up future of the mony will be called to prove it. to patrol the mahore waters along the western

> There was a hot time at Thursday's session of the North-West Assembly at Regina. Dr. Brett, making a resolution to go into supply, was opposed by Mr. Second, who moved au amendment in favor of responsible government. Ex Premier Hamilton charged Mr. Secord with inconsistency, and with having recited a lesson inconsistency, and with having recited a lesson he had been taught. Second hotly resented the insult and a war of words followed, during which it looked as if the parties would come to blows. After adjournment for half an hour, another scene took place.

One of the largest real estate business trans actions and manufacturing deals that Canada has ever seen has just been completed. Deeds have been signed and recorded between Mr. Thomas Marks, now in Ottawa, and Dr. A. M. Eastman, of St. Paul, and R. J. Anderson, of Minnespolis, representing a wealthy St. Paul, Minnespolis and Philadelphia syndicate, by which the famous Kakabeka falls, containing 480 acres, and the water rights to the Kaminis-tiquia river, near Port Arthur, are transferred to American hands.

### CELTIC LITERATURE.

No. 3.

Finn, the Son of Morns.

BY HENBY KAVANAGH, SENIOR.

(The original will be found in the Rhansody of Ossian. See Brooke's Reliques of Irish Poetry.)

O, Finn of the large and the liberal soul, A champion accomplished and rich in re

In valor with heroes, exceeding the whole, But mild and majestic amid his sweet bards

That heart, tho' the bravest, was candid and In splendor, the Chief of the Fenians sur-

passed. His wisdom so perfect, with knowledge refined.

The present could feel and the future fore-

How bright was his beauty-with eyes of deep blue, And hair of dark brown, as in fulgence it

flows, Unchanged was his figure or face as Time flew His cheeks still as lovely and red as the rose

The hearts of the ladies were full of fond love For him, whose broad bosom was white as the cliff;†

O. Morna's T brave son was as mild as a dove, Yet Finn of the bright battle blades was the chief.

NOTES.

\* Finn was said to have possessed prophetic powers.

† "Breast like the Ch. iky Cliff"—"the here with the breat of anow," frequently occur in poetical descriptions of frish warriors.

† aorna was daughter of King Cormac. From her the palace of Almhain (Allen) came to Fun.

### THE CRONIN TRIAL.

What the Cronin Suspects Depend Upon to Save their Necks.

CHICAGO, November 15 -The defence in the Cronin case will devote its attention principal y to the proving of alibis for the suspects. This is, in fact, its main hope so far as Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Burke are concerned. As for Kunze, his attorney does not think he is in any danger whatever, notwithstanding the testi-mony of Milkman Mertes that he saw the little German and Coughlin drive up to the cottage together. Should it be found, however, that the alibi business does not take well with the jury, Coughlin's friends, aided by the suspect's will do what they can to induce him to sunk.

confess. There is no doubt that Coughlin has been solicited to confess many times, but has al-

"Hell will freez lover before I ever say any

thing And it is the belief of the state that it is time wasted for anyone to plead with him. He is stubborn, has a certain pride which would prewent his "splitting," and has always borne the reputation among his friends and companions on the pol ce force of being a desperate and dangerous man in an emergency. One fact weight heavily with the state, however, and this is that if there is any one belind the prisoner the lat-ter will have no incentive to shield him when they find all hope gone. Burke and iceman O'Sullivan have no family to be cared for, while Coughlin has a wife, but she would prefer to see him confess than be cared for, even luxuriously, as a widow by those who hired him, or were influential in urging him on to the commission of the bloody deed. Coughlin has said he would die game. Burke and O'Sullivan have made no such declaration.

WHAT THE DEFENCE WILL DO. The defence will occupy about ten days with the testimony they have to introduce. As to Uoughlin, O'Sullivan and Kunze being in Nieman's saloon, near the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4, at 10 o'clock, as Nieman swore they were, the defence will argue that it would have been impossible for the two first named to have assisted in the murder, washed themselves and removed the blood, evidence of their crime and then got to the saluon by 10 o'cock, parti cularly as Cronin did not arrive at the cottage until after 8 Then the detence will insist that had these men participated in the murder their actions would have shown it, whereas Nieman could not see that they were excited or nervous. They were mysterious in their conversation, but the defence will argue that they might have been talking over private business.

Mrs. Hoertel will also be fiercely attacked and witnesses brought to swear that she has not sense enough to testify intelligently about anyhing. An alibi will also be set up for her, and Erbeis, the saloon keeper, in whose place her husband spent all his money, will swear as to the time she was in his saloon. Her character will in all probability be also attacked. Witnesses will be brought to show Coughlin's whereabouts that fatal night up to midnight, when it will be claimed, the desective went home. It is proposed to follow Coughlin from an early hour in the evening until midnight and demonstrate that it would have been an impossibility for him to have been at the Carlson cot-

Mrs. Conklin's identification of the Dinan white horse is to be made a subject of attention. Two newspaper reporters will swear she failed to identify the animal when Captain Schaack brought it up, though in regard to this Mrs. Conklin has sworn that it was raining when Schaack drove past her house, and this changed the color of the animal somewhat.

O'Sullivan's alibi will be established by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whalen. The latter will swear that O'Sullivan went to bed about 8.30 o'clock on the night of May 3, and did not get out of bed until the next morning. Her husband will correspond ber. In rebuttal, however, the state will produce one of O'Sullivan's former employes, who will swear that O'Sullivan was let in at the front door at midnight by Mrs. Whalen, the iceman being in his stocking feet, The testimony of the New York Herald correspondent, who interviewed Iceman O'Sullivan the night Oronin's body was found, is relied:

upon by the state to produce a great impression upon the jury,
When the state is through with the men on At the Knights of Labor convention, at slong the western shore of Nova Scotia watch.

When the state is through with the men on Atlanta Ga. Wednesday, it was decided to ing for the schools of mackerel now in Nova trial it does not propose to give up the chase drop the words "of America" from the name of Scotia waters. These bug the shore so that pointment of a secret committee.

this morning, and there was perhaps more ex-cuse for the objection with which the leading counsel for the defence met the reporters' request for an interview than in nine cases out of ten in which Mr. Forrest has lately urged the plea in Judge McConnell's court room. Bending ever huge piles of jestimony Mr. Forrest, Judge Wing and Mr. Donahue were evidently devoting themselves to the task outlined by Mr. Forrest in his closing remarks on Wednesday, viz,, that of refuting by the stenographic notes taken at the coroner's inquest the statement of witnesses who, testifying there, were subsequently called for the prosecution.

"We have been hard at it night and day ever since the court adjourned," said Mr. Forrest, "Yes, the public may look for interesting developments in the course of a day or two. No. I haven't anything to say to the press just now. Why, we haven't time to sat, let alone

An Ex-Feniau Convict's Testimony in the Cronin Trial.

CHICAGO, November 16 .- There was a great crowd at the opening of the court for the re-sumption of the Cronin trial this morning. The first witness was James Clancy, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who testified on behalf of the prosecution. He said he was sent here by the Herald in May, to investigate the Cronin case. He called at O'Sullivan's house on the morning of the day that Cronin's body was discovered, but before the discovery had been made. The witness continued: "I asked bim if he knew Dr. Cronin. He told me he had known him for five years or about five years, and that he had met him at a political meeting in the 17th ward. I asked him what he thought of the disappearance of Cronin. He said, to the bast of my recollection, that he would turn up somewhere; furthermore that he did not believe he had been murdered. I asked him about the contract he had made with Dr. Cronin. He said in reference to that contract that he had been introduced personally to Cronin a f w weeks before that time by Judge Mahoney. "I asked him why he made the contract. He said because accidents had happened, and then eaid som-thing about wishing to have a physiman to attend to anything of the kind that might occur in the future. The conversation was general about Cronin, and when I stood up to go I asked him again what he thought of the

doctor's disappearance, and once more he said he would turn up somewhere all right, that he did not believe he was murdered. I then left. I called late in the evening of the same day, After hearing that the body had been found. I asked him if he had heard the news. He said, 'No.' Then there was a pause. Then he said, 'I heard when I was down town that a body was discovered in the lake this morning, but it has not been identified.' We were both standing at this time.

#### THE ICEMAN'S ACITATION.

"I said 'I heard nothing about that.' I paused and then said 'Mr. O Sullivan, the body of Dr. Cronin has been tound.' He turned pale. He said, 'What! The body of Dr. Cronin found? Is it true?' I said, 'Of course, I den't know for certain. I heard it was discovered in the catch basin and is lying at the police station about a mile from here. I have a cab at the door. Will you accompany me and identify the body at the morgue? He shook and sank into his chair and said, 'No, I could not go. I could not identify him. It would be

eless for me to go.
"I said, 'Mr. O'Sullivan, you told me this morning you knew Dr. Cronin well. It is only a short distance; come along and identity the body. It may not be Dr. Cronin's body. Let us make sure. He said: 'No; I couldn't. If met him in the street I might know him, but

I couldn't identify his body. In giving the answers made to him by O'Sullivan, witness' voice was in a continual tremor and the scene was a dramatic one. "I said: 'That is strange.' I urged him again and he made an effort to move out of his chair into which he had sunk when I first broke the news to him.

Mr. Donohue-Did you say he moved the chair at the time? "No, I did not. It seemed to me that he tried to rise out of the chair into which he had

State Attorney-Go ahead. "I said I would try to get Judge Mahoney to identify him. I said, "What is his address?" ways asserted that he has nothing whatever to bell. To one friend who saw him in the jail he wrong address. He called Mrs. Whalen into said:— "He had given you the Judge's address already in the morning, had he not

"Yes. I said so to him and then made a final effort to induce him to come and identify the body. He said: 'No; I couldn't identity it. It is useless for me to go.' Then I left.'

### SENSATION IN COURT.

The cross-examination of the witness then be gan. It was directed to exciting details of the witness' life from the time of his birth up bhrough a varied journalistic career in London Paris and elsewhere. Then counsel asked "What were you doing in 1878?"

" I was in prison in 1878

" In prison?" (Firmly) "Yes, sir." What for?" "For my connection with what was known

as the Fenian conspiracy. "Were you a Femian at that time?"
"No, sir (bibberly), I was a convict,"
"You had ceased to be a Femian after they convioted you?

"Yes, sir." "What prison were you in?" "I was in Falmonth at one time. First I

was in Millbank prison, London, and from there I was sent to Portamouth." How long were you in prison?"

"About ten years." (Sensation)
"What were you convicted for?"

" For implication in the Fenian Conspiracy, as it was called."

"Were you convicted of conspiracy?"
"No sir."

The interest at this point of the examination had become intense. The witness' next answer, in reply to a question by counsel, "What were y u indicted for," caused a hum of excitement around the court room, "For two attempts to murder. Mr. Donahue, with a gratified smile, was

about to put his next question, when the witness added the words, "A policeman and I were arrested." The smile died away on Donahue's lips and he changed the tenor of his examination. Witness made a long explanation regarding the crime of which he was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life. His friends succeeded in getting him liberated on a ticket

At the conclusion of Mr. Clancy's examina tion the state rested, and the defence moved, in behalf of Burke, Coughlin, O'Sullivan and Kunze, that all evidence respecting what the prosecution called the "Camp 20 conspiracy be stricken from the record.

Overruled by the Court.

#### Plan of the Suspects' Defence, The outline of the defence in the Oronin case

is as follows :--

First, Cronin was not killed as per the state ment of the indictment. Dr. Egbert, a medic al witness for the state, swore the wounds were not sufficent to cause death. Other experts will be cyled to swear the same thing. Second. Dinan's white horse was not recognize ed by Mrs. Conklin. Veterinary surgeons will be called with expert horsemen to swear the horse could not have been recognized by Mrs.

Third, a South Halstead street woman will

cation of the bloody trunk as being the one sold by Revell to J. B. Simonds was an absurdity

and that there are a dozen trucks like it in Chicago. Righth, effort will be made to show that the waggon said to have contained the trunk could not have gone over the route said to have been traversed in the time claimed; and that the testimony of the police officers who swore they saw the waggon is unreliable; that the waggen could not have crossed the railroad at Fullerton avenue at the time named as the crossing is west of the cottage and the catch basin where

the body was found is east.

Ninth, Iceman O'Sullivan and Kunze will go on the stand, and some of the whiskey trust people will also testify as to the conection of Coughlin and Kunze with the explosion at the Lynch distillery. Kunze will swear he changed his name and residence because he was shadowed by parties employed to do so, on the sup-position that he had something to do with the xplosion. O'Sullivan will astend to his alibi Tenth, Mrs. Horstel's character will be at-

tacked, and police court records produced show-ing how she had been arrested for larceny. Eleventh, Alibia will be set up for all the suspects save B ggs, a motion may be made for be discharge of Beggs, which will be resisted by the State. Judge Longnecker thinks his care ought to go to the jury along with the others, and he is determined that it shall.

#### Allbis For the Suspects.

CHICAGO, November 18. Judge McConnell's court was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning and the Cronin trial resumed. Peter Koch, wood worker, testified that he lived in Lake View near the Carlson cottings. He had known Kurze about five years. Kurze worked for him in 1886 and 1887. He boarded with witness for seven weeks previous to about the 8th or the 11th of May last. Witness had a talk with Thomas Lynch, the distiller, in regard to Kunze

in April. The pro-ecution objected to the introduction of this conversation.

Mr. Forres—We have g z to show why

Kutza changed his name, why he stated he ex-pected to be arrested out this about the connec-tion between him and Coughlin and the Lyuch distillery. Thomas Lynch I will put on the

witness stand to morrow.

Mr. Hynes—I submit it is not competent to show it in this way,
Mr Forrest-What I propose to show now is the talk about Kunze at the time of the explosion of the bomb at the distillery last year, that Thomas Lynch introduced him to Coughlin, and he and Coughlin together went first to Coughlin's house and walked up Lincoln avenue, and then be saw the man that was walking with Coughlin; that he went up to die house; that Coughlin walked up and around that house for the purpose of meeting Kurze; that he met Kurze at the house; that he gave him, in the presence of this man, the papers and delivered them to Thomas Lynch; Thomas Lynch has the papers; that Kunze told him he had another paper; the papers were supposed to come from the whisky trust; that Lynch wanted to get that paper, and that the next day Lynch and Coughlin went up to this house to see Kurze; that they saw Kunze; that the next day the man drove Kunze out of his house and told Kunze there was a man out there going to arrest him; that Kunze left and went to the south side; that Coughlin kept following bim; that this man was sent by Coptain Schuetler to tell Kunze that he wanted him to come in and surrender himself in the Croniu case; that he told Kunze he was about to be arrested that again he met Captain Schuetler and Schuetler offered \$20 to him to go and point out Kunze. Then I will put Mr. Lynch on the stand and he will explain why Kunze and

#### Coughlin went to Peoria together. WHY KUNZE CHANGED HIS NAME.

The witness then told in detail the story as outlined by Mr. Forrest. He said Kunze got into a little trouble around his house and that the keeper of a little dry goods store threatened to have him arrested. For this reason Kunze

left his house and changed his name. Police Captain Schnack was next called. He was questioned by Mr. Forrest as to livery stable-keeper Dinam's description of the man who got the white horse on the night of the murder. The attorney requested the witness to let him see the notes of the conversation with e notes of the conversation with Dinan, but Schaack refused, saying his note book contained other and private matters. Finally, however, he tore out the leaf containing the notes and handed it to Mr. Forrest. The attorney then claimed the right to cross-examine the witness as he showed a hostile disposition. The court held that, though the witness might be unwilling, he did not appear to be hostile and overruled the motion. Captain Schaack, in his direct examination, said Din n's description was given in the presence of Couglin and Chief Hubhard. By way of coinciding with suggestions from Coughlin, one suggestion was that the man were a stiff hat.

DISCOURAGING FOR THE DEFENCE. In cross examination he sought to show that subsequently Dinan said the man wore a soft hat pulled down over his eyes and that Schaack failed to call Dinan's attention to the discrep-ancy, but the court ruled it out. Then there was a struggle over an attempt by the state to show that Schaack was not a hostile witness by showing that at the time of the interview which Dinan described the driver of the white horse he relied more upon the statements of Coughlin than he did upon Dinan's. Finally the court admitted it, and the witness testified that he had a good deal of reliance in Coughlin at that time. Then the driving of the white horse to Mrs. Conklin's house and her failure to identify the animal were gone over. The captain said Mrs. Conklin as-

sumed an unfriendly attitude during the proceeding. James Hyland, a freight handler on the Lake Shore railway, testified that he and his consin, Jerry Hyland, cylled on O'Sullivan about seven o'clock on the evening of May 5. They took supper with O'Sullivan, and on leaving between nine and ten he and his cousin and O'Sullivan went to a saloon near by and had two glasses of sherry and cigars. At the request of Mr. Wing, Dan Coughlin, the prisoner, stepped forward and the witness shood beside him. The witness was a half a head taller than Coughlin. At the request of counsel for the defence the witness then stepped down into the front of the juros and his cousin Jerry being ranged alongside of him the jurors were afforded an opportunity of noticing the likeness between the two men. Jeremiah Hyland was then sworn.

Hyland corroborated the testimony of his cousin. The witness took a position beside Kunza that the jury might judge as to any similarity between them. This witness' testimony was clear and more definite than that of his cousin. He identified the saloon and gave its street and number. This is the saloon own-ed by Nehman, and the evident object of the discovered by the cousins, who have just been discovered by the defence, is to break the force of Nehman's testimony. His evidence was very damaging. He swore that on the night of the murder between 10 and 11 o'clock O'dullivan, Coughin and Kunze came into the saloon, that they talked mysteriously and in low tones, and drank two glasses of sherry and took a eigar each. The testimony of the Hylands was intro duced for the purpose of discrediting and showing it was O'Suilivan and the two Hylands who were in the saloon on the night of May 5th, instead of O'Sallivan, Coughlin and Kunzs on the night of May 4th.

### AN ALIBI FOR COUGHLIN,

Ex-detective Michael Whalen, who was Congbin's parmer when they were on the police force, testified that he arrived at the East swear she was out riding behind the horse at the time it is said Oronin was driven away. The o'clock on the night that Dr. Oronin was man who drove the horse may be produced.

The murdered. Coughin was there at that time. Fourth, Beggs and another Camp No. 20 man The witness was asked to tell the story will deny the conspiracy story and also the appointment of a secret committee.

The witness was asked to tell the story of the evening, and proceeded as follows:—"Next thing I remember I want into



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reports. I did not go outside the station until o'clock; well, I did not leave there until 12

o'alock. "You say you saw Coughlin when you arrived at the station?" Yes, et, and I may say that I saw him

all that evening. I saw him after I went in and stayed in a white, and then I went outside." Well, how often did you see him?" I saw him up to 10 o'clock. When I parted with him het ween 9 and 10 I don't think he was outside of my sight at all, because I was not out

of the watter myself. "And about how I ng an interval was it since

you had reen him previously?"
"Oh, is may be a half an hour." On the crowsex minution an effort was made to show that wis ess testified before the corners jury and told Captain Scheutler and has be did not see Coughlin after about o'clock that night, but witness denied it The fact was brought out that witness and O Sullivan are first cousins, and that his brother Tord Winden, and his wife keep house for O'Sul-

livad.

Desk Sergeant John Stife, of the East Chicago avenue police station, was the next witness. He was asked: "Do you know Michael Bren-

nan?"
I do, he was heutenant at the East Chicago avenue station."
"Was any change made in his rank at that

time?"
"He was promoted to the position of secre tary, I believe, or clerk at headq armers, "That was on the night of May 4."

"Where was you that night?" "I was in the police station, there; I came to report about half pasteight to be in time for the roll call. After the roll call I went out with a section of the men and saw them on their beats. I then came back to the station, changed my uniform and was leaving to go on my duty for the night when I met efficer Michael Whalen and Dan Coughlin cu'side the door of

"What time was it when you saw Coughlio ? It was probably twenty-five nanutes to ten

' What did you do ?" "I invited them to take a drink with me at the next saloon to the station. We went into the next saloon and they drank each a beer and I took a cigar. I paid for it and stayed for five or ben minutes and talked about Brennan's advancement, and then I went away."

"Did you see Dan Coughlin again that night,"
"I did not," The cross-examination was very searching. It brought out that Stift had travelled about with Whelan five years, and that he (Stift) had not mentioned his connection with Coughlin and Whelan to anyone except Captain Shaack, to whom he reported it some days after Cough-

Will Have a World's Fair, Anyhow. Сиюмсо, November 14 — A committee called 'The World's Congress Committee For 1892" has issued an announcement declaring that in connection with the World's fair, a congress of the people of all nations and torques should be convened, the object being to bring about a real traternity of nations and unite the enlightened people of the whole earth in a general cooperation for the attainment of the great end or which human society is organized. Among the themes that such a congress should consider are, first, grounds of fraternal union, language, interature, domestic life, religion, science, art and civil institutions of different peoples. Second, immigration and naturalization laws and proper international privileges of alien govern-ments and their subjects or citizens. Third, the most efficient and advisable means of preventing or decreasing panperism, insanity and crime, and of increasing productive ability, property and virtue throughout the world. A number of other subjects to be placed before the proposed congress are mentioned. The

### committee suggest a plan of action regordless of the location of the World's expection. Spy Le Caron.

Sny Le Caron was one of the interested ancotators at the re-ampaion of the ressions of the Times Forgeries Commission last week. He is one of the two survivors of a quartette of scoundrels employed by greater scoundrels to blacken the reputation of the Irish leaders, who entered on their infamous plot with high hopes over a twelve-month ago. The Commission began its sessions on Oct 22, 1888. Since that time Pigots and Maguire have died sudden deaths the former by his own hand, the latter by a veritable "act of God," for he fell dead before he had time to enter the witness box as a perjurer and traitor to his God and country. Houston, the Orange Secretary who helped Pigott in the "fine work" of forgery, and Le Caron, the vile apy, with Macdonald and Walter, of the Times, and Attorney-General Webster, their unscrupulous mouthpiece, remain to witness the downfall most infamous conspiracy in English history since the days of Titus Oates. - Pilot.

The Lady Patronesses of Nazareth Institution beg to remind the charitable public that the grand dinner given for the benefit of the blind shall take place this (Wednesday) evening. Nov. 20th, at 7 o'clock. They hope this appeal shall be responded to most generously.

The Congregationalist says: "More than one half of the church property in Chicago, about \$5,000,000 worth, belongs to the Catholics. The Methodists, who come next, own about \$1,250,000 worth. The Catholic parochial schools are attended by 43,000 children, that number being more than one-half of the

### MARRIED.

school population of the city."

LANE-BOISVERT-In St. Louis Chanel. Basilics of Quebec, on the 12th instant by the Rev. Peter M. O'Leary of the Seminary, John P. Lane, of Chicago, Ills., U.S.A., eldest son of Mr. John Laue, of Quebec, to Eather Margaret, eldest darghter of Mr. L. Alex. Bosevert, also of Quebec.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

Mitth, the blood in the Carison costage was the spation and looked to see if there were any

We have heard of the city so thining and fair, we have heard or she city so suming and rear;
In the far way land of the blest,
Of the mannious of glory preparing for those
Who there, and there only, would rest;
In those bright habitations we too long to

dwell.
To that city of pilgrims we roam; Though the journey be long, yet we are travel-ling on,
For each day is a day nearer bome.

Through the cold wintry storm, and the sum-

mer's fi-rue heat, In confict, in sorrow, and pain, Over mountain, and valley, and deep rolling fineds,
We must pass ere that city we gain.
Though toil-ore the "way," it must surely be
"right,"
Since God is our leader and guide.

In the pillar of cloud and of fi-me, day and night. He has promised with us to abide.

And when from the hilltops we catch the first

gleam
Of the wall and gates of pure gold, Where faintly the echo seems borne on the air Of a rapture and joy uncontrolled; When we feel the light touch of invisible bands And hear the soft rustling of wings, When the thought that his angels are guarding our way

New strength and encouragement brings. We are nearing the "laud" that was very far

The home of the ransomed and blest; Soon the "King in his beauty" our eyes shall behold,

And forever with Him we shall rest. Then as down through the valley of shadows

we go,
Hope sings her sweet song to the end;
And faith follows the voice, till in triumph 'tis lost, And to glory and God we ascend.

## LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER V. SHARING CONFIDENCE.

The sail back to Point Kildare was made in a perfect silence on the part of the Lady Kathleen. Bassantyne addressed her eccasionally, but she crouched in the stern of the boat, paying no heed to his words, and Kathleen entered the room. not once turning her wild, desparing eyes ly, fraudulently wedded pair; and Bassantyne lapsed at last into a moody, sullen silence, which lasted until his boat grounded on the shore of Point Kildare.

Then the Lady Kathleen, rejecting her bridegroom's proffered assistance, arose and clambered out of the boat. At the same moment Lord Tresham's sloop rounded into the little cove.

The Lady Kathleen paused a moment in moonlight, on the rocks turning her wild, the white face toward her lost lover. She waved her hand to him, and moved slowly away toward the castle, followed by her maid.

One word, Kathleen !" cried Bassantyne, following her. "I have much to say to you -much to explain. I must see you alone for a few minutes-"

him with a desparate face.

'Not to-night," she said. "The hour is late. I do not care for your explanations. It is enough for me to know that you are still living. Had I known that, I should not have been mad enough to dream of marriage with Lord Tresham. And yet I might have known it." she added bitterly, "by my instinctive dread of a public marriage with his lord-

ship."
"I should have thought you had had enough of private marriages!" ancored Bassantyne, as her ladyship's faithful maid,

The Lady Kathleen started as if that. Her face grew even paler and deathlike in its expression. Yet she possessed sufficient selfcommand to say, with an unnatural calm-

"We will let our interview end here. If you have anything further to say to me, you must call at the castle, during suitable hours,

and like other visitors."

Bassantyne frowned darkly, then laughed

sofily, while his eyes glittered evilly.
"Indeed!" he said jeringly. "And what's to prevent me, my lady, from going into the castle with you now? I am your lawful husband, as that sniveling maid of yours can testify. Where my wife stays, her brought me a letter from Michael Kildare husband should be welcome. I think I will continuing his assertions. It seems that go in with you, and claim the hospitality of this peerless Lady Nora—"

The Lady Kathleen's blue eyes were all aflame, reminding one of lightnings speeding through an azure sky.

You will follow me to the castle at your peril," she ejaculated. "So sure as you ask for me at the castle doors as your wife, I will have you soundly horsewhiped by the servants. You know that what I say I mean. Bassantyne uttered an imprecation. He believed her.

"Understand that this fraudulent marriage of to-night does not alter the state of affairs between us," continued the Lady Kathleen haughtly. "You can proclaim our marriage to the ends of the earth, if you cheese. I shall not contradict you. But understand also, that the marriage between us is a marriage only in name. We shall never be more to each other than we are at this moment.

She moved away abruptly, and hurried to the castle. Her maid was waiting for her by a private garden door, and the two enter-

ed the dwelling.

Lord Tresham had beheld this interview from the deck of his sloop, ready to interfere for the Lady Kathleen's protection when needed, and he now watched the castle with keen and eager scrutiny, until a sudden gleam of light from an upper chamber announced that ber ladyship had gained her room. Thend he raise his sail again, and moved out into the channel, proceeding to the north-

Nicol Bassantyne showed no haste to depart. He lounged about the rocks and in and out of the shadows of the trees, and formed by the Lady Nora, was impressed by muttered to himself, as he watched the light gleaming from the upper window:

that I have no nice scruples, and that I would fied. knees to me presently."

But though he waited long and confident. ly, he waited in vain. He waited down to the little Gothic chapel, half hid among the trees, and sauntered back again; he showed himself boldly on the shore; and once or twice approached the garden deer, and the hours passed, and still she did net come. The Lady Kathleen acknowledged the com-The light died out from the upper window. and the castle was shrouded at last in dark-

ness and gloom.

had taken lodgings.
The stately roof of Kildare Castle sheltered that night two anguished, girlish faces, two despairing lyoung hearts. And it also sheltered one soul as darkly exulting as that of Bassantyne—that of the rival claimant to "Hr. Kildare is very much attached to his young cousin?" ebserved Lady Kathleen colding as she sipped her coffee.

"He idolizes her !" exclaimed Mr. Kildare Kildure !

Neither of the two step-sisters slept. Both spent the long, restless hours in thinking of their lovers, between whom and themselves obstrules so insuperable had arisen.

Yet nothing in the looks or manner of either, when the two girls met in the breakfust room the next merning, betrayed their secret terrors and anxieties.

The breakfast room was an octagon-shaped apartment, fronting the sea. Its walls were softly tinted with the faintest flush, and were hung with pictures framed in gilt. A white and red mottled carpet, surrounded by a gay white border, covered the floor. The regularity of the wells and angles was broken by an immense projecting window which overhung the rocks and the sea, and commanded wide views to the castward and to the north and the south. The sashes of this window were open, and the pleasant morning breeze

breathing September coolness—swept into the apartment, filtering through the hanging baskets of flawers, and filling the room with fragrance. The round table in the center of room was covered with snowy damask, and olithered with sparkling crystal and sliver. The furniture upholstered in scarlet leather with gilt nails, added to the cherry, muthetic look of the room.

Where all was so bright and sunny, yet pleasantly cool, it seemed as if heavy hearts

must be unknown. Toe Lady Nora was first in the room. In her dainty white morning dress and ruftled black silk apron, she presented a levely picture of the young mistress of the boushold. She had just come in from a ramble in the gardens and conservatory, and was now blading together a bunch of fragrant blue violets, inclusing them in a sheath of ger-

anium leaves which one of the hanging baskets aff irded. She was thus engaged when the Lady

She was looking pale, but at sight of her preoccupied than Lady Nora.
"Always busy, Nora!" she exclaimed,

with seeumed lightness, klesing the wistful, upturned face, and failing to notice the broading sorrow in the sunny brown eyes. "I do believe nature intended you to be a poor man's wife-I do indeed. Here you are with the best housekeeper in all Utster, who has lived in the family these thirty years, and you will persist in overseeing matters yourself, and knowing all the servants, as well as every person on the estate. 1 saw you from my window, an hour ago, directing the gardener !"

"Yes," returned Lady Nora, with an involuntary quiver of her sweet, spirited mouth. I want to make the most of my privileges while they remain to me ! By the way, Kathleen," she said, turning the conversation The Lady Kathleen turned, confronting abruptly, "you were out late last evening. I did not hear you come in."

The Lady Kathleen's fair face flushed. "Yes; I was out late," she answered, "I came in very quietly not to distrub you. But what do you mean, Nors, when you say you want to make the most of your privileges while they remain to you'? Has Larry O'Neil proposed at last, and are you thinking that you won't be just as much mistress of Kildare when you write your name Nora

O'Mell ?" "I wish my troubles were as childish as that would be," said Nora, looking crearily sooner or later, for I fancy he would prefer Kildare, you shall share and share alike with out on the waters of the channel cannot imagine what has happened, Kathleen sion. You will know what he has on his his appearance every instant-"

uncle Redmond, and calls himself Lord Renmond Kildare. He announces himself, in face, as the true heir of Point Kildare !"

The Lady Kathleen was at once startled and shocked. "Why have you allowed him to remain here overnight. Nova?" she asked. " He must be an impostor?"

"I wish I could think so. He has proof enough of the trath of his assertions. He onticming his assertions. It seems that tween Barry and me-"
Michael has known the story all along, and "Kathleen! What can you mean?" Michael has known the story all along, and has kept it secret, hoping the young man would never discover the truth, in which case Mr. Kildare did not intend to enlighten him! I can trust Michael, Kathleen. He is one of my guardians, being associated with Sir Russel Ryan. He regards me with a father's affection, and I have had too many proofs of his love and pride in me to doubt that this discovery has cost him many pange. But right is right, Kathleen. If this stranger is

mind, and when my guardians have decided in this man's favor, I shall resign everything "I won't believe in the man's claims!" as serted the Lady Kathleen impetuously. "He me?"

is some impostor. Of course it would be madness to doubt the words or the love of Mr. Kildare, but the letter from him might have been forged! You ought to telegraph to him and Sir Russel this morning." "Mr. Kildare says in his letter he will be

here with Sir Russel in a day or two. I can only wait, Kathleen. If they do not arrive to-day, I will telegraph to both."
"And meanwhile this imposter must re-

main here?"

Bafore the Lady Nora could reply, the door opened, and the subject of their conversation entered the room.

Seen by daylight, Lord Redmond, or Mr. Kildare, as we may call him for the present, was much more preposessing in appearance. His resemblance to the Kildare family was more than ever striking. The Lady Kath-leen, acknowledging the introduction perhis strong likeness to the family of which he claimed to be the heir and chief representa-"She'll be down sgain to see me! Don't tive, and her heart sank within her with a I know her pride and her terrors? She knows sudden dread that his claims might be veri-

ask nothing better than to humble her haughty seul! She knows that in my hands she is Connor," observed Mr. Kıldare, taking the like a mouse in a cat's paw. She'll be on her seat at the table which the Lady Nora indicated to him. "I have heard that she was formerly a great belle in London and on the Continent, and that she attracted marked attention at the French court a few years since I cannot wonder at it, since I have seen her !" he added gallantly, and with a Chester-

pliment gravely, and thus he was encouraged to resume, more lightly :

Onrie her!" muttered Bassanty: , as the my ears only recently. I know nothing of and cause a scandlare. And I dread not risk Those who live on vanity must, no conviction ferced livelf upon him that his seciety. Its sharmed halls have been closed a it. Then Lord Tresham, seeing that I would ably, expect to die of morningation.

vigil was useless. "She means to defy me! We'll see what she'll make at that game! plete ignorance of my real history and rights, She'll find me a very tiger now! I'll bend har spirit, or I'll break it! Nothing shall stand between me and the goal toward which I'm pressing. The Lady Kathleen and her fortune shall be mine!"

He set his lips together in a grim, hard expression, pushed off his boat, leaping into it, and sailed moodily away, taking his course to the northward, toward Ballycastle, where he had taken lodgings.

The stately roof of Kildare Castle sheltered his darling Lady Nora i"

enthusiastically. "If I had not been in

possession of se many proofs of my identity, he would have denied it even to me. Not-withstanding he wrote a letter containing a plain statement of facts to the lady Nors, he was in a state of the keenest distress whon I left him. I dare say he will be here to-day,

Redmend Kildare bestowed frequent furtive glauces upon the slight figure the coffee urn and upon the grave, proud young face which was witching and piquant, even with the shadows upon it. His giances expressed a keen and grewing admiration, which the keen-eyed Lady Kathleen did not fail to notice. Her misgivings began to

deepen. "There's a deeper trouble still in store for Nora," she thought. "Tois man has a terrible will. I would not like to wrong him even in thought, but I believe he is as unstrange fatality that gives to both Nora and

me enemies so singular."

As if reading her thoughts, Redmond Kildare exerted himself suddenly to become agreeable, and attered compliments of the step-slaters until even their well-schooled faces declared to him their annoyance. Then he talked, after a rattling, joyeus fashion, of Dublin and Mr. Michael Kildare, of Londen, and his mother, and discoursed speculatively on the chances that had existed of his becoming a barriater, and living and dying in ignorance of his rightful heritage.

The breakfast over, he arose and said:
"If you will excuse me now, ladies, I will take a wrlk over the estate. I am an Euglishman in my love of walking, and would ask no greater pleasure than a stroll under the trees shading the wide avenue that enciroles the island. I may as well be getting acquainted npon him. The presence of Mary, the Lady Kathleen's maid, prevented any allusion to gayety that could have deceived no one less incure tenantry. Peint Kildare is a princely the dread secret existing between the strange.

The freedulentia model of the most fortunate of preoccapied than Lady Nora.

> He bowed and withdrew. The step-sisters looked at each other with agitation when he had gone and they found

in his exultation over his good fortune just DOW.

"You noticed the resemblance, then?" asked Lady Nora.

"It is impossible to avoid noticing it. Even the butler and other servants remarked it. They would have known he was a Kildare if you hadn't called him so. But he must not win his triumph toe easily. If your guardlans will think it best, I advise you to carry this case into the courts. I dislike the this trouble?" she added. "If he had only man excessively."

"And I feel, when he is watching me, as if I were in the presence of some loathsome, glittering snake," shuddered the Lady Nora.

a moment's pause, "has he suggested that naturally, and the title dropped. We shall any compromise is possible?" "Yes. He said something about a cem-promise, but he did not explain."

"Ah! You will hear his explanations so I will tell you. We have a guest. He mind soon enough. And if the worst comes, came last night, and I expect him to make his appearance every instant—"

Nors, darling, you will never be poor while his appearance every instant—"

Kathleen Connor lives. I have a fortune of "A guest, Nora?"
"Yes. He claims to be the son of my your own is taken from you, I shall settle the

nalf of mine on you."
"No, no, Kathleen, my generous sister.
I would not accept it. I want only what is my own. Besides," she added, with an attempt to speak archly, "what would Lord

Tresham say?"

of the greenery of an ivy basket.
"O Nora!" she said, in a voice that went to the Lady Nora's heart. "It's all ever be-

The youthful Lady Kildare sprang from her chair and ran to her step-sister, forgetting her own sorrows in this newer grief. Her lovely face expressed the tenderest sym-

pathy, the keenest anxiety.
"Oh, Kathleen!" she cried, as Kathleen did not answer. "What is the matter! Have you and Lord Tresham quarreled?" "Oh, no, no! Would it were only a quarrel

that lies detween us!' moaned the Lady entitled to Kildare, he must have it. When Kathleen.
the last shadow of a doubt is removed in my "If you haven't quarreled, why, then, are you breaking your heart, Kathleen? Tell me all about it?" asked the Lady Nora, with an air of grave and gentle authority. "Are

The Lady Kathleen raised her face, which

was convulsed with a spasm of pain.
"I began that years ago, Nora," she said. "Sit down on this window-seat among these vines, while I tell you. The servants won't come in at present?"

"Not if I look the door." The Lady Nora hastened to secure the door, and then returned to Kathleen, sitting down beside her on the cushioned window-

eest. The breeze fluttered the gay, striped Venetian awning outside that shaded the window, and stealing in, tossed their hair and the vines that drooped from the baskets rather roughly, but neither heeded it.

"You have had a secret from me, then, Kathleen?" asked the Lady Nora, in loving represent. "Yes, I had it long before I knew you,

little Nora. I have never breathed it to any human being, although there are others who share it with mo. My mother died in happy ignorance of it. But this secret has clouded my life, Nors, dear. It caused me to give up society, and on secount of it I made up my mind never to marry. But lately I had lost sight of it—almost forgetten it. And last night, when Lord Tresham asked me, for the twentieth time or more, to marry him, I felt only a strange dread that I knew not how to account for—"

"And so you refused him?" "No ; I accepted him."

"And yet you won't marry him? What a puzzle it is !" "I agreed to marry him, Nors, and then my courage failed. I was airaid, if people knew that I was engaged to marry him, those "Of course these little facts have come to enemies of mine might break up the match

not concedt to a fashiomble marriage, pro-posed that we schoold go ever to Scotland, which is less than thirty miles distance, and a pleant sall in this mild weather, and to married by Mr. Cowan. You remember good Mr. Cowan, dear ? And I was mad enough to

"Kathleen I You did not go ?" "Yes, Nora !" "You cressed over to Scotland last night in Lord Treaham's sloop ?" demanded Nors,

all excitement. "Yes, darling !" "And you were married?"

The Lady Kathleen assented with a wild

"Then why are you troubled, Kathleen Tell your score) to your husband. Lord Tresham is the noblest of men. And the secret marriage, and your our old mysterious secret, are the cause of all this agitation, my Lady Tresham-"

"Oh, don't, don't Nora !" walled the Lady Kathleen. "That name outs to my heart like his anxiety being so great!"

No one replied to this remark, and a silence fell upon the little group, which was broken only by the necessary courtesies of the another witness. The church was dark, and a man came up in the darkness, pretending to be Lord Tresham. And in the gloom, and my fear and agitation, I took his arm, and we stood up and were married.

"Great heavens!" oried Lady Nora, appalled. "My poor Kathleen! Why, this is incredible! But the law will free yeu-"

"I dare not go to law agout it." "And why not? This fraud must not be permitted to stand for an instant-"

"Ba', Nora, this man knows the scoret I spoke of," said the Lady Kathleen desperately. "He-he has some held upon me! I dare not defy him. I dare not sue for a disorupulous at heart as Bassaniyne. It is a vorce! This Scotch marriage may not stand strange fatality that gives to both Nora and law. Lord Tresham thinks it won't, and the minister thinks it will. But whether it is lawful or not, I dare not apply to have it dis-solved."

The Lady Nora was overwhelmed with astonishment and fears.

"Then you mean to accept this villain for your husband?" she asked.
"Never!" oried Lady Kathleen, with a
flash of her old spirit. "I would rather die
than be nearer to him than I am now! I can keep him quiet with money, if he is as poor as he used to be. He will do anything for money. Yet he boasted last night of being rich. He is not a man to tell the truth, hewever, and he may be as easy to bribe as he was formerly. But how pale you are Nora! You had trouble enough without this. I should

have kept it from you."
"It is better for us to be perfectly frank with each other, Kathleen," said the Lady Nora sadly. "It looks now as if we should soon have only each other-"

"You will have Larry, darling!" "He hasn't asked me to have him yet!" said the Lady Kildare, with a bright blush, "although of course I know that he loves Lady Kathleen bitterly, "but he has neither delicacy nor good breeding. There was all in Ulster! My poor Large! I was rich and Larry was poor, and Lord O'Neil, yea know, is one of the proudest men in Ulster! My poor Large! the coarseness and vulgarity of a small soul enrich him, and repair his old castle, 1 wanted him to feel that prosperity came with his bride. And as I should be only a burden and incumbrance to him if I lose Kildare, I

shall not marry him !" "But what will you do Nera?" "I won't marry for a home, Kathleen. And I wen't marry to be a drag to any man. settled semething on me, as he might have done! But he never dreamed that any one would dispute my claims as heiress. Michael Kildare, whem I call a second cousin, is real 'Kathleen, I am afraid of him!"

ly a mere distant kineman, and out of the line
"Tell me," said the Lady Kathleen, after of inheritance. And so the estate fell to me ly a more distant kineman, and out of the line hear all this discussed at length when my

hear all this discussed as rengin which is guardians come," she concluded bitterly.
"You will, of course, go with me," said
T-a- Kathleen decidedly. "If you lose darling, you will have to yield to me !"

The step-slaters embraced each other tenderly, and wept together.
Presently Nora lifted her bright little head, and between smiles and tears, cried

out:
"This will never do, Kathleen! We shall line get sick at this rate, and I don't want that may Mr. Redmond Kildare to have the satisfactien of thinking that I am crying at the prospect of leaving Kildare. I fancy that it would be a satisfaction to him. Let us 'throw away The Lady Kathleen arose and went to the dull care,' Kathleen, and go out for a wild window, biding her agitated face in the midst gallop. The fresh air and the exercise may give us new hope and courage !"

"I haven't the heart to ge, Nora. Riding isn't my resource when I am blue, as it always is yours. But you will go?"
"Yes, I will go," cried Nors, springing up.

"And I'll tell you where I'll go! I'll gallop over to Glen O'Neil and see Larry, and tell him..." "But that would hardly be proper, Nera-"A fig for the properties !'" exclaimed Nora, "Yet I have no intention of offending

Dame Grundy, if she takes note of what goes for the same reasons it on in this little corner of big Ulster. I'll is the traveler's favortake the old housekeeper for a duenna and ite to all points in Minne-old Shame for a protector, and Mrs. Grundy shall smile approvingly."

ite to all points in Minne-so ta. North and South Dako ta and Montana. shall smile approvingly."

The Lady Nora's little affectation of gayety

brought a smile even to Kathleen's pale lips.
"The idea of Mrs. Bridget Kelly riding on horseback!" said Lady Kathleen, "Why, she weighs fourteen stone if she weighs an

Larry, and I'd give more for his opinion than for that of the Lord Chanceller and all the big wigs of England. I shall be off within the hour. Good-by, and dont grieve so Kathleen." She kissed her step sister and danced out of

the room. Once outside, hewever, her spirited young face grew grave again, and very troubled in

(Te be continued.)

St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen: —We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory.
Our audience room is 50x60 fts., with ceiling 30 fts. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.
Very respectfully,
J. H. HOLMES,
Ohn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:-The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction.
It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light.
It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. GRANNIS,
Pastor of 8d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

Little minds are tamed and subdued by mis-

fortune, but great minds rise above it .- Irving

Those who live on vanity must, not unreason

GENERAL THOMAS F. BOURKE.

ath of an Irish Patriot Once Conto Be Manged.

General Thomas Francis Bourks, the Irish patriot, died at his home, 208 East Thirty-such etreet New York, Sunday moraing the 10th inst. He had been confined to his bed about a week, and his death was caused by a complication of kidney troubles. There are few names better known in the history of the Funian onthreak of 77 in Ireland them that of Thomas F. Bourks, He was born in Futhard, county Tipperary, on Dec. 10, 1840. Twelve years lates, with his parents, be came to this country. In New York young Bourks attended the public schools, and later the seminary established by Archbishop Hughes. At the outbreak of the war Bourks, who had been working as a house painter, joined the confederate army, where he served with distinction, and carned the grade of brevet-general. His health was inpaired and one limb shattered. He returned to New York in 1865 and turned his whole attention to the Fenian movement. He joined the Wolf Tone circle of the Fenian Brotherbood in New York, and was appropriated on the heatsched for the Fenian Brosherhood in New York, and was Fenian Erotherhood in New York, and was appointed organizer in the brotherhood for the district of Manhattan. He left for Ireland toward the close of 1866 to take an active part in the Fenian insurrection, which the brotherhood in America had been planning. Bourke was arrested on suspicion when he arrived at Clonmel, but he was released, and was assigned to Tipperary at the insurrection of March 5th, which takes the College and Tubblin At Editahand. spread into Cork and Dublin. At Ballyhurst fort, on the evening of March 6th, 1867, Bourke was c prured by a detachment of soldiers as he was leading the Tipperary Fenians. On the 24th of the following April he was tried before a court of special sessions in the Green street court house, Dublin, on the charge of treason. After a long trial, he was convicted and sent-cuced to be hanged. His speech to the court after his conviction was printed and excited widespread sympathy for the condemned man. On the morning appointed for his execution his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Friends were actively working in his behalf, however, and in 1871 he was released from prison on the understanding that he was not to return to Ireland for twenty years.
With Thomas Carke, Luby, Dr. Mulcahdy,
Dr. Power, Captain Harry Mullada and a number of other Fenians, Bourke returned to New York broken in health and fortune. The Irish Americans in that city gave him a rousing wel-come. He at once became active in national organization, and delivered a number of leatures in aid of the Irish cause. In politics Bourke was connected with the County D-mocrey. In 1875 he ran for Congress in the First district, and was defeated by Nicholas Muller. For twelve years he was clerk in the bureau of repairs and supplies. When Tammary came into namer he lost his position, and for the last year ne has not been doing anything. At the time of his death he was a member of most of the Irish national organizations. The funeral services were held at St. Gaberiel's Church, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning The interment

I, the undersigned, hereby testify that my included. sixteen year old daughter, became epileptic on account of a fall from a wagon and had falling fits, oftimes as many as four attacks in a single day, and she was perfectly cured and remains so up to this date, by taking the medicine and following the directions of Rev. E. Koenig of Ft. Wayne, Iad.

was made in Calvary .- 1 he Republic.

When shoommenced taking this treatment in December, 1889, she had suffered for five years, and her cure and full recovery took but four months. Mt. Sterling, Iil. JOHN SCHOONHOVEN.

Signature attested by, Jos. Locker, Rector

of St. Joseph Church. An editor wrote a headline, "A Herrrible Blunder," to go over a railroad accident; but though it was the printer's fault that it got over the account of a wedding, the editor was the man thrashed all the same.—Ex-

TO THE DEAF.

change.

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

Don't smoke, drink or chew. Cigars and rum will ruin your health, and also get you into a habit that you will afterwards re-

HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT long one and yet be the short-est between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 miles of road; maggnificently equipped and managed, it is one of the greatest railway sys-tems of this country; It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufact-uring center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offersa choice of three routes to the Coast. Still this eunce! And Shame is a perfect skeleton!
It's a fine escort you'il have, Nora! It's
honored Larry will be! Why don't you send
to him to come here!"

"And have him meet this rival claimant to
Kildare? No, no! I only want to hear
what Larry thinks. He has a clear head, has
Larry, and I'd give more for his opinion than
for that of the Lord Chanceller and all the

life-time once made through the won-derfulscenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of to view the magnineers of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St Paul,
Minneapolis & Manitable Pollman. Write toba Railway. Write to F. I. Whitner, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for

guides. If you wanta freefarm in a lovelyland write for\_the HAND "Great Re-OF servation, readit and

maps, books and

resolve'to FORTUNE! accept

tines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER 00. Holly, Much

Now is the time to secure firstclass advertising space in the "TRUE WITNESS."



A Great Bleesing.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 1, 1987, ost truthfully testify to the fact that I can most truthfully testify to the fact that here in Otsvaland, several cases of epilepsy, which mere corred by the medicine of Rev. Father Koenig, of Fa. Wayne, In.i., have come under my personal observation. In other similar cases great relief was given even if up to this time they have not been entirely carred. It would certainly be a great blessing if the tidings were more widely circulated that many could be cured by this medicine.

REV. ALARDES ANDRESCHEER, O. S. F.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine

FREE of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Paster Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under the direction by the KUENIG MEDICINE

IN MONTREAL

By R. LEONARD, Brugeist, 113 St. Lawrence Street. Agents: — B. E. MoGALE, No. 2123 Neire Dame street; JNO T LYONE, cor. Blerry and Orang streets; Picault & Contant, cor. Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets; 8. Lischance, St. Catherine atrees. Price, \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6 00 Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

### BANQUE VILLE MARIE

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable as its Banking House in this city on and after MONDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Banks will be closed from the The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th November, inclusive.

oard, U. CARAND, Cashier. 13-5. By order of the Board, Montreal, 24th Oct., 1889.

DIVIDEND NO. 48.

### JACQUES CARTIER BANK

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF (31) PER CENT on the Paid up Capital of this Institution has been declared for the current six months, and will be payable at the offices of the Bank, at Mont-real, on and after the SECOND of DECEMBER. NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the lat to the 20th November, both days

A DE MARTICAY Montreal, 24th October, 1889. 135.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, No. 1682 - DAME MARY HENDERSON, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM O'HARA, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff, vs. the said WILLIAM O'HARA, Defendant.

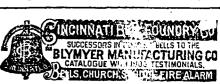
An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on this Fourteenth of October, Eighteen Hundred and Righty-Montreal, 14th October, 1889.

JUDAH, BRANCH AUD & BAUSEY,

Autornies for Plaintiff. ESTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME
SCHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow
of JACQUES DUBEAU, her sons OHARLES
and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city,
hereby give public nonice to all the interested
heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter Island, New York State, during
August 1886, that they will petition, on the
22nd day of November, 1889 one of this District
Superior C-urt Judger, in Oh mber, at the Court
House of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for
their own and exclusive beneft letters of verifitheir own and exclusive benefit letters of verification of the heirs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge con-

venient. Montreal, October 17th, 1889, DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS.





CINCINNATI BELL ICUNDRY CO CINCINATI, O., sole makers of the "Blymyer" Church, School and Fire Afarm Bolls. Catalogue with over 2200 testimonials.



"Eesteure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler

Bros. & Co., Boston. For Sta lares bottle sent prepart WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with reference to BENZIGER BROTHERS, S6 and 38 Barclay street, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

IN QUANTILIES,

Good WHITE SPRUCE, sawed four feet long, cut from green timber—for pulp; de-livered either by boat or car at Portnenf. Apply to THOS. BOYES, Barrington, P.Q. Barrington, P.Q.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED—We want a School Teacher, having a Second Class Diploma, to teach in St. Colomban, County of

Diploma, to seach in St. Colombain, Colombains, Salary, \$14 00 a month. School-house warmed. Address,

J. H. VALOIS,

Ste. Scholastique.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO
MEN-Two Immense New Specialties.
One Lady made \$27 before dinner; another \$1
the first hour. Address, LITTLE & CO. Box 443, Chicago, Illa. 125 ·

SALARY. \$40 EXPENSES IN ADVANCE ment at home or travelling. No seliciting Duties delivering and making collections. No Postsi Cards. Address with stamp, HAFER & Ca. Pione, C.

A Woman Who Says She Heard Dr. Oronin's Ories Atter He Entered the Cotrage.

The Breating in of Alexander Sullivan's Hame in Connection With the Case Cause Some Expitement-Kunso Said to Have peared Arrest-Clean Shirts Bought After the Murder.

CHICAGO, Nevember 12 -- In the Creati trial to-day Sciences Hatfield, who sold the jumiture to "J. B. Simonds," was called to the stand and given the fame of the satchel found in the sewer last Friday. After examining and measuring it Hatfield said it corresponded exactly in size with that of the see which he sold to "Sammens," and the materials of the cover and of the handle were the same. The frame was admitted in evidence. Pauline Hoer:el. a washerwoman, testified that she passed the Carlson cottage between eight and nine o'clook on the night of the murder. She saw a white horse draw- Gael, the State would only put one more witing a baggy, in which there were two men. driving up to the costage. The large man, who appeared like a gentleman, get out of the buggy, and taking a satchel or a box out of the buggy went up to the steps and entered the cottage. The driver of the white horse at once turned around and drove back towards

Oblongs. "State whether you heard any sounds in

the house." "Yes, sir, I did; it seemed to me as if semebody was crying "O, God!" and "Jesse," and sounded as if a hard blow " went late the house unhesitatingly, tinned. and it seemed to me as if the door was open came up at the steps. When I turned from Ashland avenue and started east I saw a man standing between Carlson's house and the night was bright starlight.

J. McKinnon, sergeant at the police station in Winnipey, told of the arrest of Burke. Tickets to Montreal and from Montreal to Liverpool were found on Barke. The cenditions on the back of these were endorsed with the name of "W. J. Cooper." The prisoner admitted his name was Burke, and that he was sometimes called Dalaney. Burke said he came from Hancock. Mich. The witness identified a hat found in Barke's possession. The inner band had been scratched, as if a name or other mark had been erased.

Henry P. Lauslie, salesman in a shirt store. testified that on the morning after the murder man came into the store to buy a shirt. The customer's neck was measured and a shirt was shown him. He asked if the sleeves were wide enough, and the salesman offered to measure the man's arm, but the Dr. Cronin were brought into the court room stranger refused to be measured. He took the shirt, however, paid for it, and went his guilt. The others were as white as snow. acress the street, and after talking to a I thank God that I have a clear conscience, smaller man there, brought him over. The little fellew bought a colored shirt and the big one took a shirt also. The big fellow cerned that will be cleared up by the Schupaid for both shirts. The little one had a feldt distillery matter, because I was shadowed at that time and they wanted to take import-white shirt on. They both had their coats buttoned to the top. The witness pointed out Borks as the larger of the men, and witness was shown a photograph of "Cooney the hope that my innocence and the truth will lor," and he said it was a picture of the little soon be known, I remain, yours sincerely,

JOHN P. KUNER."

RUNZE WAS AFRAID OF ARREST.

arrested in connection with the Cronin case.

Chief of Police Hubbard testified to a talk with Coughlin.during which the lister told his well known story of asking Livery Stableman Dinan to keep a rig for a friend of his who wanted to take a ride. Coughlin said tho friend was Thomas Smith, whom he didn't know personally, but who told Coughlin he had been asked by Coughlin's brother and John T. Ryan, of Hancock, Mich., to call on

Daniel Brown, ex-policeman and ex-member of the Clan-na-Gael, was the next witness. A long wrangle ensued over this witness testimony. States Attorney Longenecker said he proposed to show that in 1885 this witness had moved the appointment of a committee to try Cronin for treason for having read a circular in his camp, which was issued without the authority of the executive; that a committee from different camps was appointed; that Coughlin was a member of that committee, and that Cronin was found guilty of treason and expelled. In the course of the talk the lawyers got this matter tangled up with Cronin's alleged trial for reading a report of the committee to try the "Triangle"

in Buffalo last year.

Pinally Mr. Porest said:—"We are not here to apologize for Alexander Sullivan, or to defend him, but we protest that the prejudice that exists against him shouldn't be allowed to have weight against our client. Alexander Sullivan, three days ago, was discharged from his \$20,000 bail by order of Judge Baker. I protect against anything doom. Thus far Beggs has not been directly against Alexander Sullivan being introduced involved in the conspiracy. into this case. All we ask is that Dau Coughlin and Martin Burke be tried (at the top of his voice) for these things and not tried for the sins of Alexander Sullivan, and I protest against the whole scheme as nothing but an attempt to connect their names with Alexander Sullivan. These poor men had nething whatever to do with the trial.'

Mr. Foster-The counsel for the state expects to convict my client Beggs because he was a friend of Alexander Sullivan and for no other purpose. I submit that you are not going to convict these men upon evidence that they are friends of Sullivan. If he is as gullty as they say he is, why don't they in-dict him?

The State Attorney—If some of his dupes will tell us the facts and the truth, we will get an indictment against him pretty soon.

M. Donohoe-I except to that statement. The State Attorney-You are not defending Alexander Sallivan, are you? You are not a dupe of his, are you? Now we pro-pose to show that Sullivan, four years ago, when on the executive committee and charged with fraudulent appropriation of funds, prosecuted Cronin, and that Coughlin was en that committee trying Cronin for writing a circular that reflected on Sallivan's obar-

The argument continued until the court adjourned. The court held the matter under advisement.

### The Prosecution Closed.

CHICAGO, Nevember 13 -At the opening of the Oronin trial to-day Judge McConnell

some imperiant witnesses were examined the beards out from the floor of the Unrison cot-tage were offered and admitted in ovidence in spite of the objections of the defence. The State Attorney then asked for an adjournment until 2 p.m., in order that the presecu tion might consult as to whether they would introduce a certain line of evidence in view of the court's decision this merning.

After recess, the State Attorney said that in view of the court's ruling in the matter of evidence as to past doings of the Clan-naness on the stand, a man named Clancy, from New York, who was not now in the city. Clancy is a newspaper man. In the course of his statement the State Attorney said all he expected to prove by Clancy was a conversation be had with O'Sullivan. In order to give the defence time to prepare its case the court adjourned until Saturday.

KUNZE'S LETTER.

Kunze to day addressed the following let-ter to a local German paper, giving what he save is all he knows about the Cronin case. came and as if somebody fell and it was all He entitled it "My Confession." It says :same and as if somegony test and to war. The trough. I could not say what it was. The in the papers to-day that I was to go on the stand as a witness for the State's Attorney. What have I to tell the State's Attorney? I or as if some one opened it for him as he could tell him nothing unless I told him a fairy tale, whereby innocent persons would suffer. If I had taken Dan Coughlin to the (Carlson) cottege it would have been told cettage. He was inside the fence. There long ago. I would have told it when they was a light in the front of the cottage and the kept me in the police station for ten days. never used D.n Coughlin's buggy and cannot therefore give false testimony, although Mr. Longenecker promised me my liberty if I would say so. Oh, how gladly would I take my liberty if I knew something of the story and could say so to the State's Attorney! But I will not swear falsely for any money in the world. Not even if my life is in peril could I see any innocent person suffer on ac-

> count of me. "That I ran around with Dan Coughlin until April 10, 1889, is true, and that I bore a false name on the south side is also true, but this I have already confessed to the State's Attorney. That the others had something to do with this (Cronin) matter I now believe myself, if for no other reason than because of their behavior in jail. I am sure that Burke is one of the miscreants. I saw and felt it yesterday. When the clothes of have nobody to fear and nothing to make me

This is my confession which I have to make to Mr. Longnecker. In the honest

THOUGHT THEY HAD "SIMONDS."

A man answering the description of "J. T. H. Ryan testified that he had boarded with Kunze in May or June. Kunze said to the witness that he was afraid he would be the was afraid he would be the was afraid he was a was Onicago Avenue station. The name of the suspect is withheld by the police till certain matters can be investigated.

Salesman Hatfield, who sold the farniture to J. B. Simonds, says the suspect arrested is not the man wanted.

### Outline of the Case for the Defence,

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—The prosecutors in the Cronin case are well satisfied with the case they have made out against the suspects, and have no fear of the outcome. The same opinion is held by persons who have listened to the testimony. Coughlin has been indisputably associated with the plot that carried Cronin to his death. He was seen at the Carlson cottage and was known to be drinking near the scene of the murder on the fatal night. Burke's tenanery of the cottage, his association with the mysterious J. B. Simonds, and his flight for Europe after the murder, will likely convict him O'Sullivan has been caught in numerous lies. He was also seen driving with Coughlin in the neighbourhood of the cottage on the night of the murder. The strange contract he made with Cronin, which eventually resulted in luring the victim to his doom, is another strong point against the iceman. Kunze's complicity in the conspiracy is not so well established as that of these three, yet it appears from the testimony of the State's witnesses that the painter was the associate of Coughlin and O'Sullivan on the night of the murder, that he was seen to drive a bay horse in front of the cottage that day, and that he visited Simonds on Clarke street. Beggs will probably be acquisted. He was arrested on information which seemed to associate him with a secret circle that had sealed the doctor's

involved in the conspiracy.

It is said that the State has some witness held back that will surprise the Oronin suspects.
J. J. Clancy. of New York, will testify to an interview he had with O'Sullivan shortly after Dr. Oronin's body was found, in which O'Sullivan denied all connection with the Clan-ua-Gael, acquaintance with Dan Coughlin and Alex. Sultivan, and a great many other material facts that have since come out in evidence. The State has witnesses who could follow up Clancy and make his statements very important, but not one will be used until the defence has con-cluded its case. Mrs. Griffin has been kept off the stand because one of the things the de fence will endeavor to prove is that O'Sullivan and Burke were not friends before the murder was committed. The State can also prove that O'Sullivan was keeping watch near the Cottage when the murder was committed and staid there until Coughin and Kunze arrived. The State has also much more evidence that will be more valuable when the defence is through than it would be now. It is believed that either Cooney, the Fox, or Simonds is within reach of the State and may be put on the stand. A man named Dodge, now living in Washington, may be called as a witness. It is atated that white standing on a street corner here during the latter part of April last four or five men, among them Dan Coughlin and Beggs, were carnestly discussing some master near where he stood. He paid no attention to what they were saying until he heard Coughlin venomously exclaim: "There he goes in a baggy. He oughtn's to have many more buggy

buggy. He dugam so have many more buggy rides before he is killed."
"Hush!" said Beggs, in a low but earnest and warning voice, "Bomebody may hear you."
Dodge looked toward the buggy and saw Dr.

Oronin. The lawyers for the prisoners are uncommunity at non-declaring to the prisoners are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens and works at the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens are uncommunity at non-declaring to the prisoners are uncommunity. The prisoners are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens are uncommunity. The very adventage on the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens are uncommunity. The very adventage of the Clan-na-Gael. The very adventage of the Clan-na-Gael. The very adventage of the Clan-na-Gael. The very adventage of the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens are uncommunity. The prisoners are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens are uncommunity. The prisoners are uncommunity. The prisoners are uncommunity. The prisoners are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens are uncommunity. The prisoners are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens are uncommunity. The prisoners are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens are uncommunity. The prisoners are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works, near Wilsens are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works. The Bruth declaring works are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works. The prisoners are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works. The prisoners are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring works are uncommunity and works at the Bruth declaring Tue lawyers for the prisoners are uncommuni-

Miles with the work of the transfer of the control of the control

whether he had preferred charges against Dr. Oresin in 1885, the Shate Atterray are plaining that he proposed to show by witness and Coughlia were in his place at plaining that he proposed to show by witness and Coughlia were in his place at the third Dr. Oresin was expelled from the error by two witnesses that it was a member of the trial committee and that Dr. Oresin was expelled from the error by two witnesses that it was a member of the trial committee and that Dr. Oresin was expelled from the error by two witnesses that it was a member of the trial committee and that Dr. Oresin was expelled from the error by two witnesses that it was a member of the trial committee and that Dr. Oresin was a complete investigation of the Canana-Gael, at least to fine the privace at a trial committee and previously against Dr. Oresin on the part of the privace and previously against Dr. Oresin on the part of the privace and previously against Dr. Oresin on the part of the privace and previously against the Dr. Oresin on the part of the privace and previously against Dr. Oresin on the part of the privace and previously against Dr. Oresin on the part of the privace and previously against Dr. Oresin on the part of the privace and previously against Dr. Oresin on the part of the was to be used for. He will prove by several at Arrest Gooney, not knowing what it was to be used for. He will prove by several the privace and prove that the bird of the Market.

Officer McKinnes, of Winnipag, was recalled the manne of W. Ocepar because the the was called to the owner were work of the University of Kunnes and Coughlin. Dan Ocepar because the the was a country of the University of Kunnes and Coughlin. Dan or the light from the privace of the University of Kunnes and Coughlin. Dan or the privace of the University of Kunnes and Coughlin. Dan or the light from the privace of the Market of the University of Kunnes and Coughlin. Dan or the privace of the University of Kunnes and Coughlin. Dan or the privace of the University of Kunnes and Cou John F. Beggs will have nothing to say. The State introduced no evidence connecting him with the conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin.

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

I THINK OF THEE.

When morning dawns, and Nature in delight Throws off the cold embraces of the night, In seeming gladness to be once more free, I think of thee, sweet love; I think of thee.

And when I bear the happy matin song Of robin redbreast, and sweet fancies throng In answer to his song of happy glee, I think of thee, sweet love; I think of thee.

I watch the shadows as the evening sun Goes down behind the hills, his work well done And as the ve per rings out o'er the lea I think of thee, sweet love; I think of thee.

What matters it to me the time of day? Let robin sing his ever-changing lay.

Let vespers ring, what is it all to me?

Or what the time of day? I think of thee.

-Pittsburg Telegraph Chronicle.

Why James and the Boys Spend their Even-ings away from Home.

It was one of my comfort-loving bacheler friends who told me once that one reason be did not marry was because there were too many "dont's" in the married life of most He was afraid he would develop into a real bear of a man if restricted in this freedom of will by the "dont's" imposed upon their husbands by too exacting wives.

"Here," he said, waving his hand around his comfortable room, "I do as I please, I sit in any chair I like, I lie down where I please, I smoke if I want to. I go down town when I like and come home when I please. I dress as I please—I do as I please generally without breaking any of the ten command ments, and without being made irritable by petty and perpetual "don'ts."

Now, I like to be comfortable myself. I like to feel that I can do as I please in my own home, and I think most men feel that they ought to be allowed to do as they please under their own vines and fig-trees, particularly when these desires are limited to some very harmless and innocent performance.

I do not smoke like that mythical and very good boy of McGuffey's "Third Reader" good boy of McGuffey's "Third Reader" inhabitants. The great wave carrying along tame, Master Charley Read; I do not use tebacce in any form because it is "a filthy weed," but if I did amoke I think I should when it escaped from the narrower confines of smoke under my own roof if I cared to do so, even though Mrs. Dane said "den't" again and again.

I once spent a week with a friend of mine whose wife is "a beautiful house-keeper," but she has attained this degree of perfection through such a series of dont's that his orderly home is not a very restful or peaceful place obtained from the upper end of the village, to her husband. If it is raining when he where the flood had not created so much dam comes home she meets him at the door with: "Now, James, don't come in at the front

clean you mustn't come into it all wet; and don't forget to clean your feet well at the back door, and please don't sit in any of the upholetered chairs if your clothes are damp." James is limited to certain chairs: if he sits down on others his wife flutiers towards him with a reproachful "don't" on her lips and says:

Don't sit on that little fancy chair, James ! you'll be sure to break it, and I'm sure there are other chairs in which you can sit, and -oh, please don't lean your back against the tidy of that chair, you'll muss it so; there is your chair over in the corner !"

James goes sulking into his chair. Perhaps he leaves it for the sofa a little later, and if he does he hears the pleading and peremptory

voice of Mrs. James saying :
"Don't put your head on that fancy sofa pillow, James! How often must I tell you to always apread your handkerchief on the pillow before you lie down? And please don't put your feet upon the sofa. I don't see why you should lie down anyhow, right in the middle of the day ?"

James, under these circumstances, is hardly guilty of teason to his wife if he thinks regretfully of the comfortable old sofs in his bachelor quarters, on which be "lopped down" and kicked up his heels whenever he felt like deing so, without the protesting 'don't" of any woman in his ears, He whistled once in a while there too, but if he does it now he hears a sharp "don't" from his wife. She says "don't" if she catches him giving a nickie to the wretched hand-organ man, and it's "Now don't be gone long," every time he goes down town; and "don't atay late," when he goes out at night; "don't buy this" and "I wouldn't buy that," are familiar and galling ex-pressions to him; and its "don't, don't" unt l poor James becomes so broken in spirit and so fearful of doing something he ought not that his home life is a burden to him; or he may go right on doing as he likes, heedless of his wife's "don'ts," but even then there may be times when, loyal though he may be to his wife, he cannot help recalling the times when there were no "don'ts" in the way of his free will and it is better for both husband and wife that he should not think the days of his uachelorhood more joyous than the days of his marriage life.

Of course there are den'ts against which the wife rebels, don'ts that vex and fret her, but so long as either the don'ts of the wife or of the husband are called forth by nothing more serious or sinful than the causes I have named they may be dispensed with altogether, to the advantage and hap piness of both-Good Housekeeping.

#### TWO CLEVELAND FAVORITES OF FORTUNE.

D. W. Gibbons, 497 Lorain St., held onetwentieth of ticket No. 39,526, which drew the second capital prize of \$100,000 in the recent drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, Sept. 10. He is a maker of washers at the Upson nut and bolt works. C. A. File, a young mechanic of 25 or 26, who lives on

## WRECKED

By Bursting Dams.

TWO LOST IN THE FLOOD.

Terrible Struggles for Life.

TORONTO, November 13.—Some hours before daylight this morning the village of Alton, in the township of Caledon, County of Cardwell, and on the line of the Owen Sound branch of the Canadian Pacific rallway, some forty miles from here, had a dire visitation. A calamity similar in its features to the Johnstown dissater, though happily on a much smaller scale, spread destruction through the small community. But three o'clock, as near as can be asserbained, flood, les loose from six mill dams, ascertained, flood, les loose from six mill dams, deluged the village. Houses were swept away by the torrent and the greater part of the populations with the space of an hour, as the volume of water increased, were struggling to save their lives and property. Two lives were lost. Alton is an unincorporated village with a population of three or four hundred peop'e. It is in the centre of an agricultural district, and the principal industries are in the flour milling and woollen trades. The mill dams, fed by a stream, are situated in a line at the head of the village.

vill-ge.

The rains of Thursday night swelled the streem to such a degree that it burst the dam of McClellan's flour mill, which is the furthest off and about half a mile beyond the village. This dam enclosed about eight acres of water and the embankment must have given way completely and in an instant since, according to all that can be learned, the whole volume of water was borne down like a wave along the narrow valley of the stream. The impediments in the way of the current were not very great. Some four or five bridges, principally timber struct-ures and not very massive at that, were swept along like structures of straw, The mighty wave, catching mill dam after mill dam as it the shape of a structure that it struck was whirled along on its crees.

#### A MARRICE WALL DEMOLISHED

Next to McClellan's mill was a w ollen mill, with a dam holding five or six acres of water. a couple of fathoms deep in places, and below this again was the foundry of Dick & Co., a stone building on the bank of the stream and very massive. The rear wall faced the stream, and the building had a depth of a hundred and fifty feet or so. All that portion of the foundry struck by the wave was swept away completely This included the principal wing, where the machinery was, and the moulding shop. Of the latter not a trace remains. It was washed clean away. The next structure on the river bank was W. Alge's woollen mill, the dam of which held seven acres of water, a volume equal to that of McClellan's dam, owing to its greater depth. Here there was terrible evidence of the power of the torrent. The dam embankment and all the buildings adjoining it were obliterand. The rest was a wreck. Further on was the dam of Ward's woolkn mill. This went away on the flood, but the mill itself, standing in on an arm or bend of the river, escaped. The same complete destruction was the case with the mills of Mr. Meek and Mr. Mc-Kinnon, of which scarcely a trace has been left remaining.

The village of Alton stands in from the river where it takes a bend through an opening plain. This alone saved the lives of hundreds of the the river bed. But nothwithstanding this terri-ble havor to property still was done. Some dwellings nearer the river were floated away and the occupants in some cases had to swim for their lives. Awful scenes were witnessed in the endeavor of fathers and mothers to rescue their children from the boiling waters. The night was dark and we! and lanterns had to be age. In the small population every individual was known to all the others and neighbors door to day; it's only a step or two to the one snother by name. One man, after rescuing rear door, and my front hall is so nice and his wife and child, had the laster torn from his went groping around in the night, calling on arms by a rush of water. Struggling and plunging after it as the little one was carried on by the current, he again recovered the child where the flow of water was broken by a heap of wreckage. Scenes like these followed each other for over an hour, and at half-past four, as the morning was beginning to dawn on the deserted village, the population had been collected in one spot with only two missing ones reported.

THE ONLY ONES DROWNED.

An old couple named Harris lived together in a frame cottage at the lower end of the village. When daylight broke on the acene the water covered the spot where their house had stood. Search was instituted in every quarter and about noon the old man's body was found entangled in the wreck of some of the cottages. All day the search for the body of his belo mate was continued, but so far without success. is feared that she was swept into the centre of the flood and carried down along the river. Orangeville is the nearest town to Alton, and some assistance was sent out from their to-day. The Canadian Pacific trains are blocked owing to the partial destruction of one of the bridge on that line, but the injury will be made wel before morning. Telegraph communication has not suffered, but there have not yet come to hand reports of urgent need of assistance to the inhabitants. On this account it was not considered necessary to night to send relief from Toronto, though there is doubt that it would reach any quicker than by waiting further particulars. The entire damage to property as far as is at present estimated is \$40,000, but is is feared that it is considerably more. The damage to property is not so so much taken into account here as the possible suffering in Alton to night. Various reports about the weakness of the dam embankment have been made but it is impossible without more strict enquiry to justify these.

APPEAL FOR AID.

ALTON, Ont., November 14.-The body of Mrs. Harris, the second victim of the Alton horror, was found to day at 2 o'clock in a pile of driftwood seventy-five yards below the Cana dian Pacific railway bridge. The body was considerably bruised and much swollen. The village to-day resents a dismal appearance. The places of indust y that yesterday were alive with the hum of machinery, to day are a tangled mass of wheels and driftwood. are at work at the Beaver wool mills and the Dominion foundry clearing away the ruins preparatory to rebuilding the dams and repair-

ing the machinery.

At a mass meeting of the citizens held tonight a committee was appointed to ask aid from neighboring towns and cities. The members of the committee are Samuel Barber, chair man; G. M. Scott, treasurer; D. McDonald, secretary. The other members of the committee are Wm. White and H. C. Russell. Any contributions for the relief of the sufferers will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the secretary and treasurer.

THE ART OF LEAVING.

It is Apparently Less Understood by Women than by Men.

When Mme. de Stael visited Weimar with the avowed intention of intellectually expering the literary lions of the day-Guethe and Schiller—she made one fatal mistake; she staved too long. Goethe wrote to Schiller:
"Mme de Stael is a bright person, but ane

Francisco Contract

is money, the throng and press and exactingness of business life, all tend to make men who live in cities the best possible exemplars of the fine art of leaving quickly and nearly. A business man's social call is usually a model of good manners in this respect. When he has said what he has to say and listened to what there is to hear, he takes his hat, says "good evening," and is out of your presence without giving any time or chance for the too of ten tedious and embarrassing commonplaces of mutual invitations danger to James Burrows, E.o. Challe can't

time or chance for the woo oven sedious and em-barrassing common places of mutual invitations and promuses to call again which seem to be a kind of social formula with women. In striking contrast with this neat and skilful method of cutting abort the parting word of an interview or call, is the too common social practice of visitors, who, commonant to leave, seem tem-porarily to abandon their purpose and then linger as though it was a kind of compliment to

the visiting party to appear loath to part.

Who does not dread the visitor who starts, then thinks of something else to say; rises, and then thinks of another surject of conversation; nearly reaches the door, and, must probably holding it open, is aroused to a degree of mental brilliancy that threatens his braith and that of his host or hostess by long detaining of both in a orld draught while he di-courses? What a tax on the patieno- and politeness of the listener, who vainly atrives, by assenting instantly to every proposition, to end the interview and break the restraining band of polite attention!

### FARM AND GARDEN.

The Chances of Parmer's Sons in the Race of Life-Some Good Points for Farmers

SOME SENSIBLE SUGGESTIONS. It is poor economy to keep or attempt to keep more stock than the farm can feed well. It is only in exceptional cases that the farmer can afford to purchase feed.

State Eutomologist Lintner of New Yorksays the destruction of vegetation by insects was not so great before the introduction of the English sparrow as it is now.

The milk from a good milk cow should not go to a choose factory, mather should the tore along, increased in volume and everthing in milk to macow these given a good quantity of poor milk be sold : . a creamery.

Put clover hay under shelter. If part of the hay must be stacked outside let it be the timothy or red top. Oats and clever are easier spoiled than either of the other

Hot lemonade to "break-up" a cold in an old safe household remedy, and it is certainly of value, instead of sugar add a tesapoonful of pure glycerine to the lemen

Never keep males, no matter how good the breed, unless they possess individual merit to that extent that it will be capable of transmitting their qualities to their ollepring. A man should only be required to fence his own cattle in, and not be compelled to fence his neighbors' cattle out. On this prin ciple many miles of fence are being removed

from roadsides. For disease and inflamed eyes use three parts of golden seal, one part of powdered burnt alum, one part of witch hazel and two parts of glycerine, rubbed on at night after first removing any tartar.

CITY VERSUS COUNTRY BOYS AND THEIR CHANCES.

Nothing could be further from the truth than the feeling so prevalent among country boys -that the farmers' sous have no chance in the "race of life." The fact is, the men who are leaders in both mercantile and professional life were, as a rule, brought up on a farm.

It may be said with truth that their success depended upon the fact that they left the farm and entered college or business life. It will be found, however, that the men who have achieved the greatest success are those who did not leave the farm until they had ac quired the habite of industry and frugality which can be learned newhere else so well as on the farm. A model course of training either for the professions or for business would be 20 years on the farm and 10 years in college or in acquiring business experi-

The Office say that country boys have conception of the advantages they possess over their city cousins. For the most part the idea seems to prevail that the city boy has all the opportunities, while the country boy has only privations and disappointments, And yet, when we come to look the business of the city over, we find that among the successful men those of city birth and training are in the minority, while those who spent their boyhood in the country and commenced the race apparently handicapped, are in the

majority.

New York city is a striking instance of this fact. The merchant princes, so called, and the railway magnates, as they are commonly termed, together with the bankers, brokers, lawyers, doctors, manufacturers, judges, edittors, inventors and accountants, with hosts of others too numerous to name, who have achieved the most distinguished success in their special fields of labor, are not, as a rule, New Yorkers by birth and education. The leading men, with very few exceptions, in all the walks of life in the metropolis were educated outside of the city, and not a small proportion of them were country boys a few

The reasons for this are not very hard to discover. In the first place, the procession of events before the gaze of a city boy is so rapid that he has no time to seize upon any one thing for himself. If it be only a book or a paper that comes in this way, it is not prized, because of nocessity it must make way for its successor of the morrow. Again, business is conducted on so large a scale that as observer or apprentice he can only become acquainted with a suordinate part. He seldom has the opportunity to study a given business in its entirety. Opportunities for amusement are so many and the habit or indulgence formed in childhood is so hard to break, that much valuable time is lost in that direction ; and so we might go on enumerating many other things equally unfortunate for the training of the city boy for the active responsihilitian of a anccessful business.

Last, but not least, the average city boy has not the physical stamina that hard work, the only method of attaining success in the business world, so imperatively demands. On the other hand the country boy has leisure. He has very few amusements and he prizes and therefore studies the books and papers that fall in his way. He finishes one thing before he takes up another. If he learns any business while in the country, it is one so small in extent, and of so few details, that he comprehends every feature of it. If he has decided ability for management, it is not at all strange to find him in the direction of affairs long before his city consin of the same age has left school. He early learns self-reliance. As a rule he

is of robust health, and, having been thrown upon his own resources, he is not abashed when some unexpected difficulty is encountered in his business career. Bat, beyond all else, he has been trained to work continuously the year through. He has fixed habits of industry. Accordingly, when he comes to the city to live, the odds are largely in his favor although it is very possible that neither he nor his city consin appreciates the fact. The very belief, however, that he is at a disadvantage in the race causes him to make a greater effort and ere long ha finds himself away ahead of all competitors. - Reval New speedily relieved by a single dose of muGalk s

The state of the s

GOULDEN -BURROWS-Cot. 8, at St. Michael's Church, Castlecauffield, county Tyrone, John Goulden, R.I.C., Cookstown, to A ice. second daughter of James Burrows, E.q., Cashconifield, county Tyrone.

HEALY-FAREELLY-October 24, at the Roman Castolic Courch, Mullagh, county Cavan, John Healy, merchant, Virginia, son of the late Patrick Healy, provision merchant, West street, Drogheda, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Simon Farrelly, farmer and merchant, Mullagh.

KANE-GLAVET-October 21, at the Roman KANE-GIAVET-October 21, as any submission Catholic Church, Aughamore, Francis Kane, Tuam, to Maggie, accound daughter of Timothy Glavey, Aughamore, and Kulkelly.

KENNEDY-COSTELLO-October 22, at St Mary's, Booterstown. James F., son of the late E.

Booterstown. James F., son of the late E. Kennedy, Esq., Dublin, to Emmeline, caughter of the late Uapsain Quicke, Teighnmouth, Devon, and nicce and adopted daughter of Captain Costello, J.P., late of 7th Dragoon Guarda, Edmundatown, county Mayo,

Mayo,
KAVANAGH—O'NEILL—October 17, 15 the Roman Catholic Church, Baltingles, county
Wicklow, Michael Kavanagh, Baltingles, to Sar.h, daughter of the late Mr. Jac. O'Neill,

Woodfield, Baltinglass.

LAMBE-DILLON-October 10, at Maryletone,
London, George Belfield Louis Lambe, see and
son of George Lambe (deceased), Hylands, Ivy Bridge, Devon, to Alice K. Dillon, elc., at daughter of James Dillon, Cork.

Lowny-Lawis-October 24, at St. Kevin's Drogheds, Albert J. eldest son of Joseph

Lowry, Bachelor's Lodge, Navan, to Emma Olivia, third daughter of Thomas Lewis, Moyleigher, Bailivor, county Meath. O'CONNOE-MASTERSON-Cotober 21, at the

Church of St. Paul, Arran-quay, Dublin, William, elders son of James O'Connor, of Helan, county Kildare, to Annie Masterson, 32 and 49 Parkgate street, Dublin, second youngest daughter of Luke Masterson, Castlepoles, Arvs, county Cavan.
O'Hegan - Kirban-Hyland — October 23, at 84.

Mary's Haddington road, Dubin, Joseph youngest son of Michael O'Hogan, Leq., Beach Hill, to Mary, eldest daughter of Jas. Kieran-Hyland, Eq., M.D., of Paris, late of Rutland square, Dublin.

#### DIED.

ABERN-October 18, at his residence, 13 Tyrone street, Dublin, Timothy Ahern, late of the Coastguards, aged 81 years.

Conway—October 24, at his residence, Bally-dowd, Lucan, county Dublin, rather suddenly Michael Conway, aged 52 years Con-October 20, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, of heart disease, Mrs. Elizabeth Cox,

late of Eastmore place, aged 50 years.

Carint—At her brother's residence, 6 Great
Brunswick street, Dublin, Isabella Carthy,
late of 21 Henry street, Dublin.

DOTLE-October 20, at his residence, Balelaw, county Carlow, James Doyle, aged 80 years.
DELANKY-October 19, at his residence, Shanrath, Balylman, Queen's County, James Delan-y, aged 73 years.

Dovik—Occoper 20, at Lower Clanbrassil street, Dublin, Peter Doyle, eldest son of the late Patrick Doyle, formerly of 48 South Great George's street, dairyman.

DORAN—At the residence of his son in law, Navan, Mr. William Doran, late of Oldtown,

Kilcairne,
Fenton—October 22, at Donard, county Wicklow, Michael Fenton, J.P., (late of Ballinclea), in his 84th year.

clea), in his 84th year.
GROGAN—October 22, at Cloyne, county Cork.
Minnie Gregan, wife of Joseph Gregan, and
sister of Mr. Denis McCarthy, Midleton.
GRIMLET—October 28, at her residence, Rush,
county Dublin, Margret Grimley, relict of the
late John Grimley, aged 70 years.
GREENE—October 20, at his residence, 16 Clare
steet, Dublin, John Greene, son of the late
Claptain Godfrey Greene.

Oaptain Godfrey Greene.
Gallaguer-October 20, at Abercorn road, Strabane, Kathleen Laura, infant daughter of Dr. J. W. Gallagher.

HIPPWEL-October 19, Mrs. John Hippwel,

Oldtown, Maryborough, Queen's County, of heart disease. HOGAN - October 20, at her residence, 1 Tranquil

Hogan, relict of the late Michael Hogan, of Baggot street, in her 86th year.
HABRIS-October 20, at 18 North Main street, Wex'ord, Wm. Harris, aged 82 years.
Higgins—October 23, at Canal View, Crumlin
road, Dublin, Mrs Elizabeth Higgins.

LYNCH-October 25, at Stabancon, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John Lynch. LYONS-Oct 17, at 70 Wellington road, Dublin

Wm. Lyons, Esq., aged 80 years, MoNaMaba—October 21, at his residence, Monard, Whitechurch, county Cork, Timothy McNamara, aged 23 years. McSweeney-Oct. 21, at his residence, Dangan-

sallagh, county Cork, Daniel McSweeney, aged 84 years.
McAndel October 23, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Dublin, Trence Mc-Ardle, of Crossmaglen. MURPHY—October 24, at his residence, Mount-

relia, county Dublin, John Murphy.

Mokendry—October 21, at the residence of his
mother, Hillhead, Castledawson, James,
eldest son of the late James McKendry, aged 25 years. MURRAY—At her residence, 2 Uhurch avenue,

Upper Sheriff street, Dublin, Mary, the be-loved wife of James Murray, and widow of the late John Daly, aged 42 years.

Manning—October 14, at her residence, Catherine street, Waterford, Mary, relict of the late Alderman Manning, ex Mayor of Water-

NOWLAN-October 21, at his residence, 37 Main st, Donnybrook, Dublin, Edward Nowlan, house painter.
O'KERFE-October 22, at her residence, 40
Blarney atreet, Cork, Julia, wife of John

O'Keefe.
O'BRIEN-October 17, at 15 Thurlow square,

London, S. W., of hyphoid fever, Francis O'-Brien, J. P., D. L., afed 24 years. O'BRIEN-Oct. 23 at his residence, Milltown pass, A:hlone, Mr. O'Brien, at the advanced age of 76 years.

O'BRIEN-October 21, at his residence, 8 Cross Kevin street, Dublin, James O'Brien, aged 50 years
O'Driscoll—October 23, at Our Lady's
Hospics for the Dying, Dublin, Margaret,
in her 20th year, eldest daughter of
Mrs. Ellen O'Driscoll, 60 Upper Dominick

o'Brien-October 19, at her residence, Markaret, wife of Peter O'Brien, Balzaw, street.

Geashill.

PURCELL—October 20, at 24 Coles lene, Dublin, Matthew Edmond, youngest son of Peren

Mathew Edmond, youngest son of Peter Purcell, aged 8 years.

RELLY—October 25, at Whitehouse, Santry, co Dublin, Mary Reilly, aged 70 years.

RYAN—October 10, at his residence, 89 North Strand, Dublin, John Ryan.

RELLY—October 15, at his residence, 4 Canon st., Dublin, after a short illness, Mr. Mathew Reilly, late machinat, United Ireland

Office.

SKELLY—At the Hospice, Herold's Cross, Dublin, John Skelly, late P.P. of Carrickredmond, county Longford.

SHERIDAR—October 16, at his residence, 28 Sackville avenue, Dublin, Michael Sheridan,

aged 55 years.
TALLON—October 17, James Tallon, 6 South
Frederick lane, Dublin.
TREACEX—October 15, at her father's residence Lower Gloucester street, Dablin, Margaret Treacey, relict of the late Francis Treacey,

of Artane, aged 53 years,

The state of the s

The disagreeable sick headache, and feul

stomach, so frequently complained of, can be Butternut P.lis.



This Powder never varies. America of purity strength and wholesomeness. More coon a cal enan the ordinary state, and cannot be sold in sometition with the multitude of low test, short weight, a.um or phosphite powders. Sold only (2,2011. ROYAL BAKING POWDER OO., 106 Wall acreet N Y.

[Continued from first page.]

### THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Lina, Peru, November 17.-The latest ad LIMA, Peru, November 17.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro, dated November 15. 9.55 p.m., are that the province of Bahis is opposed to the revolution. Visc unt Okre-Presto, ex-Minister of the Interior, and Sentor Mayunck, have been arrested. The Emperor is looked on with suspicion. The Provinced Government has abolished the monarchy. The revolutionary commission addressed a message to the Emperor telling him to leave the country in twenty-four hours. The Emperor acknow ledged this and leaves by the picket 'A' goas" The Brazilian r public will give the E : peror a certain amount to live in Europe. The revolu-tionary commission has been sworn in before the chamber of the municipality. The republic is a certainty, and great enthusiasm pretails. Before the Emper r's departure he was formally notified of his deposition. At the

same time he was informed that the civil list would be continued. The province of Bahra oppose the republic, but mat of the other provinces have signified their adherence to the new regime Dr. Barb za, the n-w Medister of Finance, announces that all contracts entered into by the Imperial Government will be main-

LONDON, November 17 -The newspaper Commercia Portuguese has received the follow-

Rio Janerio, November 15-4 50 p. m. Senhor Constant, Senhor Bocagura and General Da Fonseca virtually constitute the Government. General Da Fonseca is the actual leader.
The populace is dazed Hopes are entertained that enough troops remain loyal to overcome the rebels.

The corvette Bartholomes Diaz has been OPOSIO, November 17.—A despatch from Rio Janerio says: 'The former Prime Min-later of Brazil has been ordered to leave the country, and he will sail immediately on the Ribla.

### A PRACEPUL REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, November 18 .- A special cable to the Times from Rio Janeiro says that the united states of Brazil, constituting a federated republic of the diff rent provinces of the empire over which Dom Pedro had ruled so long, is an established Government. The new republic is acknowledged by every province. Dom Pedro is on his way to Portugal, having accepted the situation with no attempt of foroible resistance; the flag of the new r-public has been adopted, and Brazil 1s as peaceful as though no thought of revolution had ever aroused the feelings of her people. The overshrow of the empire has been accomplished without the sacrifice of a single lite, and the new Provisional Government is proceeding with its work as methodically and peacefully as though it had been in existence attack of

### DOM PEDRO'S SUBMISSION.

Dom Pedro submitted to the terms imposed on him by the new Government, and agreed to on him by the new Government, and agreed to leave the country within twenty-four hours after he received the notice at his summer palace at Petrop dis. He was offered \$2,500,000 in cash and provision for the rest of his life in the form of annual pension of \$150,000, which is to be provided for in the civil has of the new republic. He promptly accepted the offer, and came to Ric de Jan iro with his family Siturday night to embark for Lisbon. The imperial family at 3 o'clock yesterday morning boarded the Brazilian gunboat Parnahyba, which was still flying the imperial flig in the harbor. The Parnahyba transferred the imperial party to the Alagoas, which steamed out of the harbor conveyed by the cruiser Riachuelo and the guaboat Parashyla, bound for Lisbon. Dom P. dro and his family go into perpetual exite, their absence from the country being remarded by the leaders of the Republic as essential to the peace and welfare of the new government.

### BRAZIL'S NEW FLAG.

The new flag of the united states of Rrazil, which takes the place of the imperial emblem with its crown and coff e leaf, is compiled of green and gold stripes, with a blue field, on which are embl zoned nineteen stars, is hoisted every where and is recognized in every pro-

Not a life has been lost by the ravolution which has overturned the empire and she only violence attempted was one shooting of the Imperial Minister of Marine; but his wound is not fatal and he is now recovering. Business to Rio was suspended only swenty-four hours, and an empire was de-troyed and a republic born almost before the general public was aware that any-thing unusual was going on.

### WILL KEEP ITS OBLIGATIONS.

The Provisional Government has announced that all obligations incurred by the empire, at home or abroad, will be faithfully fulfilled by the republic. The wrongs done by the muistry of Dum Pedro will be righted by the new cabinet, which is composed of men who have the confidence of the people. The leaders in control of the provisional Government are representative Brazilians, known for their patrion-m and integrity. Fonseca, the president, is recogn z-d as a brave soldier and an honest citizen. Birboza, the minister of finance, is able and honest, though poor. Bocayuva, minister of for ga affairs, is a journalist, an ardent republican and a popular lender.

### BAHIA ACQUIESCES.

RIO JANEIRO, November 18.—The new Government has announced that it will firmly maintain order. It is preparing a circular to foreign governments relative to the overthrow of the empire, which will be telegraphed to them through the Brazilian representatives abroad. The province of Bahia has signified its adher-

. .

Commercial despatches are forwarded from Brand to foreign countries without scrutiny or delay. All despatches, however, relating to the political situation or giving any information in regard to the new Government have to be submitted to the censor. The result of this is that the only intelligence about the revolu-

is that the only intelligence about the revolution which has reached the outside world except the very meagre facts that have got
through in the commercial telegrams in cypher
is that which has met the approval of the
Government contention.

A despatch has been received at the Brazilian
egation in Loudon from Dr. Barbons, the
min sier of finance of the new government,
directing the Brazilian minister to natify the
Lendon at the exchange that all financial engagements entered nut by the Imperal government will be faithfully observed by the republic. ment will be faithfully observed by the republic.

This therearch, it is thought, will have a reassuring effect in commercial and financial circles. A MESSAGE TO THE QUEEN.

The Duke of N-moure, father of Count D'Eu, eon-n-law of Dom Pedro, has telegraphed to the Queen as Balmoral that the Emperor and his family embarked at Rio Janeiro without o ... ng subjected to any disagreeable experien-

It is said Dom Pedro has no private fortune. Over one-balt of the money he received from the Braz lian Government every month hedevoted to establishing rehools and providing for the poor. This he has done for years and consequently he has no fortune to fall back on.

#### ERIN'S GREETING.

Message of Her Bishops to the American Cathotic Congress.

At the reception at Baltimore Monday evening the following letter from the archbishops and bishops of Ireland to Cardinal Gibbons and

the American hierarchy was read:

Most emment cardinal and venerable
brethren: It would be strange indeed did not the great thank giving that now goes up to beaven ir in the great heart of the American Church find an econo from our Irish shores. Ireland rejules with America, and we, the prelates of Ireland, desire to give expression to toat

sympathetic j :y
Next to the mother of all churches, Rome, herelt, what anotent Church in Christendom can daim a better right to share your century celepration than the Chu ch of Ireland? At her breass were you nursed. From her fecundity nave chil irea come to you. Prelates, pastors, people has she brought forth to make them your

oh ritauce. We e per voice, then, absent from your Te Deum, you would yourselves, we feel, deplore the list, and the world would justly wonder at hereil nee. We haven, therefore, to congratulate you, the venerable hierarchy of America, on the eplentid proof your hungred years have given of the eternal youth of the Catholic Church.

Gig utic as has been the progress of your free, unfettered peoples, and appalling as has been the swift advance of error in its train, Catholic truth has out-scripped al in its rapid epread amongst you, and in the perfect organization of its onward

While, therefore, the Catholic ohurch of America cries cut in the words of the Psalmet
-" Who is God, but our God? God, who hata girt me with strength, and made my way blame-less; who hash made my feet like the feet of harts"—we, too, venerable brethren, lift up voices of thanksgiving for all that He has wrought in you, and for the share He has permitted Ireland to have in the grace and glory of your 100 years.

It has been our lot, also, to see our flock di-It has been our lot, alsa, to see our flock di-minished under the civil and political institu-tions of this land, and more than once during the century of your happy progress have you heard from across the ocean the voice of Ire-land asking for bread for her perishing child-ren. But we record our people gratitude to that we may record our people's gratitude to America. May God reward with blessings richer than any yet received the Bishops, priests and people of the American church and all their fellow citizens who, though outside her pale, have yet shared her feelings and rivalled her bounty towards the children of Ireland.

Accept, your eminence and venerable brothers, these our words of loving congratulation. We had hoped that sume members of our body would be able in person to bear them to you, but heavy cares and imperative duties at home have prevented them. Alas, our time of weariness and struggle is not yet passed; you know, however, that our hearts are with you, that millions of our children are around you, and that in their love and loyalty you have a pledge of our devoted attachment.

Signed on behalf of all the Irich prelates : MICHAEL LOGGE,
Archbishop of Armsgh and Primate of all Ire-

WILLIAM J. WALSH.
Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland.
T. W Croks.
Archbishop of Casheland Metropolitan of Mun-

JOHN MACEVILLY, Archb shop of Tuam and Metropolilan of Con-

### Mrs. Parnell's Sad Condition.

New YORK, November 16.—A despatch to the Herald from Bordensown, N.J., says: Mrs. Parnell is alone, penniless and actually destitute of the necessities of life. Of the great estate which Mrs. Parnell inherited from her father, Commodore Stewart, there is nothing left but "Ironsides," a farm of 300 acres near here and some property in Philadelphia. All the rest and all of Mrs Pernell's personal means have been awallowed up in unlucky investments and by injecticious generosity "Ironaides" is incumbered with a morrgage of \$8,000. The Philadelphia property is in histogram. The taxes on "Ironaides" have been due for several months, and if they are not paid by December 1 the place will be sold. To save her home she must raise \$563 in the next two weeks. Not only is she without a dollar to her name, but she is without food and sufficient clothing.

## Young Campbell Caught.

NEW YORK, November 15.—David Campbell, son of a Montreal tailor, has been arrested here charged with forging bills to the amount of \$16,000. He will be seen back to

[Young Campbell was a junior pertner in the firm of Donosa Campbell & Son, tailors' trim-mings, No 10 St. Nicholas atreet. He left the city on S ptember 9th. Two days later the public were assumed to hear that he had been guiley of to gery to the extect of parhaps \$5,000, having put cutomers' names to bills which they knew Lobbing about. On the 17th it was an-nounced that he firm had assigned at the in-stance of Su-wart & McDonald, of Glasgow, with liabilities of \$15,290 The banks interested were the Merchante, the Banque Nationale, and the Merchanis Bank of Halifax.

### Misuse of Words.

It is probable that more errors are made in the use of the word "only" than in using any other word i he English language The province of Bahia has signified its adherence to the republic. News from the other provinces show that they are also in favor of a republican form of government.

EVERTHING TRANQUIL.

LONDON, November 18—Despatches received this afternoon from Rio Janeiro reiterate the statement that the proclamation of the Republic met with no opposition. The latest intelligence received at Rio Janeiro indicated that Bahia and Pernambuco were in a state of tranquility. People everywhere are so much absorbed in the new order of things politically that business is at a stand still.

There is said to be considerable mystery at Rio Janeiro in regard to the departure of the same way. I have heard highly educated personness of the same way. I have heard highly educated personness of the same way. I have heard highly educated personness of the same way.

Rio Janeiro in regard to the departure of the same way. I have heard highly educated per-Emperor and his family. It is asserted in some some make such mistake as "I was there, too," quarters that he has not yet left the country, not meaning to include with other places the

The British mail steamer Atroto, from Montevideo for Southampton, is due at Rio to-morrow, and it is balayed the Imperial party will take passage upon the steamer for Europe.

A DEMPORSHIP OF DESPATCHES.

Commercial despatches are forwarded from Brasil to foreign countries without scrutiny or delay. All despatches, however, relating to the political situation or giving any information in regard to the new Government have to be submitted to the censor. The result of this is that the only intelligence ab ut the revolution of the political situation of giving any information in the political situation of giving any information is that the only intelligence ab ut the revolution is that the only intelligence ab ut the revolution of the censor. The result of this is that the only intelligence ab ut the revolution of the censor. The result of this is that the only intelligence ab ut the revolution of the censor. The result of this is that the only intelligence ab ut the revolution of the censor. The result of this is that the only intelligence ab ut the revolution of the censor. The result of this is that the only intelligence ab ut the revolution of the censor. The result of this is that the will read it in addition to other pieces.

Prast—Receipts during the past week were this also, "means that he will read it in addition to other pieces.

### SMITH'S FALLS BAZAAR.

The following is the list of prize winners at the grand drawing held in the town hall at Smith's Falls en Nov. 9th instant:
Prize No 1, Gift of Architchop Oleary—Father Stanton, No. 920.
Prize No. 2, Gold \$30—Mrs. James Kelly, Ponahmalee, No. 3,500w.
Prize No. 3, Gold \$20—O. N. Booth, Smith's Falls No. 227a.

Falls, No 237a.
Priza No 4, Gold \$10-P. O'Connell, Ottawa,

No. 2563. Prize No. 5, Gold \$10-G. Wall, Smith's Falls, No. 752.

Falls, No. 752.

Prize No. 6, Two Oleographs—Michael Purcell, Tingwick, Que., No. 768t.

Prize No. 7, Gold \$10—Peter O'Connor, St.
John, N.B., No. 779d.

Prize No. 8, Gold \$10—Allan Graham, Iro

quois, No. 1,614a.
Prize No. 9, Gold \$5—Tom Nefsey, Godfrey, Ont., No. 204b.

Prize No 10, Copy of Moore's Poems—J.

McMahon, Smith's Falls, No. 41.

Prize No. 11, Lady's Silk Dress—Robt. Finnegan, Bos., Iowa, No. 516r.

negan, Bos, Iowa, No. 516r.
Prize No. 12, Plush Dressing Case—P. W. Gallsgher, Pittsburg, Penn., No. 14b.
Prize No. 13. China Tea Set—T. Glosson, Ottawa, No. 627s.
Prize No. 14, Ten of Coal—Geo. A. Calver, Kugston, No. 837u.
Prize No. 15, Barrel Flour—Miss Katie McGill, Bridge Knd, Gietgarry, N. 213g.
Prize No. 16, Pair of Bracelets—W. K. Henderson, Inkerman, Ont., No. 398e. derson, Inkerman, Ont., No. 398e.
Priz: No. 17, Silver Oruet Stand—T. Morgan,

Priza No. 17, Silver Cruet Stand—T. Morgan, Ottawa, Out., No. 1,484a.

Priza No. 18, Cushion—Mrs. J. Murphy, Saugeen, Ont., No. 1,619a.

Priza No. 19, Gift of House of Providence—John——, Harlem, Ont., No. 509g.

Priza No. 20, Oleograph—O. Horseny, Minneapolis, Min., No 98s.

Priza No. 21. Box Cigars—John Brennan, Smith's Falls, No. 77k.

Priza No. 22 Box Cigars—John Brennan, Smith's Falls, No. 817a.

Priza No. 23. Copy of Life of Archbishop Lynch—J W. Hayes, Smith's Falls, No. 911.

Priza No. 24. Embroidery—Mrs. M. Ryan, Smith's Falls, No. 109e.

Priza No. 25, Lamp—S. H. Rumley, Sheet Harour, Halifax Co., N.S., No. 683.

Priza No. 26, China Flower Basket—Mrs. M. Ward, Smith's Falls, No. 397h.

Priza No. 27, Essel Drape—Miss Sarah M. ffatt, Smith's Falls, No. 1,519.

Priza No. 28, Gift of a Friend—H. M. Boyle, Rosemore House, Cornwall, No. 348s.

Priza No. 29 Valrable Priza—P O'Connell. Rosemore House, Cornwall, No. 348s, Prize No. 29, Valuable Prize—P. O'Connell,

Ottawa, No. 255c.
Prize No. 30, Mounted Inkstand—John Workman, Smith's Falls, No. 44.

Over Two Million Killed. How many people have been killed in the wars of the last forty years? A German Statistician, Professor Engel, says the London Universe, has counted them and given us some very ghastly figures. The Orimean war, he cells us, cost the lives of three-quarters of a million people. There were doubtless a great many soldiers killed at Kalafat and Silistria while Turkey fought Russia single handed, and a good many fell on the Alma, at Sebastapol and on the Tchernaya, not to speak of the "noble six hundred" of Balaclava; but three-quarters of a million is really a very big figure. Both the Italian war of 1859, and the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 cost each 45,000 lives; in the Secession war, which lasted four years, the North lost 280,000 and the South 520,000 combatants. In the Franco German war of 1870.71 the French less amounted to 155,000 and the German 50,000. The Russo-Turkish war represents a butcher's bill of 250,000; both the Afghan war of 1879-80 and the Bu'garo-Servian war of 1885 cost the lives of 25,000 each, and in Mexico 1885 cost the lives of 25,000 each, and in Mexico and Cochin China some 65,000 lives were sacrificed under the second empire. The Daniel Pkrs, against 238 pkgs the week previous. A fair demand has been experienced for Montreal the wars of the last forty years have alaimed. million lives.

### COMMERCIAL.

### MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. - Receipts during the week were 9,391 The market is quiet, although a fair business has been done prior to winding up the marking season. Six schooners have left this week and season. Six schooners have tert this week and two more are loading for Gulf ports, principally with flour and mill feed, a good portion of these shipments being from local mills. Spring patents have been placed at \$4.75 to \$4.85, and Manitoba strong at from \$4.50 to \$4.60 per bbl. Straight rollers are quiet, with last cales mentioned at \$1.50 to \$4.50, a few choice brands being quoted \$1.70 to \$4.80. A fair local demand is experienced at within range of quotations. The export demand is very slow, and prices in Liverpool and London have declined last to 2s on the week. is to 2s on the week.

prices in Liverpool and London have declined is to 2s on the week.

Prices here are quoted as follows:

Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Patent spring \$4.75 to \$5.10; Straight roller, \$4.40 to \$4.65; Extra, \$4.05 to \$4.25; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.75; City Strong Bakers, \$4.40 to \$4.60; Ontario bags, extra, \$1.90 to \$2.05.

OATMEAL.—The market is steady under a fair enquiry. We quote: Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$4.10, and granulated \$4.10 to \$4.30 Rolled oats \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Moulie \$22 to \$23.

Bran.—Sales of car lots at \$11,75 to \$12.

Shorts quiet at \$13 to \$15, and middlings have sold in oar lots at \$17.

Wheat.—Receipts during the week 101,548 bushels, against 344,060 the week previous. In the absence of business here to any extent prices here are nominal and irregular, with business and sallars wide apart in their views.

prices here are nominal and irregular, with buyers and sellers wide apart in their views, the former quoting 91c to 92c and the latter 94c the former quoting 91c to 92c and the latter 94c to 95c for No. 1 hard, but 93c is said to be a fair average price. Sales, however, were made yesterday at stations along the line of the Grand Truck Railway of No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat at 91c, the freight being the same as that to Montreal. The Chicago market is firmer and Montreal. The Chicago market is firmer and higher, being up to 82½0 Dec. at noon to day. Many local dealers manifest a great deal of confidence in the future of wheat.

CORN.—Receipts during the week 109,254 bushels, against 39,804 bushels for the week previous. The market here is firmer in sympathy with the stronger feelings in the West, and prices here are quoted at 42c to 43c in bond.

OATS.—Receipts during the week were 15,169 bushels, against 9,176 bushels the week previous.

The markov rules quiet, with a few car loads of Ontario selling at 31th to 32c. Lower Canada cass having sold at 30c to 31c as to quality.

Barley.—Receipts for the past week were 22,108 bushels, against 16,047 bushels for the week previous. The market is very quiet, and dealers find great difficulty in making sales. Several car loads of matting barley have been disposed of at from 50s to 55s per bushel. Feed barley is quoted at 43c to 45c. It is hoped that the low prices of Barley in Canada may induce English buyers to take hold, and a number of samples have already been sent over to see if any business can be done. There is a very poor outlet in the United

PEAS.—Receipts during the past week were 36,448 bushels, against 37,035 the week previous. Sales have been made at 700 in store per 66 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—The supply of buckwheat is large and the demand slow, although offered at 100 prices. A car lot was offered at 350 per 48 lbe in the country, but at that figure is is claumed cannot be used here. We quote 35e to 40c as to quantity and quality.

### PROVISIONS.

DRESEED Hoss.—Receipts during the past week were 501 carcases against 240 carcases for the week previous. Car lots of nice bright hogs, of light average specially suited for butchers, and received in refrigerator cars have been sold

at \$6.50, but for the ordinary run of small loss \$6 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs are fair prices,
PORK, LARD, &c.—A good demand for pork has been experienced during the past few days, and a number of good sized lots of Chicago short cut clear have been sold on country and city concerns at prices. city account at prices ranging from \$13.25 to \$13.50, and Chicago mess has been placed at \$12.75 to 13.00 per bel. There is now very little Canada short cut of last season's packing left, last sales of which were reported at \$15. to \$15.50 per bri. Lard is easier and sales are reported of about 2,000 pails in good sized lots at 81 - per lb an i emalier lots at 88c to 84c. Smoked meats are steady at within range of quota-

tion:
Chands short cut clear, per bbl, \$15 00 to \$15 50; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.00 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.00 to \$00.00; Hams, city sured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, \$2c to 00; Bacon, per lb, 11½c to 13c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6½c. tiou :

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 3,915 pkgs. against 5,108 pkgs. for the week previous. The exports last week were 1,838 pkgs. vious. The exports last week were 1,338 pags, against 243 pags, for the corresponding period last year. The total shipments for the season to November 9th were 40,539 pags, against 15,460 pags, for the corresponding period in 1888. The market is very dull on all offerings except finest grades of creamery and dairy which sell fairly well at steady prices, but for the great bulk of the stock held in the city there is virtually no demand. A considerable quantity of American summer creamery and dairy is held American summer creamery and dairy is held in cold storage, some of which it is said can be bought at 13%c, and at present holders say they can see no outlet whatever for this description of goods. A few lots of closely selected Western have been picked up at 16c, whilst san be had at 14c to 15c, it bein simple a matter of quality.

Creamery, 21c to 22½c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg, 15c to 20c;

Brockville, 14c to 19c; Western, 14c to 15ho.
ROLL BUTTER.—Sales of Western in boxes, ROLL BUTTER.—Sales of Western in Boxes, tubs and barrels have been made at 16c to 18c, and fine Morrisburg in baskets at 19c to 20c.

CHEESE.—Receipts during last past week were 30,608 boxes, against 23,181 boxes the week previous. The exports for the week ending November 9th were 43,709 boxes, against 26,218 boxes for the corresponding week lectures. The total shipments sponding week last year. The total shipments for the commencement of the season to November 9th were 1,079,419 boxes against 1,042,451 boxes for the same period in 1888 The improvement in the market noted by us at the alos sold of last week has been well sustained, and an advance of it to ic per lb may be quoted in values since then, sales on this market having occurred at 10% to 11c for finest Septembers and Octobers. Late made August have also at 101c to 102c and the French Octobers brought in by Monday's boat were picked up at an average of 10tc. The Liverpool cables to-day was steady at 51.

We quote:-Finest September and October......102 to 11 

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

war of 1804 comes in for 3,000 lives lost. In all, the wars of the last forty years have claimed a holocaust of 2.258,000 lives, and if the Paraguayan war and the war between Chili and Peru, besides the Tonquín compaign, be added, we shall not fall far short of two and a half million lives. been some export enquiry from the States, and some shipments have been made to the New England markets both from Montreal and the

DEESED POULTRY.—The mild open weather has mitigated against the sale of dressed poultry, and lower prices have been accepted, sales of turkeys in cases having have been made at 8c to 8½c, the latter price for choice fresh dry picked birds. Chickens and geess have sold at 6c to 7½c and ducks at 8½c per lb. Considerable sales have been made in the country for the American market at good prices. The supply, however, of all kinds of poultry is said to be large, and a considerable increase in the supply may be ex-

considerable increase in the supply may be expected as scon as the cold weather sets in.

GAME.—Sales of No. 1 partridge have been made at 45c to 47½c and 50c per brace, a lot of 50 brace of culls selling as low as 25c, smaller lots bringing 30c. The supply of venison so far has been small, which has sold fairly well at 12½c to 15c for saddles as to quality. A few carcases have sold at 9c to 10c per lb.

12 to 15c for saddles as to quanty. A rew carcases have sold at 9c to 10c per lb.

HOPS.—Considerable quantities of Bohemian hops are being offered on this market just now at 14c to 16c duty paid. About 100 bales of Canadian hops have been disposed of at 10c, a few choice bales selling at 11c per lb. We quote Canadian 8c to 12c for good to choice, and old at from 40 to 8c.

Hax.—The receipts of loose hay at the city markets were liberal, but the demand appeared to absorb the principal offerings readily, the best Laprairie timothy selting at \$9.50 to \$10 per 100 bundles, inferior bringing \$7 to \$9. Sales of loose straw were made at \$3.50 up to \$6 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay was in good request, especially for the best car lots which sold at \$10.50 to \$11 per ton. Three cars of inferior sold at 7.25 and upon delivery being tendered were refused by the buyer. Two cars of fairly good hay were sold at \$8 and \$9 respectively. Choice descriptions are scarce. HAY.—The receipts of loose hay at the city

### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The market has ruled quiet during the week, with a few round lots are selling at \$3.00 per bbl, for good to fancy. Cable advices from England report a decline of 1s 6d to 2s per from England report a decline of 1s 6d to 2s per bbl. The shipments last week ending Nov. 9th were 32,781 bbls. from Montreal, of which 17,682 bbls. went to Liverpool, 4,225 bbls. to London, 9,206 bbls. to Glasgow and 1,768 bbls. to Bristol. The shipments from New York were 8,049 bbls. of which 4,830 bbls went to Liverpool, 1,803 bbls. to Glasgow, 260 bbls. to London and 1,146 bbls. to Hull. From Boston to Liverpool the shipments were 14,292 bbls. From Liverpool the shipments were 14,292 bbls. From Halifax to London 5,286 bbls., and from Annapolis to London and Hull 12,000 bbls., making a total of 72,358 bbls. Latest cable advices from England report the market strong, with sales on Montreal account petting shippers 33.10 per bbl. here. A sale has just been made for Glasgow at 18s fo,b. here.

ORANGES—Jamaica oranges \$7.00 to \$8.00 per bbl, and \$5,00 to \$5,50 in boxes.

LEMONS,—The market is dull at \$1.00 to \$3.00 per bby.

per box.

per box.
GRAPES.—Malaga grapes have sold at \$4.75
to \$5.00 per keg; Blue at 4½c to 5½c per 1b
and red and green at 10c to 12½c per 1b.
DATES—A fair enquiry is reported and golden
dates are offered at 5c.
CRANEERRES—Cape Cod are steady at \$7.50
to \$8.00 per bbl. Fancy selected a little higher
POTATOES.—The market is quiet but steady

and a number of samples have stready been sent over to see if any business can be done. There is a very poor outlet in the United States.

MALT.—A few sales have been numade for ship-

assim planting the bases



#### Good Hair, Good Health and Good Looks.

The AUDETTES HAIR PROMOTER The AUDETTIPS HAIR PROMOTER cleanses the Scalf and removes Dandbuff; it also prevents the hair from falling out and promotes a healthy growth.

The AUDETTIPS HAIR PROMOTER is a cool and refreshing lotion; is unsurpassed as advessing and especially adapted for children. This preparation is not a dye, but simply a cleansing stimulant and a tonic.

The AUDETTIPS HAIR PROMOTER is guaranteed on the best medical authorities to be absolutely free from injurious chemicals.

Sold by Drawnoists, 50 cts. per bottle. Sold by Druggists, 50 cts. per bottle.

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

MONTREAL STOCK VARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Nov. 16th, 1889, were as follows :-

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves 1753 1233 791 29 Over from last week. 250 500 Total for week..... 2018 1733 29 Left on hand..... 300 Total export pre-143 ••

vious week...... 304 2676 Trade in export stock has been quiet, few cathle of this class being offered for sale. The butcher's market was not over supplied and had a better class of stock been off red the tone of the market would have been better; as it was prices were a shade higher all round though few sales reached over 3½c per 1b. Sheep selling about the same as last week Large receipts of

bogs and no higher prices, closing at 5 cts.
We quote the following as being fair values Export, 37c to 4c; Butchers good, 31c to 31c; Butchers' Med, 22c to 3c; Butchers Culis, 21c to 3\$3; Sbeep, 320 to 320; Hogs, \$5.00; Calves

#### MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of borses at these stubles for week ending Nov. 16th, were as follows:-210; left over from previous week, 5; total for week, 216; shipped during week, 172; left for city, 37; on band. 7.

on hand, 7.

Arrival of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week shipped per G.

T.R.: SS, Siberian—14 horses consigned to H. J. Riter, Shadeland, PQ; 15 points consigned to H. J. Riter, Shadeland, PQ. SS.

Harrick—37 horses consigned to H. C. Morris, Arlington, Ill.; 14 horses consigned to O. Law-

Arington, Ill.; 14 horses consigned to U. Lawson, Hatertown, Ill.; 2 horses consigned to A.
Malloy, Goderich, Ont.; 1 pony to Robt.
Jones, Mitchell, Ont.
Trade for the week has been duli owing to
the scarcity of sale horses. Prospects for next
week more encouraging We have been advised of 3 car loads of very choice workers and
discourage and the same of the sa drivers to arrive early in the week. There are several American buyers in town and a good trade is expected.

Now is the time to secure first-class advertising space in the "TRUE WITNESS."

Don't ask questions of strangers. On the train ask the conductor; on the street wait until you see a policeman. Young girle particularly run risks in approaching unknown persons with questions,



# Before All.

## **EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE**

Office Hours Weekly (Except Sunday) From 9 a.m. to sp.m.

Weihereby certify that we have the best Purgative for 'the lungs, guaranteed to purge

### CERTIFICATE.

at any time of the year.

JUNE, 1887.

I am happy to be able to allow Madam Des marais-Lacroix to publish the following Certificate: I had a son, eight years of age, who had been ill from birth of consumption, caused by worms and poverty of the blood, and after having been attended by many doolors, always without success, for they all gave him up, I found myself compelled to appeal to Madam Desmarais Lacroix, 1263 Mignoune street. Upon seeing him they diagnosed his case and expressed of being able to cure him. At the end marais-Lacroix to publish the following Certipressed of being able to cure him. At the end of a week, under their treatment the child suffered so much under the action of their remedies that I was on the point of discontinuing them; but, under the encouragement that they gave me, I felt more easy, and I was justified in doing so, for it had a very good result in the end.
After three weeks he was perfectly cured. If
any one desires further information I will be very much pleased to give it to them, for indeed I owe them eternal gratitude for having saved my child, whom I esteemed so much and whom all doctors condemned. M. NICOLAS ORPHANOS.

165 Montealm St., City.

A. E. LACBOTK FILS, Successor to MDME, DESMARAIS, 1263 Mignonne St, cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of wild roots, herts and leaves, which we retail at the lowest prices. Everyone should call upon us before going elsewhere to procure their remedies.

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

The public is quick to appreciate value, the mantle room last week brought thousands to S. Caraley's, next week little girls' dresses a boom prices; the same result is confidently ax

Boom, Boom, Boom!!! Little girls' dresses are having a boom for the next week at g Caraley's

## LADIES' CASHMERE GLOVES LADIES' CASHMERE GLOVES

Stock is now replete with fine and strong makes of Ladies' Cashmere Gloves.

S. CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES Children's Cashmere Gloves in all styles.

LADIES' KNITTED GLOVES

weights and qualities.

Very large and varied assortment of Ladies' Choice Kastted Gloves, in all shades.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY

CHILDREN'S KNITTED GLOVES CHILDREN'S KNITTED GLOVES CHILDREN'S KNITTED GLOVES Obildren'. Fins and Stout Knitted Gloves, in every size and price. Boys' Strong Knitted Gloves, 100 pair words 25.

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' SILK MITTS LADIES' SILK MITTS LADIES' SILK MITTS Ladies' Silk Mitts, black and colored, all

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES KNITTED MITTS LADIES KNITTED MITTS LADIES KNITTED MITTS

Fine Wool, also heavy ribbed Mitts for Ladies S. CARSLEY.

Ladies, Kid Groves LADIES' KID GLOVES Great show Ladies' Kid Gloves.

S. CARSLEY. CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES

S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' LINED KID GLOVES Ladies' Lined Kid Gloves just received. S. CARSLEY.

Fine assertment Children's Kid Gloves.

CHILI REN'S LINED KID GLOVES CHILDREN'S LINED KID GLOVES Children's Lined Kid Gloves just to hand. S. CARSLEY.

LADIES' CASHMERE CUFFS. LADIES' CASHMERE HALF MITTS, LADIES' BEADED CUFFS. LADIES' BEADED HALF MITTS. S CARSLEY.

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE GLOVES.
CHILDREN'S WOOL GLOVES.
CHILDREN'S LINED KID GLOVES. For varieity, quality, style and low prices in Winter Gloves and Mitts go direct to

S. CARSLEY. NEW BRAID TRIMMINGS NEW BRAID TRIMMINGS NEW BRAID TRIMMINGS

PER YARD-18 CENTS-PER YARD PER YARD-18 CENTS-PER YARD PER YARD-18 CENTS-PER YARD This Braid Trimming is worth 25c per yard, and very suitable for Dress and Jacket Trim-

> STILL MOTHER LINE STILL ANOTHER LINE STILL ANOTHER LINE OF BRAID TRIMMING

> > At 10c per jard, Worth 18c.

SILK DRESS TRIMMING SILK DRESS TRIMMING SILK DRESS TRIMMING PER YARD-23 CENTS-PER YARD PER YARD-23 CENTS-PER YARD PER YARD-23 CENTS-PER YARD

One of the most popular and pleasing Trimmings in the market—all fashionable colors.

S. CARSLEY. HIGH-CLASS TRIMMINGS HIGH-CLASS TRIMMINGS Specially adapted for Evening Wear, in

White Pearl and Gold. SILK AND JET TRIMMING SILK AND JET TRIMMING

No better assortment of high class Trimmings need be desired, complete in regard to style and price. S. CARSLEY.

FUR THIMMINGS In all the most feationable Furs. FUR MUFF SATCHELS To match the Fur Trimmings.

F om 74 cents per pard. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Always the same in strength and length. Always the same in evenness of running. Always the same in style and finish.

PRATHER TRIMMINGS

### CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON, ORTICELLI SILK CO.,

Manufacturers of the celebrated FLORENCE KNITTING SILK which is familiar to all. Its p outer make and genuine quality entitles it to be the most desirable for Silk Mittens, etc., and at this season we have a fresh stock of all colors for that purpose.

### PLORENCE KNITTING SILK. RYAR-READY DRESS STEELS.

Manufactured for the purpose of saving time, and in a uperior manner attaching the Steels to any garment, adding a degree of comfort hitherto not known to common dress steels.

USED BY ALL.

THE EVER-READY DRESS STEELS.

### . CARSLEY,

1766, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778, 1776, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S GOLUMN