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ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

Sketch of the Itlustrious Head of the Newly Created Archdiocese of Kingston.

In another column we print the announce ment from Rome to the effect that Kingston has been raised to Metropolitan rank, with the diobeen raised so Metropolitan rank, with the dio-ceae of Peterboro, and a new dioceae likely to be formed out of the counties of Grenville, Stormont and Glenparry, with Cornwall as the Episcopal See, as suffragans. There is no dio-ceae in all Canada more worthy of metropolitan honor nor any Bishop in the Dominion better qualified for the Archlepiscopal dignity than Bishop Cleary. The new ecclesiastical Pro-vince will be very extensive, stretching from Glengarry to the height of land away beyond Lake Superior.

DR. CLEART'S CAREER.

James Vincent Cleary is sprung from a tribe Another branch of the O'Clearys lived as a tribe in a district known now as "the county of Cavan; but the most distinguished of the line are those of Tyrconnell, because of the imperiabable memory which they have won in the history of Ireland by that precious production of the O'Cleary's, the Annals of the Four Masters. James Vincent Cleary was devoted to the service of the sanctuary from his baybood. service of the sanctuary from his beyond.
When quite a youth he was sent as a student of When quite a youth he was sent as a student of divinity to Rome. Having distinguished him self there by his abilities and won the respect and confidence of his superiors for his grace of heart and soul, he was invited at the close of a few years study in the Holy City to return to Ireland; and through the influence of his patron, the Most Rev. Dr. Foran, was appointed to a vacancy in the classes at Maynooch. He carried off in the contests at that school the hishest honors in philosophy, theology and crihighest honors in philosophy, theology and cri-

STUDIES OF HOLY WRIT.

Elevated to the priesthood, his thirst for learn ing led him soon after his ordination to enter on a still further and higher course of study at the a still further and higher course of study at the famous school which has done so much in the contribution of lights to the Hierarchy of the Church, in Spain, Mexico and South Americathe College of Salamanca. Having obtained high honors in that institution the Rev. Father Cleary was invited by his diocesan, the Bishop of Waterford, to return to Ireland Professor of Dogmatical Theology and Biblical Exposition in that nursery of Catholic learning in the city of Waterford—St. John's College. A chatter from Pope Pins IX, having been obtained by of Waterford—St. John's Onlege. A charter from Pope Pius IX, having been obtained by the Hierarchy of Iroland for the granting of degrees by the Catholic university, the very delicate and important duty of holding the first public examination for that purpose, under the too ready enser of the learned of the Protestant university and of even the Queen's colleges was assigned to the young but distinguished

PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY

by the reverend examiner that he received from Zuccari and Santi di Titi, and a series of bas the Senate of the university the meria-degree of reliefs in terra-cotta collected by Canova. It Doctor of Divinity, and the further tribute to his fine gifts and great acquirements of the appointment as permanent examiner of students of the theological classes of the university. Promoted subsequently to the Presidency of St. John's College, in the city of Waterford, he found an opportunity to add to his reputation for learning a high reputation as a disciplinarian can. Such a change is requi and administrator. His noble service in that school is testified in fruitful work of religion regularly 95° in the shade! throughout the world by the zeal and learning of many missionary priests. At the National Synod of the Catholic Ohurch in Ireland, held in the College of Maynooth during 1875, the subject of these telegrams was the expression of Most Rev. Dr. Power, the Bishop of Waterford, sympathy with the Pope at the outrages to rebrought with him to that high Conneil. Father Cleary as his Lordship's theological advisor, with the result that the Synod appointed his reverence to the secretaryship of one of the most important committees then charged with de fide.

RETURN PROM THE SYNOD

of 1875, the Rev. James Vincent Cleary was appointed Vicar of the Diocese of Waterford, and assigned to the offices of the alter as parish priest of Dungarvan. Resigning his Presidency of St. John's College, to the great regret of the professors and students, he entered on his new functions with zeal and ability which have shown the variety of his powers in the accomplishment of many good works in a few years. His grace of manners, his varied acquirements and his distinguished but unpretending piety, drew the Catholics of the town of Dungarys around him as children around a beloved father, and soon gave him such an influence over them as bore fruit in fine results. In the ancient spirit of the church Father Cleary is a lover of the arts; and having determined to commemo rate his pastorate of Dungarvan, while doing at the same time a noble work of his Master, he appealed to the congregation to sustain him in replacing the fourteen windows of their church by fourteen others of beautiful design in stanned glass. Each of these works of art cost \$250; and was paid for by each of fourteen families of the congregation who were charmed into that pious liberality by the pursuasive

ZEAL OF THEIR PASTOR. The windows thus provided for, his reverence undertook, in the next place, to enrich the in erior of his church with eleven Stations of the Cross, at a cost of \$1,759. Appealing once again to the generosity of his flock he was once again perfectly successful; for distributing the rden, as in the case of the stained windows, he found eleven able and willing to unite in paying towards the cost of the eleven Stations a contribution of \$125 each! In four years of his charge of the parish of Dungarvan he has given proof of the parish of Dunkavan he has given proof of his aristic taste and religious zeal in the addition to the church of art at an aggregate cost of over \$5,200. When the hand of God sent famine on the land of his labor Father Cleary's heart went out in loving sorrow to the poor. On the more prosperous of his own flock belabored in the religious of his coun flock poor. On the more prosperous of his own flock he labored in the pulpit and in private, giving out, as was said by Grattan of Kirwan, from the lamp of life to feed.

A Terrible Orime.

BERRVILLE, Texas, August 4.—Mamie Allison, aged 15, was found dead in bed Tuesday son, aged 15, was found dead in bed Tuesday morning by her sister, leged 9, who failed to notify the neighbors of the fact, although friends were living not a thousand feet away. The possible, at the outset of our war with Great girl's parents had left home Sunday not to restruct until Wednesday. Wednesday a neighbor called to hire Allison to do some work, and the younger girl told him her father would return that the fact of the "Thirteen Colonies." The younger girl told him her father would return with Great Britain at that time would not have been until the father would return with Great Britain and cast in invited, attended the service.

was dead, adding "But don's tell any one until their lot with us could they have done so consist pa comes home." Physicians who examined the soily with their self respect and their religious body found that the most terrible crime had rights. But they had had too many unmistakbeen committed and the fiend had choked his soile manifestations of the hatred with which rictim to death. Great clots of blood were their religion was regarded by the vast majority found under the skin, which was blackened and disfigured terribly from the throat down and over the breast and shoulders. The younger sister, it is said, was threatened with death by the fiend if she gave the alarm and was terror stricken. Officers are working on a clue with little chance of success.

WILL THE POPE LEAVE ROME?

In Case of an Italian War, What Could be Done?

ROME, July 13.—The probability of the Pope's departure from Rome is still the chief subject of discussion here. It is remembered James vincent Oleany is apruing from a state which flourished originally in the county of that two months ago the Bishop of Barcelona Galway. A branch of the family occupied a wrote to the Pops suggesting that if necessity territory in Donegal, their chiefs having been for departure arose Spain would undoubtedly made historians to the O'Donel's of Tyrconnell.

Another branch of the O'Clearys lived as a tribe attraction of that country for such a residence is that it is determined not to take any part in the European conflagration that is threatening to break out every day.

The efforts of the Pope are, it is said by per-

sons in authority, strongly directed to prevail upon the powers not to engage in warfare.

There is no court in Europe so well supplied with information concerning the tendencies of politics and the probabilities of war as the Vatican is. Hence His Holiness is aware of the dangers that threaten. Another important side of the question is presented when it is remem-bered that when the Church property through out the country was sold, the proceeds were placed in the Italian Funds and a small perplaced in the Italian Funds and a small per-centage paid to the clergy for their support and for the maintenance of public worship. Much of the property was indeed wh. Ily sequestrated and the proceeds absorbed by the Government. But the general rule is that which I have first mentioned. The property of the Propaganda has, as is well known, been submitted to this conversion and a pix centage of the proceeds, after the reduction of most burdensome taxes, is paid to that institution.

In case of a war in which I taly may be engaged—and it is scarcely possible that there should be a war which she can avoid—what becomes of the Italian Funds? The Church and clergy will be reduced to a most pitiable state. Even Mr. Gladstone, who has always been friendly towards United Italy, sees great danger abead. Writing in the Nineteenth Century for May, "Italy in 1888-9," he says: "And indeed the taxation of the country has reached a point so burdensome to the population as to excite wonder at the patience with which it is borne, and also to suggest the question, if such be the strain of peace, where is the margin for the doubled or trebled impositions which war might bring about; and are these vast outlays the way to power, or to impotence?"

Next Monday the Holy Father will begin his

professor of theology daily residence in the Villa Pla, or Casino of the at St. John's, Ray. Father Cleary, the first who discharged that eminent service in Ireland since the time of Henry VIII. Such an acuteness of logic and such a breadth of learning were shown reliefs in terra-cotta collected by Canova. It was here that Pius VII, received ladies of distinction who were admitted to an audience. The rooms have been refitted for the use of Leo XIII., and his papers and books have, to a certain extent, been transferred to this spot. He will work here in the very hot day of the present summer with more comfort that in the Vati can. Such a change is required by the Pontiff at this time, when the thermometer here reaches

> It is asserted by the Catholic journals of Rome that telegrams from ecclosiastics sent to the Vatican have never been delivered. The sympathy with the Pope at the outrages to re-ligion and decency committed by the manguration of the Giordano monunment. The with holding of the telegrams has been discovered by the senders mailing the same words to the Pontiff. If for a question so insignificant as that of Giordano Bruno the Italian Government suppresses telegrams, what is it likely to do when great interests are at stake? Day by day the feeling gathers strength that the Pope must be free.—The Pilot.

CANADA--"FOREWARNED, FORE-ARMED."

From the Catholic Standard.

A few days ago we casually noticed, on a news-stand, a cartoon representing "Miss Can-ada with her arm in that of Uncle Sam's," on the same side of a turn-stile, and with only one bar of the stile between them. Canada is rebar of the stile between them. Canada is re-presented as gazing with anxiety and perplexity at two school-houses. Over the one which is nearest to Canada there is a cross, and also a flag, on the latter of which is the inscription: "Public (French) School." In front of this school is the figure of a Catholic clergyman closing up the rear of a procession of children entering the school house. On the front and of "Uncle Sam" is an inscription in letters. "U.S. Public School," and the United States flag floats over it. Below the carboon are the words, "Annexation the only remedy," followwords, "Annexation and only remedy," follow-ed by a legend representing "Uncle Sam" as saying (pointing to the Catholic French Public School), "That's not English, you know, but you can make it quite American."

The underlying thought is unmistakable. It is that the abolition of French Public Schools and Catholic Public Schools in Canada will be a

certain consequence of Canada's union with the United States; and that those Canadians who are striving to abolish these schools will most easily secure the accomplishment of their wishes by annexation to this country.

To be forewarned is to be forearmed, runs the old prover); and doubtless the majority of our Canadian friends who see this content will be content or the content of the content o

Canadian friends who see this carboon will accept the warning it contains. In fact, many of them have auticipated it. There is one harrier in the way of a Union between the United States and Canada which, under existing or-cumstances, makes it impossible for the Canadians to consent to incorporation into the American Union. It is the idolatrous worship of secularism by the majority of the people of the United States, and the auti-Catholic bigotry

their religion was regarded by the vast majority of the people in each of the Thirteen Colonies, and of the penal laws and political disabilities to which Catholics were subjected in each of those colonies (with two or three exceptions) not to see clearly that union with the Colonies (soon to become States) could only be accomplished at the expense of the rights and liberty (political and religious) of the Catholics of Canada; and Catholics then were a many high larger parts of Catholics then were a much larger part of the population of Canada than even now they are. Hence it was auti-Catholic bigotry and refusal to accord equal rights to Catho-lics that lost Canada to us a hundred years

Since then the stituation has not materially changed. Catholics are still in the majority in almost every Province of the Dominion of Cauada: probably in every Province except that of Ontario. They use the power this fact gives to protect and defend their own political and religious rights, but they do not abuse it (as do Protestants and non-Catholics in the United States) by refusing equal rights to those who differ from them in belief. They make provisions for the maintenance of Public Schools in which the children can be trained and instructed in the religion of their parents

the that religion Catholic or Protestant) as well as in secular branches of knowledge.

Protestants themselves have testified that these provisions are as ample and as generous as those which are made for the support of Public Schools in the United States. In the Province of Quebec, where French Catholics are an overwhelming majority of the citizens, the Protestants complain of no inequality as respects the provisions for instructing their children in their religious beltef. The majority of them, in fact, prefer the existing system to that of

'unsectarian" Public Schools. But a small number of noisy fanatical anti-Catholics are protesting violently against the existing order of things, and by slanderous misrepresentations are aiming to get up an anti-Catholic crussde, and to secularize all the public schools of that province. Still more is this the case in the Province of Ontario, where the Protestants are in the majority, though their majority is decreasing, and there is a fair prospect that the Catholics will soon outnumber them. The more sensible and quiet part of the Protest-ants of Ontario are satisfied with the existing arrangements and are not opposed to Catholics enjoying equal religious and civil rights with themselves. But a number of bitter anti-Catho-lics, chiefly of British descent, are bent on seculics, chiefly of British descent, are bent on secu-larizing the public schools not only in the Pro-vince of Ontario, where Catholics are in the minority but also in the other provinces where Catholics are in the majority. They aim, too, at the destruction of all the rights and privi-leges which have been enjoyed by the Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec since the first colonization of that Province and which are solemnly guaranteed by treaties and grants from the British Crown.

Despairing of being able to accomplish this while Canada is a separate and independent country, subject only in a merely formal rather than a real way to the British Crown, they seek a connection with the United States, under the expectation that in this way they can gain their point There is a faction of anti-Catholics in the United States, also, which is co-operating with the Canadian anti-Catholics. But the Catholics of Canada are not so blind

as to be unable to perceive this. Hence, as a rule, they look coldly and wish distrust upon all proposals for annexation. Whatever sivan-tages they might obtain in a commercial or material respect by Union with the United States, they are not willing, in order to gain them, to barter away their religious freedom. Thus, to day, as a hundred years ago, it is Protestant anti-Catholic bigotry and spite that cause Canada to hold herself aloof from this country.

Important to Know.

The following rubrical information concern ing low, high and solemn high Masses of requiem, is of importance to Catholics generally, very crude ideas being entertained by some people regarding the matter. Non Catholic papers make ludicrous mistakes regarding the ceremonial of the Church, and even our Catholic exchanges sometimes get terms mixed as re-gards Mass being "said," "celebrated" or

ung,"
In the first place it is to be observed that a regards Masses of requiem, a low Mass is said; a high Mass, anniversary or month's mind, is celebrated; a solemn high Mass is

sung.

A low Mass of requiem cannot be said on Sundsys, or within the octave of Epiphany.

Easter, Pentecost, Corpus Christi, Nativity, Ash Wednesdsy, Holy Week, Vigil of Epiphany, Pentecost Nativity and on Doubles or days in which the office of the feast follows, or is combined with the feria (rites,) said for a saint of the highest rite. As these doubles occur frequently, a low Mass of requiem may not be said for weeks at a time.

said for weeks at a time.

A high Mass of requiem, anniversary or month's mind, is inhibited from being celebrated on the Nativity, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, Pentecest, Corpus Christi, Feasts of the Assumption, Immaculate Conception, St. Juhn, St. Joseph, SS Peter and Paul, three last days of Holy Week, feart of the patron of the par-ticular church, and on all days on which by

Apostolic Indult a feast, the Forty Houra' Devotion for example, is transferred.

The ordinary Mass of the day can be offered for the repose of souls and a funeral Mass can be said or celebrated on Sunday, provided it does not take the place of an ordinary Mass. Pastors and their clergical assistants are somepimes, in cases of necessity and by special permission, obliged to say two ordinary Masses, but generally speaking, a funeral Mass on Sun-day is seldom said or celebrated, unless a guest priest is present.

As regards the terms ordinary, simple, semidoubles and doubles, the ordinary is not com-memorative of a saint; the simple is commemorative of a saint of the lowest rite, and semi-doubles, like to the doubles, of saints of the highest rite.

QUEBIC, August 1.—The Triduum comemorating the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the Ursuline order in Canada began this morning by a solemn mass, celebrated with unusual grandeur. The church of the Ursuline convent (where Montolam expired) was resplendent with decembers and tapage. The hand of P

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Cleaned From all Quarters of the Globe

A new church is to be erected at Gloversville, N.Y.

The Catholic population of Australasia 860,000. Cardinal Lavigerie is recovering at Lincorne, witzerland.

Very Rev. Anton Thoma of Munich, Ravaria been appointed Bishop of Passau, Germany, The corner stone of the chapel of the Lit-tle Susters, Springfield, Kan., was laid recently.

Twenty Sisters of the Irish Order of Mercy onduct a school for poor children in Mayence, Germany,

Rev. Father Lacasse, of the Oblate Order, has received 600 Indians into the Church in British North America. Bishop Corbet of Kilda is about to bring a

number of volunteer missionaries to Victoria, South Australia.

Since the advent of Bishop Wadhams to Ogdensburg, N. Y., he has confirmed in the city 3,522 persons. Rev. Abbe Marcoux, ex-vice-rector of Laval,

as left for a trip to Murray bay. The Abbe has received a year's leave of absence Senor Flores, the President of the Republic of Ecuador, telegraphed to the Vatican his

protest against the Bruno celebration. His Grace Archbishop Fabre, visited officially thirty-six parishes this year, out of two hundred which are in the Arch-diocese of Montreal.

Rev. M. O'Carroll, pastor of St. Mary's Oakaloosa, la., has been selected to represent the state of Iowa at the Paris Exposition.

Rev. Frederick Rooker, of Albany diocese, bas just been appointed Vice Rector of the American College, Rome. He is a convert. A young Japanese lady, a daughter of one of

the most distinguished families in Yoko-hama, is about to become a sister of charity. About 95,000 pilgrims from Canada and the United States are said to have visited the Canadian shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre so far this

In the Phillippine Islands there are 517 Spanish Dominican priests; they have 69 parishes and 22 missions, and minister to 650,000 souls.

Students of the Paulist Order in New York will proceed to Washington in the fall to procents their studies in the new Catholic University there.

There are 700,000 pupils attending the Catholic primary schools in the United States, not to speak of the great number of academies and colleges.

There are 800,000 Catholic Poles in the United States. Detroit, Mich., has a Polish seminary for the education of ecclesiastical The Bishop of Piacenza has arranged for the

appointment of chaplains to the Italian emigrant ships sailing from Genoa to South America, In connection with Cardinal Lavigerie's oru

sade there are now one hundred and fifty Catho-lic anni-slavery societies in Germany, with 300,-000 nembers.

Sister Mary Phillips, in the world Sarah Lily, is dead. The sad event took place at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Stephens Green, Dublin.

The Pope, at a recent audience, gave permission to Mrs. Margaret O'Kavanagh, who went to Rome from Australia, to establish a relipious order for the promotion of temperance.

The Sisters of Charity have decided to make Colfax their headquarters for the eastern part of Washington Territory and will erect there a mother house, a college, day school and hosnital.

A meeting was held recently at Brussels of representatives of all the Belgian universities, in order to arrange for the formation of a general association of Belgian Catholic students. Brooklyn seems to have a special attraction

for Catholic literary men. The editors of seven of the Catholic papers and the heads of two of the largest Catholic publication houses are Brooklyn residents,

George Bechtel, the brewer, who died on the 15th inst., built an hospital on Staten Island, recently, and was awaiting the convenience of Archbishop Corrigan to deed it to him for the society of St. Francis.

The "Independence Belge," of Brussels, has a Roman correspondent who asserts that the successor to Pope Leo XIII will be Cardinal Lavigerie, the preacher of the new crussde against the African slave traffic.

The Congregation of Rites held a meeting on the 25th of June in presence of the Holy Father, to discuss the miracles of the venerable Pompile Marie Perotti, who was one of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Uatholicity is making headway in Holland. Although the Protestant religion has been for a tong time the established religion of Holland. There are 370 vacancies for the Protestant minstry, and only seven candidates therefor.

The Sultan has sent the Order of the Medjidie to Prince Julius Torlonia-Borghese in recogni-tion of his generous support of various Catholic establishments engaged in educational and charitable works in the Ottoman Empire.

The Institute of the Irish Presentation Brothers has just received its final confirmation by the Holy See. Two of the Superiors from Cork have been in Rome for several months concerning the matter, and have just left for

Senor Goyeneche, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to the Holy See, has published a protest against the insult to the Sovereign Pontiff and the Church, respectated on the eccasion of the inauguration of the monunent to Giordano Bruno.

The new Church of Our Lady of Victory, the only Catholic Church between New Brunswick and South Amboy, N. J., was dedicated at Sayreville by Bishop O'Farrell of Trenton, in the presence of a large number of people. There were many prominent priests of the dio-cese present and the ceremonies were very im-

We learn from the last number of Les Missions Catheliques to hand, of the death of Mgr. Raguit, Vicar Apostolic of Manchuria. This illustrious confessor of the faith was born in Politiers in 1848, set out for China immediately after his ordination in 1871, and was created titular Bishop of Trajanopolis and Vicar Apos-

tolic of Manchuria on 28th March, 1888. He was consecrated at Pekin on the 9th September fellowing, and found on his return to his mission that the country was ravaged by a terrible

The Archbishop of Montreal has authorized the cures and rectors of churches in his diocese to make a procession to ask for fair weather. The prayers used are indicated in the ritual under the head Processio ad postulandam sereri-

Judge O'Brien, of the New York supreme court, has just rendered an important decision in regard to hospitals. St. Vincent's hospital brought suit for exemption from taxation, its counsel showing that it was maintained for relieving the indigent sick and that the money re-ceived from pay patients was used to help shose who could not pay. The city lost.

Cardinal Simeoni, the Prefect of Propaganda, has forwarded to Father Nugent, through Mgr. Jacobini, a beautiful portable altar, with vestments, chalice, ciborium, and all the appliances requisite for the celebration of Mass. The altar is fitted up in a rich oak case. It was pre-sented to the Holy Father on the occasion of his Jubilee by Mesdames Reggi, Marseilles.

The Church is making very rapid progress in the State of New Hampshire. The steady in-crease of the number of Catholic members in the State Legislature is one satisfactory index of this progress. In 1881 there were six Catholics in the House of Representatives; in 1883, nine; in 1885, ten: in 1887, nineteen; and this year there are twenty-four, most of them bearing well-known Irish names.

In the early part of this century the Church may be said to have had no newspapers to advocate its cause in the English language. Now Catholics who read our language have papers published in England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, Canada, New Zaland, Australia, India, Ceylon, Malacca and some minor places. The Catholic papers in English bid fair to outnumber all others. The School Sisters of Notre Dame who are to

each in the parochial school of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, (Mission Church), Our Lady of Perpetus Help, (alission country, Roxbury, will arrive in Boston some time this month. These Sisters are of the same community as those who conduct so acceptably the parochial schools at St. John's Church, Canton, and the Church of the Immaculate conception, Malden. Their American Mother House is at Milwaukee, Wis.

Under the law for the preservation of historical monuments, the Federal Council of Switzerland has made a grant of 30,000 france towards the restoration of the Convent of Konigsfeld, in Argau. This famous convent was founded by the Empress Elizabeth and Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where the Emperor Albert was suppressed; it is now to be restored convent was suppressed; it is now to be restored with the sanction and help of the Swiss Government.

The first provincial council of the Bishops of Japan is to be held next year on the feast of St. Joseph, at the tomb of Mgr. Petitjean, the founder of the modern church of Japan. The synod will coincide in date with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the rediscovery of the Japanese Christians, the descendants of those converted by St. Francis Xavier and his successors. This of hames. event took place on March 19th, 1865, at which period the old persecuting edicts against Chrisianity were still in force.

Father Anacletus, O.S. F., rector of St. Anthony's Church, New York City, was last week chosen by the Chapter assembled at Alleghany, N.Y., Provincial of the New York and New England Province of the Order. Father Anacletus was born at Roccagoya, Italy in 1836, became a Franciscan in 1854, was missioned to the United States in 1865. He has filled the office of Guardian successively at Alleghany, Winsted and Buffalo. He has for the past twelve years in charge of St. Anthony's Church, New York. Last year he celebrated the silver jubilee of his priesthood. He will soon go to Rome to attend a General Chapter of his Order, to be convened in that city, October 8.

The Diocese of Detroit, Mich., has been one of the very few in the United States in which the Sisterhood of St. Joseph was unrepresented. Bishop Foley has, however, invited a colony from the Mother House of the Discusse of Brooklyn, St. Joseph's Convent, Flushing, L.I. and they have accepted. Their first charge will be the Borgess Hospital at Kalamazoo. They will also have charge of the Diocesan Male Orphan Asylum, which will be located in the building recently occupied as St. Francis Seminary at Monroe. The community at pre-sent numbers eleven Sisters. The noviviate will soon be opened, and already six applications for entrance have been received from young ladies who desire to devote their lives to the service of God and their neighbor.

Mrs. Eugene Blanchet, a French Canadian lady, gives in the journal de Trois Riviere the following account of a miraculous cure affected following account of a miraculous cure affected in her case at the shrine of our Lady of the Holy Resary at Cape Magdalen: "For several months I suffered from an ailment in the foot which seemed incurable. All the aid of men of skill had been employed with no effect. Then, seeing the impotence of human means, I addressed myself to Our Lady of the Holy Rosary, no longer expecting help but from her, and I promised nine daily visits to her venerated sanctuary at Cape Magdalen with a promise that if I were healed I would publish my cure for the glory of Our Lady of the Rorary. I carried out my plan and made my neuvaine. The Virgin of the Rosary deigned to hear me, and I was healed. That was several months and I was healed. That was several months ago, and the ailment which disappeared has not returned in any other form. I therefore come to fulfil the last part of my promise, and testify as publicly as possible to the mercy and the power of our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary. There seems to be a universal consensus of

opinion the Rev. Father Denis O'Connor, D.D., President of Assumption College, Sandwich, will be the successor of Bishop Walsh in the See of London, If the Holy See decide on making this appointment it will give occasion for feelings and expressions of deepest gratitude amongst the Catholics of the whole Province of Ontario. Father O'Connor may be called the founder of the fiverishing college of which he is tonder of the hourishing college of which he is to-day the president. He began this work under circumstances which would have discouraged most and unnerved many men. But Father O'Connor is not of the sort to be discouraged. He felt God's call, and resolved that come what might he would be to that call faithful. And faithful he has been, and successful beyond the most sanguine expectations. Father O'Connor has also, besides his work in the college and parish of Sandwich, rendered the diocese of London and the Province generally the services. which an exemplary life, genuing good counsel, extraordinary foresight, amiability of manner and unshaken devotion to duty can confer.—
United Canada. d and unshaken devotion to duty can confer. reason summered to vindicate one arrough an one of morality.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Nearly all of Spokane Falls, W. T., Laid Waste by Fire.

LO38 NEARLY \$14,000,000.

SPOKANE FALLS, W.T., August 5.—The entire business partion of this city was burned last night. Twenty five blocks were hurned to ashes. The estimated loss is \$14,000,000. The fire started at 7 o'clock in a lodging house on Railroad avenue. The fire department came on the scene quickly, but owing to the lack of water, the fiames quickly spread to adjoining frame buildings and was soon beyond control. The flames jumped across the street to the Russ house and the Pacific hotel. By this time a strong wind sprang up and the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The Firemen were powerless. Attempts made to check the fire by blowing up buildings in its path were useless.

From the Pacific hotel the fire swept across First street to the frame building in the poxt. SPOKANE FALLS, W.T., August 5 .- The en-

First street to the frame building in the next block and soon it reached the heart of the city. block and soon it reached the hears of the city. The block of two storey brick buildings on Riverside avenue was easily carried away. From here the ire communicated to the magniticent Hyde block, a four storey building, taking in the whole aquare between Mill and Howard streets on Riverside avenue. Post and Mill attacted wave quickly linked up including Mill streets were quickly licked up, including the Grand hotel. From here the waves of fisme poured into the adjoining square on the right, containing the Frankfort block, the largest building in the city. The Frankfort cost a quarter of a million. It withstood the fire for

some time but finally disappeared.

The Arlington hotel was now in flames. Suddenly a man was feen to jump from the second storey. He arose and started to run down Howard street, but was overcome by the heat and fell. Several people rushed to his assistance and carried him to a place of safety. He was a pitiable sight having been roasted alive, the skin peeling off all over his body. The unfortunate was Charles Davis. He died at soon

to day.

The fire next leaped across Howard street and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens street was a mass of red hot ashes.
The next structure to succumb was the large
Tult block, and from there the conflagration
went whirling through the solid blocks of fur storey brick buildings, including the postofice, between Stevens and Washington atreets. At this point the fire burned out from lack of ma-

From the place of origin the fire had meanwhile taken another direction, leaping across Sprague street to the Opera house, and thence over Riverside avenue to the Brown bank. Then both sides of the avenue were in flames. Northward was the direction taken by the fire from the Arlington. It consumed the block between Howard, Main, Front and Stevens atreets, burning east as far as the latter thoroughfare, when a vacant lot checked further progress in that direction, including the Northern Pacific Express office. The Union block and the Windsor Hotel was soon a mass of themes.

damage, and was the means of saving all the big flouring and lumber mills. Three hours sufficed to complete the awful destruction. The only business block left standing is the Crescent building, which was saved by tearing down in-

tervening buildings.

Owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread scarcely anything was saved. Provisions are scarce and will only last a short time. The city council met to day and appointed a committee on relief. It was decided that provisions should be sent for and the needy supplied free. The superintendent of the city water works was denounced by the council for neglecting his duty, he being away at the time of the fire. The big pumps were not connected and as a result there was scarcely any pressure. Had the contrary been the case the fire would have been easily got under control.

The militia is out in force and all persons

without passes are forbidden to enter the burnt districts. Five of the seven banks destroyed were again doing business to day, all being located in the Crescent block. The people wear a cheerful air and bear their

losses bravely. Many business men have al-ready signified their intention to rebuild.

The Very Rev. Father Tabaret.

The statue of the late Very Rev. Father Tabares, purchased by the Alumni of the College of Ottawa, through the kind offices of His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, during the latter's visit to Rome, last winter, has arrived in this city, and is an excellent likeness of the venerable founder of Ottawa's Catholic University. The statue will be erected on the Colleve grounds, in front of the massive buildings of the institution, facing Wilbrod street. With the pedestal now being prepared by the Granite Company, it will stand fifteen or sixteen feet from the base, and prove a veritable monument of the Alumni's esteem for one they all venerated as a father. It will besides be an ornament to the whole city, of which Father Tabaret was so long a foremost figure. Not one of Ottawa's citizens loved this city more than he, not one watched with deeper pride and heartier interest its growth, not one contributed more of his means and his energy to assist in its develop-ment. Father Tabaret had faith in Ottawa and in Canada. He was, in fact, more Canadian than the Canadians themselves. Hence do we all revere his memory; hence may we justly expect that the ceremony of his statue's unveiling will be one of the most interesting events ever witnessed in the capital city of Canada,— United Canada.

LOCKPORT, N.Y., August 2.—The spiritual retreat of the Sisters of St. Mary from the other ten convents in this country and Canada to the home or mother house here, ended yesterday. This year the members from the Western and Southern houses found it difficult to reach here, the expense being great. However, there have been a large number who have been coming and been a large number who have been coming and going. The order is building a new convent at fort Worth, Texas, which will be a beauty of architectural design. This summer three candidates made their profession of faith. The new members were then named Sister Boyola, Sister Henrittea and Sister Justina. Two others, Sister Thecla and Sister Justins. Two others, Sister Thecla and Sister Lee, received the habit, while Miss Anna McNally, of Itheca and Miss Alphonsine Cauchon, of Montreal, and aspirants for membership.

Whatever mitigates the woes or increases the happiness of others is a just offerion of right-courses. One should not quarrell without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the

SUCCESS IN MARRIAGE.

The Sensible Views of an Extremely Sensible Woman.

Something About the Secrets of a Perfect Home Life - The Science of Good House-Keeping - How to Bear the Unpleasant Things of Life.

On the much mooted question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" a lady writes to the Chicago Inter Ocean some remarks se sensible that we can but quote them for the benefit of our readers :--

A woman makes a failure of marriage unless she makes an effort to do a great deal more than is implied in her marriage contract. It is supposed that the husband supplies the material for the home, and they are very raw materials indeed unless the wife takes held of these means with the hand of a creator, building up out of them helps and associations loved and needed by both. And a woman must put her soul into her house, or it is a hollow and sounding shell.

As high as we must rate the accomplishment of good housekeeping, it is not all in the making of a home. I know a lady who was a marked failure as a housekeeper who was the idol of her husband, and who graduated to the world a family of accomplished and to the cemfort of individual parishioners, henored children. And there are women who while the telephone used on Sunday would in pain and weakness are confined to their own rooms, yet who manage to hold the power in an orderly house and fill it fall of lovelight and happiness sufficient for the comfort of all who cross its threshold,

It is the quality of recognizing and filling need that is the essential quality of success in marriage. Practically, if a man comes home from business with a headache, hungry for a bit of sympathy and love, and a good deal of quiet, and finde his wife in a raging excitement over an elaborate dinner, and is ordered to keep out of the way and amuse the children till the great proceeding is culminated, he is about as unfortunate as the man who brings a college friend home to dinner and finds his wife in wrappor and slippers deep in a French novel. But the woman who spice the coming friend from the window, slides out of her wrapper in a twinkle and appears upon the scene in due time with a soul-cheering cap of French coffee, is the woman who makes her husband envied among men.

Unfortunately women have hobbles, and ride and ride and never perceive that they are bearing their companions to death. There are men who would go to the war to be rid of paper flowers, hair flowers, rugs, tidies and what not; and there are men who think art and music are inventions of the evil one to make people miserable. Any one, any-where, who cultivates a hobby at the expense of other people's comfort is making a failure of life: but true politeness of the heart be-tween friend and friend, man and wife, will

obviate the danger of overdone amusements. It is easier to torgive virtuous excess of zeal, and it is mostly excess of zeal for excellence of some kind that causes some women to be more exclusively housewives than wives of men. The greatest charity should be extended to a woman who makes her house so perfect in detail and polished in appearance that her friends go into it with fear and trembling, for she is afflicted with a virtuous zeal, and has only ever-drawn a very good thing, Housekeeping has its frantics and

martyrs as well as any other good cause.

But housekeeping conducted as a means of happiness and comfort, either in a cabin or a palace, is a science that no wife can neglect if she wishes to sustain the law of mutual helpfulness in marriage.

A wife expects her husband upon marriage te begin a course of toiling for her support without remission or any suspension of respect for the nuns and other women. The spensibility, and why should he not expect architecture is basalic. The place is lefty and her to aspire to the greatest excellence in wedge dissolution frequently enters. A woman fails to give as much as she receivesthat is, she works from compulsion more than | Madonna and Child; one of them is black. from a disire to keep up her side of the par-

therehip with dignity and grace.

But one says; "I work all the time; I work like a slave." Yes, my dear, you do work like a slave—just like a slave, and not like a responsible being seeking an end and not the means. You have braided little Eva's } the natives were much attracted by the picdress up and down all over, which does not help little Eva, and your husband would have | father about the marvelous progress the misappreciated you more had you spent your sion had made within the year. Here are evenings with folded hands and happy face in some statistics he supplied me with. Fathers your rocking chair by his side. You spend hours of time on unnecessary things and forget the essentials of your partnership, which is to involve as much peace and comfort as possible out of your materials.

The science of good housekeeping in these dave, when we can buy so many conveniences, is not so much superiority in any one thing as a general excellence in every thing. We do not need cooking schools for girls so much as schools where all branches of bome-making are taught, in order to preserve the balance of usefulness in the girl's mind. A man does not want to marry a chef de culsine, and it is no wonder the papers make fun of cooking. achoels. To learn one department of housekeeping to the neglect of everything else is

If a woman is to marry, there is nothing so much to be valued as good health and good sense and a very loving heart, and then it will follow that she will adapt herself to the calls upon her ability. When a woman marries for a life of ease and deesn't get it, there is certainly no remedy in her case so long as she forgets that life is a struggle anywhere, and feels that she should be excused from helping to carry the burdens of those by whom she may be surrounded.

The mutual bearance end forbearance of life is as greatly the secret of happiness in marriage as in anything else. We have to telerate unpleasant things in our companions In any relations of life, and why try to build np a law of marriage in any otherway ?

RELIGION BY TELEPHONE.

Workshops Can Enjoy Divine Services Without Attending Church.

It has been rumered frequently since the telephone went into operation that it could be used for transmitting sermons and church services on Sunday to the homes of those who it has been felt that there was more poetry than truth in any soch device. It is now stated by a correspondent of the London Standard that the South of England Telephone company has been able to cenvey to invalids, to doctors and chemists' assistants on duty, to people five miles distant from the church, and to large numbers of private rosi-

homes of subscribers in various adjoining from inability to attend church, it will also work for the convenience of those who like a good excuse for net being present at the cen-ter of worship. The head of a heusehold can listen at the telephone receiver and become the agent of the members of the family, giving in substance what comes to him in detail, so that in this busy age the different members of the household can keep up their engagements and still have the credit of attending worship, if not in its full enjoyments.

Then, again, with se good an excuse for not attending public worship, it is likely that there will be a falling off in the congregations where these telephone arrangements are provided. Who would care to go to the trouble of attending church on a rainy morning when he could have the full benefit of the service by sitting at home and listening to what his telephene reports? To carry the point further, the question may be asked why public wership could not be dispensed with the minister preaching his sermon in his own study, and the choir performing in an adjoining room? This would greatly decrease church expenses and would conduce largely also be utilized by the minister for making parish calls on week days, and thus be an immense saving of time to himself. Nothing is to the more verations in these days than the loss time which seems inevitable, in putting ourselves in direct personal contact with others, and the use of the telephone for religious purposes promises a great relief to overworked parishioners, who on Sunday would gladly compose themselves on a lounge or in bod, and still receive their Sunday edification. Altogether, the switching off of the sermon and service from the church or the center of religious operation promises a revolution to overburdened people as well as great comfort to those who are deprived of their customary religious privileges. If the church of the future should be assisted by telephone it will also be the stepping stone to a great many changes which need not be here outlined. It will introduce the era of the invisible church, and if the telephone can convey spiritual comfort as effectively as if it were conveyed directly in the old way, why will not the visi-ble church be superseded practically by the beginning of the century ?

TRAPPISTS IN AFRICA.

Their Success in Educating the People in Agriculture and Building,

From the Irish Tribune's correspondent :-On the way down from Martizburg, Naval, I revisited the Trappist monks at Marranne Hill, Natal. As I came in sight of the monastery I could hardly believe my eyes. Thirteen months ago it was a lot of shanties thrown up higgledy-piggledy; now it looks like a busy little well-built town. I made my way to the centre of this spot of burning life and inquired for my last year's friend, the Rev. Prior. Him, however, I did not see, but the abbot himself came out and received me with kindly welcome and conducted me round the place. He first took me in the church, not yet finished, but in use as a place of worship. It is a vast building without galleries, except a small one to be used by andby as an organ loft, with a chapel which opens on to the same main altar and which is inten ded for the nuns and other women. The her to aspire to the greatest excellence in | cool; the floor is of fiag-stone and the win- sionally responsible for the torgeries, with the home-making? Just here is where the dows at the altar end are of stained glass. There tacit sanction of the Court, heap vile insinuaie at present little other ornamentation. There are images of saints and pictures of The abbot told me the legend of the original which, he said, was a selebrated picture in a Russian church. The place in which it once hung had been burnt down and after the fire the picture had been found unimpaired, but with the fissh tints perfectly black. He said ture. While in the church I spoke with the and brothers now number 170, last year there were 90; sleters 120, last year 60. Next week fifteen brothers and seven sisters are to arrive. There are three hundred boys and girls in the school. These are all residents at Maranne Hill, but there are tenother stations at Natal, sever of which are "planted" and have boarding schools in full swing. But let me first speak of the other buildings and then of general progress and future plans. The next great buildings are the stables, nearly finished, which will accomedate 100 horses or more. These are lofty, well built of brick, and with a forage loft above. A lean-to on one side is for a wagon house, on the other is a great cattle kraal, and beyond that another as large. The next building we entered was a school-St. Joseph's Industrial School, On the ground floor are two schoolrooms, a "working" school, which is the designation they give to the lower classes, and an "industrial" school, where the more advanced scholars assemble. Above these are the dormitories for the boys. We next went to the workshops—blacksmith carpenters', tinsmiths', tailors', shoemakers', etc. Kaffir boys are being taught in all of them, and an immense amount of work is turned out. I asked the father if the vow of silence was absolute. He said, "Absolute." I asked if there were not certain periods of intercourse by tongue permitted. He said warmly, "Never, never. A Trapplet! No never!" I asked why the vow was imposed. He said there are reasons spiritual and seoular. As an act of self-abnegation silence was spiritually beneficial. It was secularly beneficial inasmuch as there was no quarrellwhen there was no talking, there was much more work ing That the brethern work hard the buildings and the farm show. The father pointed to his own house, a large, substantial red-brick building, and said with pride, "All you see there was done in less than three He pointed to another building months. could not attend Sunday worship, or were too and said, "The whole of that was built lazy to put forth the necessary exertion. But by Kaffir boys without any assistance from by Kaffir boys without any assistance from the brethren." He said, "You see monks are good for some things. Some people say they are not." I saw a great hollow that had been a swamp and was now a garden, and Kaffir boys at work building great Roman arches, and others at their books, others on their knees, others working in wood, cloth, metal and leather, and I could not help

also for sale. At present we make clothing for sale." Then I went to the shops. Kaffire homes of subscribers in various adjoining British towns, who will thus be able to participate in religious worship at a distance. The success of this experiment will undoubtedly cause its repetition in all parts of England, and it will be a great boom to all who are debarred from joining in Christian worship with their bedily presence. But while it will also work for the convenience of those who suffer from leability to attend church, it will also the substitute of the convenience of these who suffer the convenience of these who suffer the substitute of attend church, it will also the substitute of "What do traders say to that?"
He replied; "Tuey grumble, but the
Kaffire come to us from all parts of
the country, and that is how they become acquainted with us." There were calf-topped beets made on the place and for fifteen shillings, and shees for twelve There shillings, which is chesp for this country. Over every work shop was some text. It puts one in mind of the prophetic picture of the time when "Holiness to the Lord" will be everywhere inscribed. The father told me very simply the story of this settlement and two others with which he had been connected as abbot and founder. All were started without funds-4 Wnereto will this thing grow." The father has 5000 acres of ground in Grig-naland, East Cape Colony, and he bids fair to revolutionize the whole trade of this colony. As he gave up to me his time so freely and talked so simply I thought him one of the most remarkable men I ever met. I went away dazed, bewildered, and not until I got out into the sweet old world again, with its tender aky, and my thoughts flew homewards, did I realize how much it was out of harmony with nature. I do not doubt that a true zeal for God burns with the monks, a zeal that is careful of repeating in this day some of the wonders of the architecture of the early and middle ages; for though there is nothing much at present but plain brick buildings, I remember that Westminister Abbey was at first only a wooden church and there were other wonders than these.

omega og 1994 i kreigera og er av gagt på i i prægnerar i i brekjorer nære gilligt i vikte er et gære. Der Noglekoli i i kreigera i i i steller et græde krære i kligt filter i tilligt.

THE FARCE ENDED.

The Forgeries Commission a Dead Letter-The Conspiracy Traced.

The last number of United Ireland to hand has a pointed and interesting article on the infamous Forgeries Commission, showing the satisfaction felt in Ireland at the action of Parnell and his followers in refusing so recognize the farce any longer. The sympathizers with the Parnell movement on this side of the Atlantic have long been satisfied with the truth of the forgery of the famous letters and it would like to have seen the Irish leader leave and to-day Liberals and Conservatives alike court long ago. The article in question is as

follows :--There is a deep sigh of relief in the country that the Irish Leader and the Irish Party have at length shaken the dust of the Forgeries Commission from their feet. The pretty practical joke which Pigott's pal, Houston, con-cocted with Le Caron, who has fitly replaced the deceased penman in his friendship, has changed suddenly into grim reality. The "Forger's" accomplice, as he in effect confessed to Mr. Davits, was the author of the Evening News scare about the blowing up of the Com-mission. The Irish Party have blown it up in a manner that he or his clientete scarcely expected. It did not require much of an explosion to demelish it. It was a shaky bit of Coercion jerry-building from the first. The shock of the Pigots exposure losened its foundation. It has been orumbling ever since, and by the indignant withdrawal of Mr. Parnell and his party, the last tottering fragment of interest in its proceedings or its report has disappeared. It is no use denying that Irish feeling at home and abroad has been daily growing more sore at the patient submission of the Irish leaders to the scarcely-concealed sneers and insinuations of the judges selected by Sir Wretched Fibster and his client and colleagues to pack the Commission. the Commission. It made a man's blood boil to read of this same Sir Wretched Fibster who had made himself personally and profestions on honourable sence was an insult. It was a curious anomaly truly that the forgers and the aiders and abottors offorgery, when their guilthad been made as clear as noonday, should be rewarded by a free licence to traduce and revile their intended victims. The Forgeries' Commission from the first amply deserved the confidence of the Coercion Govern-ment that selected and created it. Lord Salisbury, in his first speech after the Pigott exposure, seemed not without hope that his Commission would report that the forged letters were after all signed by Parnell. Whether the Commission will justify his lordship's confidence is a subject with which we do not care to concern ourselves. Their report is awaited with the most profound indifference on all hands. It will not, we venture to think, influence the mind of one man in the Three Kingdoms. It will have as much interest and vitality as a 2 year old newspaper. The public have read the evidmselves, and will judge it for themselves, and the Irish Leader and party have no fear of that judgment. It was well said in the Star that the report of the Commission on the political questions, which since the suicide of the wretched Forger were the only questions before it, will be the political opinions of three ratepayers, no more and no less. The Star understates the position. The report will be the political of three selected ratepayers of atrong party bias. The judges justified the confidence of the Coercionists who selected them. We need not put it further than that. In ten thousand ways they exhibited their sympathy. The "Forger" was allowed the widest latitude Every crime committed in the country was detailed before the Court, and the gruesom details repeated over and over again with the laudable motive of holding up Ireland —the most crimeless country in the world—as a nation of monsters. From first to last no effort was made to show that these atrocities were one bit more relevant to the issue than the horrors of Jack the Ripper. But when the defence at-tempted to enlighten the blank ignorance of the Court on the still more appalling horsors of famine and eviction, in which the agitation had its root, the evidence was checked by the President, even though its relevance was conceded. Its effect on the outside public was dreaded by the Coercionists. There was something almost ludicrous in the blank dismay of the Court as charge after charge and witness after witness of the "Forger" ended in collapse. It was noted that all the accritices of the Court were reserved for the defence. When the confession was exterted from Pigott's pal, Houston, that he had, in view of the inquiry, destroyed all the criminating documents that had passed between them, the serenity of the President of the Commission was not disturbed. He had no word of censure for the wretched Forger himself or his suborners when their infamy was made plain under the light of Sir Charles Russell's cross-examination. But his sensitive soul was subjected to the "most acute moral torture" by the evidence of Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., which every man in Ireland knows to be the literal truth, that juries are packed in Ireland for the conviction of innocent victims. Thank God, we are shut at last of the Commission. The patience with which Irish leaders stood it so long borders on the sublime. It has had its reward. The inquisitorial investigation has been pushed to its utmost limits. Even malice itself cannot

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Ars in America, prosounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the shousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of coeception, heaving of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous 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 CYCLORAMA, 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 mass the door. p.m. Street care pass the door.

tion of "Parnellism and Crime" proved that history has known," Nor is the Princ tion of "Parnellism and Crime" proved to be but a stronger decocion of "Parnellism Unmasked," which was written by the wretched forger, Pirots, and paid for by the money of the L.L.P.U. That distinguished young Irishman, Mr. Wolfe Flanagan, who did not dare show himself in the witness-stand, like Mr. Peckaclfi put in a fancy window here and there in the Pigott structure, and called it his own. The Commission was to and called it his own. The Commission was so examine into charges and allegations. Their falsehood once proved, their inception and their concection would teem to plain men a subject for investigation. The I.L.P.U. books would have told the whole story. The I.L.P.U., very wisely we should say shrank from the test to which the National League freely subjected that The Community have always hear. itself. The Corronnists have always been clamorous for the production of books. When their own books are called fir they decline to produce them, and the impartial Court gives its cordial sanction to the refusal. The scope of the commission the judges interpret to be indiscrimininate dirt-throwing at the Irish Party, with no risk of exposure or punishment to the caluminators. The investigation of a forgery was the main duty of the Commissions but it declined to lend itself to the detection of the Forger's accomplices. There is a moment when patience is no longer a virtue. That moment was passed when Houston and his accomplices were allowed to skulk behind the decision of the Commission. Many may be of the opinion that Mr. Parnell and his party tolerated the insulaing inquiry too lone. No one can assert that the indignant repudiation came one moment too

CHURCHHILL AS A SOCIALIST.

Lord "Randy" Astoniahes England With his Views on the Labor Question-Rescue of the fity Workmen from Landlord Opp estos.

London, July 30.—Lord Randolph Churchhold up their hands in horror at the sentimenta expressed. Lord "Randy's" eccentricities are so well understood that up to yesterday most people would have suppsted that nothing that erratic Lord could possibly say could astonish anybody, but last night's speech at Walshall demonstrated this theory, and if the speaker's sole object was to refute the idea that he could no longer surprise the English people, he could scarcely have improved upon the language used or the sentiment expressed. In the first place, he advocated a change in the land laws, so that owners of land would be deprived of the right to bequeath it to any one after his death. This position he supported with all the vigour, elequence and logic for which he is noted, and his language was such as would be more apt to be looked for at a gathering of ultra-Socialistic reformers than from the lips of a neted Aristocratic member of ducal House. Next he advocated the purchase of municipalities, under (the rights of eminent domain, of large tracks of land within the limits of their cities and the erection thereon

MODEL DWELLINGS FOR WORKMEN. t of the land itself further, local option in the treatment of the liquor question, so that each town shall be permitted to decide for itself whether or not licenses for the sale of liquor should be granted. Finally, he avowed his adhesion to the ultra Radical demand of the regulation of laws of labor by the Government, not alone for women and children, but for adult males way, and his long jump from ultra-Radicalism to ultra-Conservatism and back again have been so frequent that some of the Liberal papers are inclined to brush saide even his last utterances as unimportant. The press generally, however, appears very much disturbed, and there is no attempt to belittle Lord Randolph's influence in certain quarters. That he speaks from conviction, nebody doubts, and though no one would be sur-prised to find him shift his position to morrow to the ultra-Conservative side, on other questions he may certainly be depended on to nush his extreme Radical notions on the subcon discussed last evening with all the vigor and great ability which friend and foe concede him.

The Radicals and Socialists are jubilant over the capture of such a powerful ally, and predict that Parliament, which has long turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, will new be compelled at least to listen if not to act.

THE THRONE.

Review of Mr. Justin McCarthy's Article in the "North American Review."

From the Dublin Nation: Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, M.P., contributes to the North American Review for July an article on "The Throne in England." In it he examines a question the immediate importance of which is not pressing, but which is, nevertheless, interesting-Is there any likelihood of a republic ever being established in England? Mr. McCarthy notes that there is much less talk of an English republic now than in the dayseixteen or eighteen years ago-when Mr. Chamberlain, with Birmingham vestry honors thick upon him, marched into the House of Commons, and, to prevent his personality from sinking into inconspicuousness, donned the red cap. There was a propaganda of Re-publicar ideas in those days, and Frenchy young men percrated in honor of the goddess Liberty. But that was not the way to make a Republican of John Bull. Mr. Bull does not care three rows of pine for ideas, and the fate of the English monarchy will never be decided in the debating societies of England. It is when the issue between monarchy and republic comes to a practical issue—when it comes to be one on the determination of which will depend serious convenience and inconvenlence—that the Britisher will seriously ask himself is the game of maintaining the throne worth the candle. Now, if he troubled him-self about it at all, he would, probably, come church, and to large numbers of private rosidecess in various parts of an English town,
the whole of the church services Sunday
morning and evening, so that the organ
veluntaries, the singing, the reading and the
sermon were clearly transmitted. Sixteen
wires were connected with a single church,
and the prescher was satisfactorily heard f
as may different places.

The success of this experiment has already
been such that wires are being laid to the

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of Wales likely to raise the motto, "A deo rex, a rege lex" on his banner. Had we a security for a succession of good monarchs the question of throne or no throne would continue as remote from practical affairs as it is now. "Monarchy might possibly be allowed to go on for ever in England if nothing else were to harm it more than the mere spread of the belief that a republican system represents a better idea. Whence, then, is THE DANGER

to come? It might come, Mr. McCarthy

thinks, with the rise of some pig-headed monarch who would lead the nation into national disaster. Interference with domestic policy is out of the field of a monarch's activity. But in foreign policy there is an open through which crowned stupidity might work the ration evil and itself ruin. The English people are wholly unused to deleat. If de-leat came through the policy of a sovereign who interfered with a popular miniater, and forced on the nation a struggle ending in disaster, no repetition of an ancient saw such as but notice. One day, when engaged in dust"the king can do no wrong" could, Mr. Mc. ing the parlor windows, ake saw an anti-Carthy thinks, save the throne. "Impeachment is obsolete." Indeed, Mr. McCarthy observes truly that the olden safeguards of the throne are gone. The sentiment of personal loyalty has departed with the superstition of a devine license for the monarch. A Prince Charlie could not muster a barony to-day, were his personal graces never to great, had forebode evil. Upon leaving him, the unfortunate girl rushed to her mistress' room, Moreovor, Mr. Moneybage no longer sees in a Republic the beast of the Apocalypse. Millionaires have piled their piles under the could, the mistress led the poor thing back to agis of the giant Republic of the West; and the parier and handed her over to the trader, M. Liffel has found materials for his tower in for such he was. In a wild frenzy of dispair, the land that is celebrating the centenary of State-General. Did the monarchy become an eril, therefore Mr. Moneybage would not look upon his necessary choice between it and a republic as a choice of evils. That fact makes it necessary for the wearer of the English crown to bring a judicious head for the decoration. Summing up Mr. McCarty writes: 'The glamor of the throne is gone. The dread of republican institutions is gone also. The gina. vast majority of the population care nothing about royalty. There is nothing to hold on to if from any cause royalty were to make itself unpopular in England at the time of some great national crisis. It is, at least, not impossible that we may have a bad king in this the Mother of God not to allow her to be country; and in that case it seems to me robbed of her faith or virtue. Finally she that a complete change of system would be a was bought by the Protestant family who more natural and probable event than mere

BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL

Three Shining Examples of Devotion in Negro Catholics.

Among the negro children, the Church has had lamentable losses since the war. Recently freed from slavery and identifying too often, also, their masters' politics with their these to be rented at such figures as shall re-turn a fair interest on the cost of erecting over to the sects, chiefly to the Methodists the houses, but not return anything whatever and Baptists. Amid this ruln, however, it is consoling to find notable exceptions, of which three will form the matter for this paper.

One of the old slaves of the Carroll family, now living in Baltimore, is chambermail in a wealthy Catholic family. Her life had kept an even tenor from her earliest years. Leaving the Manor—the lamiliar name for the Carroll mansion-she soon got the place she is now in. Of the same even kind has as well. Lord Randolph never stops half her daily life been, faithfully Christian and externally free from the hard trials to which so many of mankind are a prey. Rising by five o'clock, this old woman, for age is whitening her crispy locks, prepares the fires in the house, and gets to church promptly for Mass at six, returning in good time for her work so as not to put about the family. Five times a week she receives the Bread of Life, which is her chief austenance, for she is rery abstemious.

Following an old-time practice, she cate no meat on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and keers Lent and all fast days in the Apostolic fashion, not breaking her fast till after sun-set. Needless to add that her dealings with with every one, superiors or equals, breathe the meekness and humility of the Adorable Heart, which surely rejoices in the hidden, unknown life of its devout servant. The old woman's generosity, which is a rare virtue now-a-days, is simply astonishing; for, regularly every month, does she give one-half of her wages to the church. Truly, a beautiful Catholic life, worthy of imitation by all of us! It may be summed up in this one sen tence of the Following of Christ : "A pure, simple, and steady spirit is not distracted by a multitude of affairs; because he does them all for the honor of God, and, at rest within himself, strives to be free from all self-seek-

ing."

The next story of negro devotion is a bit of curious history. About ten or twelve years before the war, a slave mother, who was a devout Catholic was leading by the hand her little boy of seven or eight years along the streets of Baltimore. By some chance, the child was parted from her. While wandering around, a respectably dressed white man accosted the boy, and showing pity for him and then giving him some candies, coaxed the guileless child to ge along with him in search of the lost mother. The pair walked up and down the streets of the city in their fruitlest search, when finally the man led the footsore and heart-sick child to a large building in which he was promised rest. On entering, the bey was ushered into a large room full of negro men and women of all ages and descriptious, in all postures; eltting, standing, and laying at full length. Little heed was paid by the motley crew of the new-comer, who, soon tiring of the place, tried to get out, but the door was locked. Going to the windows, he saw they were heavily barred with iren; thence he wandered in fear and dreed around the room An aged slave, noticing the child's anxiety, kindly spoke to him and soon leavned the day's history. With tears atreaming from his eyes, which fell upon the innocent

he was sold to a planter living in Alabama he was seld to a planter string in Alabam. Although so young, he, however, had been tanght his prayers by his devous mother, and in his new home he was faithin to them for a time. Gradually, however, in forget them serve the "Haily Mary," so he even now will call it. This prayer to the Queen of Heaven was his bits. He was containing any ince is a sent in the fields. in the cotton nates Heaven was he life. He was continuity asying it? out in the fields, in the cetton pates along the reads, when driving his males, is shert, everywhere and always. Heaten by his overseer, abused by his follows, he still stuck to the prayer. Time and time again, his brother slaves brought him to their rods churches and even forced him up to the mourners' beach; the refrain he had far all their melodies was the "Hally Mary." And always he declared his faith, although in all these years he never saw a pricet nor entered these years he never saw a pricet ner entered a Catholic church.

When the war was ever, the newly made When the war was ever, the newly made freedman started to work his way back to Baltimore in the fend hope of seeing his mother, if alive. His journey, which was made along the Mississippi, lasted several years and it was only some time in the seventies that he reached his childhood's home—a man in the prime of life. After several years of search, he found his aged mether, when of search, he found his aged mether, where of search, he round mis ages mether, where joy on seeing her long-lest boy can be better twogined than described. In 1876, he pre-sented himself to the writer for instructions and soon made his First Communica, receiving shortly afterward confirmation; he has

ing shortly atterward communicant; he has been a monthly communicant ever since.

The third case is altogether different.

Among the slaves of Baltimere in 1846, was a remarkably handsome quadroon girl about twenty years of age, who was brought up a Catholic and was very devout. In some way or other, her mistrees grew enspicious of her and soon showed it, which the girl could not ing man passing the house, who scanned her very closely. At once, almost by instinct, the thought of the trader flashed across her mind. Har fears were not lessened when an hour or so afterwards the same man called at the house and was ushered in by the trembling girl. He spoke kindly to her, but her heart and, throwing horself at her feet, implored her not to sell her. Pacifying her as best she could, the mistress led the poor thing back to the quadroon flung berself again at her mistress' feet, who, naturally tender, hurried away to escape the scene, her own eyes brimming with tears. In a gruff volce, the trader bade the girl arise. come along and give him no trouble. Blessing herself and placing herself under the care of the Blessed Mother of God, she meekly fellowed her new master and in a day or so reached Richmond, Vir-

For three weeks she was in the pen, being daily forced to undergo repeated examinations, at once rough and repulsive. To every would-be purchaser she said she was a Catholic, all the while praying fervently to soon became very fond of her. Not only did change in the succession., The article is they allow her every privilege of her faith, most interesting; and most instructive—for princelings.

The article is they allow her every privilege of her faith, which the poor soul desired, but even fitted up in her room a small alter with a statue with our Lady upon it, setting it off in seme plain candlesticks and vases. The girl always managed to have candles in abundance, and allowed by her kind mistress freely to cut flowers for her little shrine. Here the ence-hearthbroken girl found a home, to which she became so much attached that, when the war was over and herself free, she remained with her old mistress, no longer rich but sadly impoverished like so many others in the South : nor did she leave her loved mistress till she closed her eyes in death.

In Richmond she was a greater wonder to her fellow slaves. For she was the first Catholic slave, or at least the first who openly stood up for the Catholic Church. For year, ances, called her by every vile name, and on some occasions went to far as to pelt her with atones. Under it all, like her Divine Master, she was silent and finally won also their respect. And in fact "Auti Emily " became the beloved of white and black. Catholic and Protestant alike. Since her mistress' death and has been supported by the Catholics of Richmond, and, when about two years ago she was at death's door from pueumonia, several leading Catholic gentleman of the city volunteered to act as pall-beerers in case of her demise. During her convalencemee—in fact, throughout her whole sickness—there was a continued succession of visitors, bishops and priests, brothers and sisters, ladics and gentlemen, to the sick chamber, with ever-fresh supplies of

For thirty years, "Aunt Emily's" ateady prayer was that the Lord would spare her to see a church in Richmond for her people. The Master has granted her prayer.

But these were few and far between, some one might say. True; yet a race which can have such sone and daughters, is well worth laboring for-and, for that matter, dying for also. God grant that in the hearts of some readers the Holy Spirit may stir up that blessed fire, enkindled on this earth by the Shored Heart, which will drive them, Abrahamlike, cut of their fathers' houses to become missionasies, as priests or brothers or sisters among the black millions of the Sunny South .- Rev. J. R Slattery.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY,

DAKOTA. The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavalier County, Dakota, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario. Secure a farm from the government land. For further information, maps, rates, &s, apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Who would tread upon a worm or wantonly Who would tread upon a worm or wanton; crush a butterfly or kick a dog if he were vividly realising the pain he was inflicting? And, still more, who would wound a fellow being by word or deed or look, who would oppress the poor, cheat the ignorant, or despite the feeble, if the distress they created was every present before there? So true is it that "Evil in the content of thought as well as want of thought as well as want. s wrought by want of thought, as well as want

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA. Millions of acres of free government land in the Mouse Rivor, Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake regions of Dakota, near the great markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Secure a home in Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry, St. Paul, Minn. If you do not renounce the sin to which you

are most addicted when it is possible to do so, it is not you who forsake the sin, but the sin vhich leaves you.—Ven. L. de Blois.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as he advances through life he will soon he less alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Samuel Johnson.

A good Catholic may be known by his veneral

News of the Week.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says the comp medicated by General Regionages has falled.

England is negotiating a treaty with Japan which will open the whole interior of Japan to foreign trade.

A semi-cff dal Russian denial in given to the statement that an alliance has been formed by France and Russia.

LONDON, July 31. — Lord Randelph Charohill, in a appear at Birmingham last night, said the Conservative party in Bir. night, east use Commerceave party in Bir-ningham seght to receive a larger recogni-ties than the dissidents appear willing to so, ord. The dissidents should define decisively cord. The diseases an entire decree decisively their piatform. If the Conservatives chose to exert thermalies they would carry more that half the seats in Birmingham. Lard than and the second as a final colution of Rendelph recommended as a usual cointien of the Irish question an Imperial loan of £100,000,000 to enable tenunts to buy their heldings. The speech is ridiculed by the Jimes and other papers.

Panis, July 31.—A machine gan exploded es the training frigate Couronne, at Hyeres, te-day. Eight percens were killed and seventeen injured.

Sr. Petersecuc, July 30.—The Czar de-sites that Emperer William shall receive him at Potedam. He will not vielt Berlin for reason of personal safety, as he will be able to keep the public at a greater distance at Potedam than at the capital. For the same resson he has altered his routs. He will series in his yacht at Stattin and go thence by rail to Potsdam.

ZANZIBAR, July 30. - The insurgents have blocked the road to Mywapwa. Three French mission runners were killed while trying to get through the rebel lines.

YOKOHAMA, July 30.-A despatch received to day from Ragaski states that a dreadful earthquaks has occurred on the western portion of the Island of Klon-Slou. The town of Kumamato was destroyed. Thirty persons were killed and eighty injured. A vast amount of property was destroyed.

irisi.

LONDON, July 30.—The probable change of the mail contract from the Allan to the Orient line is attracting much attention in ireland, and Justin McCarthy intends to raise the question in the House of Commons, eapecially with relation to Irish intercourse with Canada, which, he alleges, will be cut off to a considerable extent by the new service, which starts from the South of England. He also intends to urge that the new service, calling at a French port, together with the French export bounties, give French manufacturers in Canadian markets an unfair advantage over British manufacturers, who will have to export goods from Glasgow and Liverpool by unsubsidizid attamers and without the other advan-

LONDON, July 31. - Postmaster General Raikes requested Mr. Sexton, lord mayor of Dablin, to forward to him the envelope which contained the letter of President Harrison to Mr. Saxton thanking him for the centribution made by Dutlin citizens for the Johnstown sufferers and which Mr. Sexton declares was tampered with by the post office authorities. Mr. Sexton, in reply, stated that he would show the envelope to the Postmaster-General, but he would be deorived if he should give it to the Post Office department, as it had already proved unworthy of trust.

LONDON. July 31,-Wm. O'Brien, M.P., hea applied for a new trial of his libel suit against Lord Salisbury for slander.

Dublin, July 30 .- The Express (Independent C neervative) says :- The surplus of the Parnell indemnity fund exceeds £40,000. se accounts show that only £20,000 has been used for legal expenses in connection with the special commission. The redistributed among evicted tenants, and it therefore ought to be returned to the subaori bers.

AMERICAN.

HAVANA, July 30 -At San Luis, a villago near Santiago de Cuba, sixty houses have been burned. Two children perished in the fiames.

St. Lawrence Steamboat Company's line, at Caps Vincent last night. The seizure was Lord Rosebery, the league's movements are made on account of an unsatisfied claim for directed. The election is the direct untcome damage resulting from the sinking of a schooner by the Pierrepont near Wolf Island last fall. The claim was settled and the toat Lord Salisbury's reply to the league's re-

PITTERIERG, Pa., July 30 .- A riot occurred yesterday among the Italian laborers laying the new pipe from the Belle Vernon gas field. Knives and pistols were drawn. One Italian was killed and another mortally wounded, while a number were scriously

New York, July 30.—The steamship Anchoria reports having passed a small sail-boat, supposed name Nellie Gordon, of Boston, 700 miles at sea with an unknown man on board. He said he was bound for Paris, but refused aid and would not talk much.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30 .- Wm. Shrick and Mrs. Hannsh Brecker were killed at the 18th street crossing of the Louisville Southern railroad in this city last evening while endeavoring to cross the tracks. Henry Plistner was probably fatally injured.

EDGERTON, Wis., July 30 .- Mrs. Everson, an old Norwegian woman living alone, was found dead in bed this morning with her neck broken. A chest containing her money had been pried open and the contents scat-

BURLINGTON, Wis., July 30 .- Nine persons were poisoned last night by eating dried beef shipped to local dealers by a Chicago firm, Four of the victims are dangerously ill. The others are recovering.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Herman Carmon, Polish Jew, aged 65, shot himself in the mouth yesterday. He will die. He is supposed to be worth \$100,000. The depreciatien in the value of some of his property drove him crazy.

CHICAGO, July 31 .- The Illinois Central Railroad company is blamed for the flooding of business houses on Twenty-second street last Saturday night. There is a six foot sewer managers dumped great quantities of blue clay over these gates blocking the mouth of the sewer and leaving only a thirty inch reducer to carry away the great terrents that poured through the sewer. The damage on Twenty-second street amounted to \$15,000 and suit will be brought against the com-

Dany. New York, July 30.—Maria Vincenz Chearl Carracheni, who arrived here on the steamer Nevestria yesterday, were a very likely as a separation between Mr. and Mrs.) The Kun also says that Associate at the "home principle" predominating. Nums delarge bustle and on landing was invited into Gladstene. (Laughter.) The Liberale had an Martin intends introducing a measure at the "home principle" predominating. Nums delarge bustle and on landing was invited into Gladstene. (Laughter.) The Liberale had an Martin intends introducing a measure at the "home principle" predominating. Nums delarge bustle and on landing was invited into Gladstene. eu contain nve goid chains, thirty three pairs i a greater er nobler.

of kid glaves, two gold mounted amelling betties, two allver watch chains, nine gold rings, five gold pendants and five pairs of gold earings. The goods were confiscated and Moria was held to answer a charge of smuggling.

PURCELL, L.T., July 31 -At Lexington, in the Oklohema country, yesterday, City Marshal Henry Simons and Francis S. James had an altercation. Simons attempted to arrest Jones, when the latter shot nim with a rifls. Simens shot and fatally wounded Jones with a revolver, and then fell dead.

NEW YORK, July 31.-The Journeymen Plumbers and Gas and Steamfitters Laborers union decided to-day to withdraw from the Kuights of Labor. The union has been helding a national convention in Breeklyn. The union's membership is 15,000. A newhational organ zation is to be started. It will include other unions not friendly to the Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 31 -Dr. W. A. Ham mond, formely of New York, in a published interview, says he is now experimenting on a decrept old man with Dr. Brown-Sequard's "clixir of youth." Dr. Hammond prepares the clixir and inserts it into the patient's leg. with good results. He declares he expects the old man to become young again.

CANADIAN

The customs receipts at Halifax for July were \$115,166, a decrease of \$56,663.

John Wood, 102 years old, was run over and killed by a Canadian Pacific railway train at the Christic street crossing, Toronto, on Wednesday. The body was horribly

mangled. Joseph Cruch of Lambton Mills. was found about two o'clock Wednesday morning walking along the railway track at the Queen street subway, Toronto, in his sleep and dressed only in his night-shirt.

E Ernest Reddy, sged lu years, of Halifax, had his skull crusted by being kicked by the fore foot of a horse Wednesday last as he was stooping in front of the animal. He lies in a critical condition.

A mock marriage case has just been un earthed in Winnipeg. The victim is a girl from Saltcoats, who was induced by her seducer, one Tubman, to go to Winnipeg, where he had a bogus ceremony performed. Tubman has skipped out.

The annual customs returns of the port of Winnipeg show the value of goods imported Dariable, \$1,622,939 : free, \$250,410 ; total, \$1,873,349 Value of goods entered for consumption—Dutiable, \$1.636,491; free, \$256,-410; total, \$1.580,907. Duty collected—\$508,332. The value of goods exported for the year was \$695,723; value of woo la exported the previous year, \$1,339,637. Daty collected, \$144 795.

The Customs returns for the port of Or tawa for July show the total receipts for the month to have been in value \$161.792, of which \$92,954 were dutiable. Goods to the value of \$57,016 were entered for consumption and \$24.617 duty collected, this being an increase of \$146 over the same month last year. The exports for the month were valued at \$367,777, being \$53,443 more than for the same munth of 1888. The Inland revenue for July was \$22,552.

TORONTO, Ont., July 31 .- R. A. Wade, an alleged lawyer from Chloago, who has been staying for some time at different hotels in this city and representing himself to be engaged in hunting up some Chicago mystery, has suddenly disappeared, having first borrowed from various temperary friends sums amounting to nearly \$2,000. He is supposed to have gone to Seattle, W. T. A warrant has been issued for his arrest for fraud. Lawyer Gilary is one of the heaviest creditors.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS ING.

Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Pienty Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and mainder, the Express says, cannot legally be churches. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F I Wnitney, G. P. & T. A. St. P., M. & M Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

A FEDERATION SET-BACK.

Lord Salisbury Declines to Call an Imperial Convention.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Charles Tupper has WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 31.—United been elected a member of the Excutive countries Deputy Marshal A. C. Matteon, of cit of the Imperial Federation league. The council has since elected him a member of council has since elected a member of the Excutive countries. the Executive committee, by which, under

> quest for an interview with the ministers is published here to-day. The Premier says tion of this news is expected by every mail.—the Government does not think it within its Gazette. provinces to summon such a cenvention. If the colonies desire to consult together they can do so without any assistance from Her Majesty's Government. The intervention of the Government will only lead to misapprehension and would seem to imply that the Government had prepared and made the recommendations for a closer and more substantial union between the mother country and the colonies, or, at least, that the Government was fully convinced of the possibili y of

doing so. This reply has aroused much displeasure in federation circles. Lord Rosebery replying, disputes Lord Salisbury's contention, and says that meetings of the colonies on the subject without the presidency of Her Majesty's Government should be deeply deprecated. He refers to the ministers' utter-ances pointing to imperial unity, and earnestly asks a reconsideration. Meanwhile the deputation to the ministers has been postponed till after the holidays.

A HOME IN THE WEST.

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

Mr. Gladstone Overworked.

London, August 1.—Lord Brassey gave an at home "to the Eighty club last evening in order to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone was unable to be present. on that street and at the lake opening are Mrs. Gladstone, responding to congradulat-several flood gates. The Illinois Central tions on her golden wedding, said her husband was fatigued owing to overwork and was abliged to rest.

> Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a speech, denied that the difference among the Liberals over the royal grants' meant a want of fidelity to their great leader. Every member of the party, from the bighest to the lowest, was never more devoted to the chief than and to allew the Lieutenant-Governor to from the age of five to twelve years, and no now. As for any separation between the maintain it out of his \$10,000 salary from the expense has been spared to afford the young of the treatment.
>
> Liberals and Mr. Gladstone, that was as Deminion Government,"

A Control of the Cont

A SHREWD SWINDLE.

Perpetrated on the Ottown Branch of th Bank of Montreal.

OTTAWA, July, 30 .- A well-planned swindis, fertunately for a small amount only, was to-day prepetrated upon the Bank of Mont-real here. A new teller went on duty, his predecessor having been transferred to another branch. One of the first cheques presented to the new-comer for payment was from the Department of Putlic Works for 865, payable to bearer. The checque had for signature the name of Deputy Bailiarge and Accountant Dioune, of the department. The appropriation to which the amount was to be charged was " harbors generally " When the phoque came to be entered up it was neticed that the word generally was spelled with one "I." This peculiarity led to a further scrutiny and the auspicion that the chrque was not right. The Public Works department is just across the read from the bank, and the cheque being sent over it was pronounced bogus. The matter was reported to the police, but the culprit has not yet been located. He probably had calculated on the new teller's inexperience with department oheques and had he not been timid might have windled the bank for a larger amount. A DEPARTMENT EMPLOYER ARRESTED.

OTTAWA, July, July 31.—The sequel to the forgery of the Public Works department cheque on the Bank of Montreal, reported yesterday, was the arrest to day of Mr. L. A. Cornellier, a middle-aged man, who has for many years been employed in the department. Though the forgery was discovered on Mon-day, it was kept so quist that not until yesterday morning was there any news of it pubished. This publication, far from hinderog the detectives in their work, notually led to their becoming possessed of the information ppon which they have acted, for, upon reading the report, Mr. J. R. Quain, a Sparks street business man, informed the police that such a cheque as that described had been tendered him by a person whose name he did not know, but whom he could identify. Being taken to the Public Works department, he pointed out Mr. Cornellier as the man and the arrestfollowed. It appears that the chique was cashed at the Canadian Pacific ratiway ticket office, and subsequently presented at the bank by a clerk with whom the nank chicials were acquainted and was, therefore, cashed without hesitation. The forger did not calculate so carefully as at first supposed, the change of tellers not having been effected when the cheque was presented at the railway office, and therefore having nothing to

do with the attempted swindle. The impression is strong that Cornellier, whatever he may have known about the mater, was not the forger of the chrque. He is still under arrest and will appear before the magietrate in the morning, when an explanation of how it came into his possession will, at is expected, be forth coming.

MADE AN ARCHDIOCESE.

The Limestone City Receives a Deserved Recognition From Bome.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 30 .- On July 24 a telegram was received by the Catholic News, of New York. sent direct from the Vatican, announcing the appointment of Dr. Walsh to be Archbishop of Toronto, vice Archbishop Lynch, decrased. Through some inadvertency only one part of this telegram was published, the part which related to Blahop Walsh. The following is the message as originally reonived :--

To the Catholic News, New York :-Bishop Walsh, of London, has been made Archbishop of Toronto. Kingston, heretofore a suffragan diocese, has been made an arch-

diocese.

Why the latter part was omitted in transmission to the western papers it is hard to say, Your correspondent to-day saw a gentiernan whose testimony is not to be doubted and who is well versed in all the facts. This gentleman has received a telegram from a source which is reliable in every way, confirming in all points the statements already made. On being asked his opinion he said in a most decided manner that, although as yet no official information had been received, the public might accept the news as final and positive. It may not be generally known that Kingston, as a Roman Catholic See, is the ascoud cidest in the whole of Canada, having been created as far back as 1821 Quebec is the first, being over 200 years old. l'oronto, Montreal and other places are subsequent in this respect to the Limestone City. so that in making Kingston an archbishopric the Roman Catholic authorities are simply placing it in its proper place on the ecclesi-setical honor roll. Official and final notifica-

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

ROME, July 31.-The diocese of Kingston, Canada, has been created a new province, and has been detached from the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Toronto. The province will be divided futo three dioce see. The bishops of the new dioceses and the Bishop of Peterborough will be suffragans to the Archbishop of Kingston. The decree making these changes states that they are due to the noted progress of Catholiciam in Kingston. The seat of the third diocese it is understood, will be Cornwall.

A Row in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 1 .- To-day's Sun says :-- " It is learned from sources absolutely reliable that serious friction exists between Lieutenant-Governor Schultz and Ministers of the Crown. His Honor appears to regard it as his duty to go carefully into the details about almost every matter brought before him and asks for no end of statistics and information. This the ministers positively reinse to give saying they have no time to collect it, and that they are not going to do it. The result is that orders-in-council remain unsigned for wecks, the ministers claim, greatly to the injury of public business. It is rumored that there is another cause of trouble between His Honor and the ministers. It seems that the Governor orders sunplies for the Gevernment house down town on his own responsibility and has the bills sent to the Government for payment. This the Government objects to, on the ground that, according to the statue, His Honor should make out a requisition for what he wants and send it to the Minister of Public Works for approval before anything is ordered. The result is a serious misunderetanding and it is very probable that the embers which have been smouldering so long will soon burst into an open blaze. It is said to be the intenion of the Government at the next session to cut off all appropriations for the support of the Government house

The Sun also says that Attorney-General

and the second of the second

language, according to the Sus, are also to bo abolished. A beard of Education will be made out, and the portfolio of Minister of Education be created. A complete revolution in system is vate their moral and religious principles, combanylated by the substantial waters. contemplated. It is also stated that the Government proposes introducing a new municipal law, which will contain a number el aweeping ohanges.

GEORGIA'S MESSIAH.

Negroes of Low Intelligence Becoming De-

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28 .- The religious frenzy aroused among Liberty county's ne-grors by the lunatic who pretended to be the Messiah is bestling every effort made to counteract it. Those who are possessed listen to no arguments or appeals of the whites, nor of the more intelligent of their own color. Orth was sent to the insane asylum at Milladgeville two weeks age, and the hope was indulged that the craze would die out. But it has not. On the contrary, it is spreading. Orth, or Dupont Bell, as he at times called himself, has been succeeded by a negro, Edward James, who claims that the spirit of Christ passed into him. His preaching is having a worse effect then the white lunatic's James preaches that the world is com ing to an end August 16, and this has added to the demoralization of the ignorant blacks. He also preaches pernicions practices, and 500 negroes are following him.

This new pseudo Christ obtains an influence which has thus far paralyzed the advice of the old orthodox colored preachers. One of these to which the blacks throughout Eastern Georgia have for years looked up to ne a leader, is the Rev. Floyd Snelson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the irst District last fall. Even Suelson's offorts are of no avail against James. The deluded band continues holding daily meetings,

singing, shouting and praying.

A white man named McCrimmen went out in the Old Homestead plantation country a few days ago to employ laborers for G. W. Hawking's sawmill up on the East Tennes-see, Virginia and Guorgia railroad. McCrim-men had secured hands in that part of the country before, and he found several of his old werkmen. Their friends and families persuaded them not to leave. The march to the promised land is to start early Friday morning, August 16, and the men were deterred from hiring themselves to work in another county through fear of being left behind when the procession starts Canana ward. That part of Liberty bordering on McIntosh county is thickly populated by blacks, but thinly actiled by whites, hence there are hundreds of blacks who are tillers of small crops. They do not see many dollars in the course of a year, and now James tells them to throw away what money they have or give it to Christ. He had a box on the ground near bis rude pulpit for the reception of the money. Any one who dared to touch it would be stricken dead, James declared. Last Saturday a darky known as Tero attended the meeting and saw bright silver coins thickly sprinkled over the turi around the bex. Yesterday he was in Savan-nah with a chot bag full of silver. He frankly owned that he rifled the box. "It was't doing anybudy any good lying here," he says, and adds, "I saw some children pick up a few pieces and they didn't fall dead. So Suaday night I slipped out to the box and picked up all I could find. I got \$22.75 altogether. I paid Mr. Sweet \$1.65 for a tloket to Savannah, I've bought a jug of whiskey and a pair of shoes, and I aint dead

yet. Next Sunday I'm going out there to get more of the fool niggers' money." Monday David James, brother of Edward, want over to the camp with a friend named Carter. They are intelligent colored men, and wanted to get Eiward James to quit preaching and go on to another part of The flook denied that Edward was about. His brother and Carter looked around and discovered Edward seleep in a wagon. They woke him up and begged him to accompany them. The imposter quickly grew excited and then mad at his brother and friend. He threatened to smite them dead if they did not go off and let him alone. The flook crowded around to listen. Carter put his hand on the preacher's shoulder while arguing with him. This euraged the leader of the crowd and he struck Carter in the face. Carter grabbed bim by nearly killed Carter and Dave James. Carter got the worst of it, as he was knocked down

with a club. The Ohio lunatic, Orth, seems to have the world on this side of the Atlantic stated started an epidemic in this state, for a negro that the youth giving fluid was compounded has appeared in Cherokee county who claims to be Christ. There is another in Camden the heart, liver, kidneys, etc., whereas the county, down near the Okenfinokee swamp, and a women in Brunswick, down the coast is preaching and claims to perform miracles

St. Louis, Mo., March 28, 1889.

Bailey Reflector Company.

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

Very respectfully,
J. H. HOLMES,
Chn. 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 Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS, brightness.

Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

College of Notre Dame des Neiges, Montreal.

The religious of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, who direct this important institution of learning, have made heroic efforts to place it upon an equal footing with other educational establishments of the country, both as regards the education and comfort of the pupils. The handsome edifice erected in 1881 has been increased to twice its former size by the addition of a new and magnificent four-etory structure, giving a total frontage of 260 feet. The buildings, furnished with all modern improvements, are well equipped for educational purposes, having spacious and well-lighted class rooms, recreation balls, study halls, and dormitories, heated throughout by hot water. The play grounds are ex-tensive and tastefully laid out, affording the student every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. The system of ventilation is first class. A powerful engine is used to draw water from an immense reservoir, altuated on the premises, for distributhroughout the building, to supply the wants of the pupils and to guard against fire.
The college, which opens the 3rd of Sep-

tember, is intended for the education of boys The discipline is mild and paternal, the the searching room. The bustle was found uphill fight, but they were never engaged in next session to abolish juries in civil cases, vote themselves to the cleanliness and wellso contain five gold chains, thirty three pairs is greater or nobler.

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favor of it. Separate schools and the French | the dormitories, infirmary and onlinery dewhich alone render education profitable in after-life.

Situated in a most stigible and picturesque spot, at the foot of Mount Royal, and commanding a view of one of the most delightful landscapes in Canada, it offers superior attractions to parents desirous of giving their children a solid and practical education, far from the noise and dangers of the streets of the metropolis. Daily communication can be

had with the city by means of omnibuses.
On account of its retired position and the facilities afforded, this institution is becoming more and more appropriated by the parents of Montreal, and by strangers, as the number of students from all parts of Canada and the States bear witness.

The students who have made their ele

mentary course at the College of Notre Dame are admitted with favor to the higher unliege of St. Laurent, where, after the completion of their commercial or cinssical course, they receive their Diploma, or University Degree according to the course they have followed The college of St. Laurent is directed by the same religious order, and is regarded as one of the most important educational factors in the country.

ALPHABET OF SAINTS.

A is St. Anna, on whose loving breast, Mary, our Queen, as an infant did rest. B is St. Bridget, so tender and true, Shunning the world to a cloister withdrew. U's Su Cecilia whose harmonies divine Are supp by supple in chorus sublime D is St. Derotby, who for her faith dies, A woman of genius, rich, gifted and wise. E's St. Elizabeth whose soul for God yearned, The bread in her mantle to roses was turned. F is St. Flavia, the first martyred nun, Thus it was that she her heavenly crown won. G is St. Genevieve, by pravers redeemed, And now as its patron by Paris esteemed. H is St. Hilda, an abbess sustere, Lishops and monks 'twas her duty to rear.

I is St. Ia, a maiden of Greece,
With God and the world her soul was at peace.

J's St. Julitta, for Christ crucified, Her home she renounced and willingly died. K is St. Keyus, who the world's pleasures fled, In the forests of Wales a hermit's life led. L is St. Lauretts, who lived in Gud's fear, His powerful mercy she taught far and near. M's St. Mag laler, who renounced sinful ways. To serve the kind Savi ur the rest of her days. N's St. Numillo, who the world edified. doing her duty she Ohrist glorified. O is St. O lon, so chaste and demure, Convents she built and assisted the poor, P's St. Pelegia, a penitent fair, Her life devoting to labor and prayer. Q's St Quiten's, who for Jesus' sake, By an angry mob was burnt at the stake. R's St. Radegunda, friend of the slave, Comfort and help to the weary she gave. S is St. Symphorosa, with her seven young son As a follower of Christ to martyrdom comes. T's St. Theodora, an empress so great, The beresies of Rome she strove to abate. U's St. Ulphia, a young Christian maid, Staunch in religion, and in virtue staid, Y. is St. Victoria, noble and calm, Bearing so proudly the martyr's green palm.
W's St Winifred, from earliest youth She cherished a love for religion and truth. X is St. Nimines, who lived in France, Truth and religion she tried to advance. Y is St. Ysculte, learned, profound, With truth the Pagans he strove to confound. Z's St Zensis, who lived in a cave. Jesus His Name on her beart did engrave.

-Reis Samson in Cathelic Youth,

OLD AGE TURNED TO YOUTH

The Alleged Discovery of an Elixir of Perpetual Life.

WASHINGTON, D. U., August 1.-Dr. W. A. Hammond, the distinguished physiciar, formerely of New York, who has permanent ly located in this city, is experimenting auc-cessfully with the alleged elixir of life. When the dootor first heard of the discovery by Dr. Brown-Sequard, of Paris, of an elixir thus named, his information, on the charac-ter of the fluid said to produce such remark. able results in rejuvenating decrepit and aged persons was so crude that he was forced to the belief that the report was either a capard or the experimenter had given to the world statements that could be only explain ed by the fact of his dotage. Since then he the throat and choked his tongue out. The has received detailed accounts of the methods mob closed in to help their Lord and they employed by Dr. Brown Sequard, and they impressed him so favorably that he determin-

ed to test the virtue of the elixir practically. The report of the experiment first given to of the vital organs of the body, a mixture of fact is that it is made from the most delicate portion of every animal's anatomy, that which is already known for its life-giving qualities. The distinguished Frenchman secured his material from a guinea pigwhereas Dr. Hammond took the lamb for hi use, which he believed to be superior to any other animal for the purpose. This material he places in a mortar, pounds to a pulp, and, adding water, distils an essence which is administered to the patient by a hypodermic injection.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

The actual work of experiment by Dr. Hammond began a week ago, and he has pursued it constantly ever since. His subject is an old man who is decrept to an extreme degree. The treatment is exceedingly simple, and consists of an injection in the patient's leg every other day. The quick results already obtained have astonished and gratified the doctor. The decrepit patient has already shown signs of returning vitality that seem incredible, this change having been marked on the third day after the application of the elixir was first made. The doctor stated the facts of the experiment last evening practically as above, but reserves his decision on the merits of the life-giving fluid until his experiment is complete, which it will not be until six weeks after inaugurating the treat-

Basides the case mentioned, two other patients will be subjects for the elixir's work, and that no question can be raised as to the way of reaching the result, they will be ignorant of the character of their treatment until it is concluded. Dr. Hammond feels a good deal of respect for the believers in the possibility of discovering a youth giving fluid. and holds himself ready to be converted to any innovation on medical lore, however extravagant its pretences may be. Immedistely upon the conclusion of his present work he will prepare a full report of it for the medical journals.

Last evening he said: "I have just re-ceived information from Paris to the effect that Dr. Varioit has administered the olixir to decrepit individuals with the most astonishing results. The report states that they have become rejuvenated under the influence

id anyone else



CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

MANKATO, MINN., Sept. 30th. '87.

To whom it may concern:—I hereby certify that I have tried many great physicians ("by reputation") in the large cities in the west, and forsix years I sought for one skillful enough to cure my daughter of a nervous disease, but without success I was then induced to try the Rev. E. Koesia, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was reported as being very successful in treating diseases of this character, and I am pleased to say that by his skillful treatment my daughter was in a short time completely cured, and he refused to accept any compensation for his services. I cheerfully recommend him to any parties needing his services. My daughter and myself will ever hold the reverend gentleman in grateful remembersaries.

JOHN SCHWEITZER.

Salscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1887, W. B. DAVIS, Clerk of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FRKE to any address, and POOR patients can slee obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Past r Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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

DROPSY
TREATED FREE, Positively Cured with
Vegetable Remedier
Control of the Cont improms are removed. Send for FREE BOOK of testi-outils of mir-TEN DAYS (restment FREE by mail, it allows cure. TEN DAYS (restment FREE you order trial, send ten cents in stamp, to pay posting ...
DE. H. H. GREEN & SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

IINPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION



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

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annualty (June and December), and its GRANO SINGLE NUMBER DEARINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows:

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our simultures attached, in its advertisements.

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

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Buion National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 13, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000

100.000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

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t	TREINAL PHILIPA
g	999 Prizes of \$100 are
0	555 Trizes of \$100 ard \$39,900
	8,134 Prizes amounting to\$1,054,800
	NOTETickets drawing Capital Prizes are not on-

AGENTS WANTED.

ger For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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

or M. A DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

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

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

ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM,

BT. LEON, QUE.

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

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

The cuisins will be under the immediate management of one of Montreal's leading professions! cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as billards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., etc., etc., etc. ST. LEON, QUE.

such as billards, bowling, croquer lawn centure, socialize ato, etc., et

You are the only one to blame for the escape of your secret. If you cannot keep it, why should anyone class. When the should anyone class. When the should anyone class.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Osnntry.....\$1 00

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

WEDNESDAY.AUGUST 7, 1889

CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, St. Osjetan. THURSDAY, Aug. 8, Bl. Peter Favre. FRIDAY, Aug. 9, St. Romanus. SATURDAY, Aug. 10. St. Lawrence. SUNDAY, Aug. 11, SS. Tibertius and Susanna.

MONDAY, Aug. 12, St. Clare. TUESDAY, Aug. 13, St. John Berchmans. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, St. Eusebius.

The Governor-General and the Anti-Jesuits.

The curtain has fallen upon the first act of the serio-comic drams which for the last few months has engaged the more or less amused and more or less pained attention of the Canadian public. The famous petitions for disallowance of the Jesuita Estates Act have been presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, and as everybody expected, disallowed -that is, the netitions, not the act. But what everybody did not expect, but what under the circumstances, everyone having the best inperests of Canada at heart, will approve, His Excellency availed himself of the opportunity afforded him to give the delegations and the country the benefit of his own opinion as to the petitions submitted him, conveying at the same time to the "equal-righters" some very salutary and very much needed advice.

What has particularly exercised the agitators and stirred up the wrathful indignatian of their loyal natures, has been the pretended and oftreiterated fact that the act in question imperil led the supremacy of Her Majesty, and yet, strange to say, His Excellency, Her Majesty's locum tenens in this Dominion, specially charged to act for her and to guard the rights of the Orown in this country, has utterly failed to perceive any such tendency in the legislation impugned, "I did not consider," he told the amazed agitators, "that Her Majesty's autho-"rity was in any degree weakened or assailed, " nor that I was compelled in the exercise of "my duty as her representative to disallow the " act on this account." Imagine the feelings of these self-constituted protectors of Her Majesty's supremacy, these loud-mouthed protesters of their determination to preserve that supremacy intact from the insidious plottings of the wily Jesuit. They have shouted wolf! wolf! from one end to the other of Ontario; they have repeated the cry here and there in carefully selected localities in Quebsc, and it has found a faint echo in some the brotherly feelings that exist between the of the other Provinces. They have worked themselves up into a white heat of indignation at a supposed attack made and the American Republic; but acts speak being ostracised, the Irish members were acupon the Crown, and pledged themselves to rally round the Throne and shed the United States are wronging Canada day by ments have had no more efficacity than boycotthe last drop of their blood in defence of its threatened safety. And when full of this virtuons wrath and this sublime devotion they hie themselves to the foot of that throne to warn its occupant of the danger, and call upon him America. Brother Jonathan appears not to to avert it. they find that after all there is no danger. They are told that their fears are but tions; he makes a law unto himself, and if it childish terrors inspired by no existing peril, does not suit his neighbor, so much the worse and are given politely to understand that Her for the neighbor. Despite the utterances of Majesty and Her Majesty's representatives are many public men in the United States, the quite capable of taking care of the rights and opinion is exceedingly prevalent that this counprerogatives of the Crown. To this reassurance is added a perfectly intelligible suggestion that and irritation can accomplish it. At the period a slight examination of conscience on their parts would reveal to them the source of their fears statesmen said, speaking of our American not so much in an over-weening anxiety for the cousins :-"There has always been a de-Queen's Supremacy, as in a blind and bigoted animosity against certain of their fellow-subjects. And they are advised to return to their homes and struggle to suppress the exhibitions of that animosity, to control their angry They coveted Florida, and seized it; they passions and strive to fit themselves to live peaceably in a free community, side by side ed Texas, and stole it; and they then picked a with those who differ from them in religious belief. It is really a terrible throwing of cold water upon their ardent professions of devotion to their Queen. Her Majesty, through her Viceroy, tells them she wants and will have England over us we should not now have had a Lots of highly-starched British justice in the none of their protection—that their devotion is entirely mis-directed, that if they will attend to their duties as good citizens, they may in federacy and never ceased to be so; when her all confidence leave the protection of the Crown troops were a handful and her navy scarce a in the hands of those who are constitutionally charged with that duty.

And the worst of it all is, that in their discomfiture the agitators are without any ly of Halifax, which appeared at the same plausible explanation to offer. When the date. Liberal government at Quebec passed the Act, Mercier was a Jesuit, and was acting under Government towards Canada are not agreeable instructions of his superiors in that Order. When | to the sentiments of any section of our people, the Ottawa Government refused to disallow the and only tend to make us more anxious to preact, Sir John Thompson was a timorous Pap- serve our autonomy. But what are our prosist absolutely under the thumb of the Church | pects? If we are not to be absorbed by our authorities, and Sir John A. MacDonald was democratic neighbors, what is our first imperamerely his pliant tool, influenced in all he did tive need. Beyond doubt, to people our great by the desire to secure the Catholic vote, and Northwest; to attract a large and energetic known. Nevertheless it is pretty generally con when the House of Commons ratified the act immigration to our fertile lands. Without a with practical unanimity, its members were sold large accession to our present population our body and soul to the Hierarchy, purchased by future, as a distinct people, will be of short that same Catholic vote, But what is to be said | duration. Under ordinary circumstances, we about Lord Stanley of Preston? Is he might hope to secure our fair share, and perhaps too a Jesuit? Or does he perchance contem- something more, of those who are seeking new plate wooing the suffrages of the independent and happy homes, far away from overcrowded voter, say in Montreal East? Neither of these and heavily taxed European countries; in many explanations will answer. And so we have a lof which the best days of men's lives are spent feeble attempt to make it appear that though in the military camp. Our circumstances the voice was the voice of Stanley, the words to-day are not ordinary, however, were the words of the Papistical Thompson, they are distressing to every true This however, is but an accusation lover of Canada. We cannot complain, it of insincerity, indeed of flat falsehood is true, of our material prosperity; we have against Her Majesty's representative, an everything, in a material sense, that ought to accusation which will meet with but ensure a glorious future. This country with its little credit. The fact is simply that Lord advantages, more especially since the construc-Stanley has weighed the egitation in the scales tion of our great transcontinental line of railof common sense, has applied to the wild way, offers to the hardy pioneer unparalelled vaporings of the agitators the calm judgment of advantages. But, unfortunately, under the testant district as that in which he has admin-

upon it, the movement does not show to advantage. If we may use the expression the bottom has been knocked out of it.

The dismay created in the ranks of the Confederation smashers is amusing. The Daily | mined, it seems, if things are not managed ac-Witness does not as yet seem decided what to cording to their ideas, to institute a movement do-bayond intlinating that Lord Stanley has for revision, not only of our present constituendeavored to deceive the public, and is merely the cat's paw of Sir John Thompson. The Maul the treaty of Paris, and raise a disturbance thinks there is nothing for it but an appeal "from the Crown to the people," and a complete remodelling of the constitution in such manner as to put everybody who disagrees with the "Equal-righters," equally under their domination. And the Globe, apparently getting ready to climb down from the Protestant horse, suggests that all might be made right if Mercier would only suppress the preamble of the objectionable act.

Meanwhile the Jean'ts alone seem to have taken anything by their adversaries' motion, having secured from Lord Stanley a certificate are vieing with one another to see who can gain that "he finds no evidence that in this Dominion, and in this 19th century, the Society of sence of vituperation. We ask in all seriousness, Jesus have been less law-abiding or less loyal not if a country, where such scenes are being citizens than others."

What Next?

The Daily Witness threatened a few days ago that in the event of the Governor-General refusing to accede to the petition of the Equal | things, and use it to her great disadvantage; Rights Association, such a movement would be everything will be exaggerated, and if our set on foot as would cause Sir John A. Mac country is not only paralyzed in her progress, donald and his government to wish they had but loses altogether the place that was destined never been born. There is no denying the fact for her amongst the nations, she will owe it not that the Daily Witness can do Canada a great | so much to the design of our powerful neighbors deal of harm by its senseless fanaticism. It might do a great deal now were it not evident lic, as to the nefarious conduct of the enemies that behind the religious agitation there is the within our own borders who whilst proclaiming electioneering dodge. The greatest danger to their devotion to civil and religious liberty, are be apprehended is the massing of Protestants on one side of politics and of Catholics on the other. Such a state of things would be not only undesirable but disastrous. This country must be governed on the lines of public policy, conductive of general welfare, and such cannot be the case unless parties are divided on other than religious issues. We auxiously await the announcement of the next move on the part of the Daily Religious Confederation Smasher, but it may take a few days for the committee of management to recover from the effects of the castigation inflicted by His Excellency, which the sanctimonious Witness calls rough usage.

Breakers Ahead.

The American cruisers have again been mak ing seizures in Behring's Sea. Our Government, with the laudable desire of preventing collision, and avoiding all cause of irritation, on the advent of the Harrison administration, extended the term of operation of the modus vivendi in our Maritime fisheries, and on the part of the Canadian people everything that could be done, in the way of conglistion, has been done. Yet it would seem to be all of no avail. We desire peace, we wish simply to be let alone, to get fair play, far more than which we have already given, but it looks very much as though concessions will have but little effect on our neighbors. The question is, what are we going to do about it? or, rather, what is England going to do? It is all very well, in post prandial speeches, for statesmen to wax eloquent over two great sections of the Anglo Saxon race, as they are pleased to call the United Kingdom fact, a radical change took place, and instead of more friendly than words, and it is evident that | tually lionized. It appears now that blandishday. This state of things cannot go on very much longer, unless, indeed, the Mother Coun try is willing to abdicate her dominion over the greater part of the continent of North ites, in so far as their drawing rooms are concare a rush about treaty rights or treaty obligatry is to be forced into annexation, if worry of Confederation one of our most prominent sire amongst them for the acquisiinexorable law of Democratic existence seems to be its absorption. coveted Louisians and purchased it; they covetquarrel with Mexico which ended by their getting California. They sometimes pretend to despise these colonies as prizes beneath their ambition, but had we not the strong arm of separate existence. The acquisition of Canada. was the first ambition of the American Consquadron." For posent reasoning on the same anything and everything that will serve to dispoint, we may refer our readers to the public. point, we may refer our readers to the publications of His Grace, the late Archbishop Connoi-

The vexatious proceedings of the American

ganized themselves into an equal rights association-Heaven save the mark !- who are detertion, but to wipe out the toleration clauses of generally, which, if seriously inaugurated, could be productive of no other result than a race and religious war. To make matters worse, men calling themselves ministers of the gospel of peace are the head and front of this movement. When the Riel agitation threatened the peace of the country, Catholic prelates and priests raised their voices to quell the storm, and through their efforts, in a great measure, harmony was restored. Now that Protestant fanaticism is aroused, instead of pouring oil on the troubled waters, the ministers, of every sect, the largest amount of cheap glory by the violenacted, is likely to attract Catholics, but will even Protestant immigrants, seeking peaceful and prosperous homes, come to a place, where all the old strifes and obsolete fends are being revived and intensified. Certainly not The enemies of Canada, will seize upon this state of anxious as they are to engulf us in their repubsighing for the good old days of the penal laws.

Petticoat Persecution.

Under the heading of "The Social Boycott," the New York Times gives an idea of some of the difficulties members of the Home Rule party in the British House of Commons have to encounter in the furtherance of their patriotic prospects. Our contemporary says :-

"The difficulty of appraising rightly the chances for the Home Rule party in the House of Commons is always great, owing to a constant factor whose working can never be judged beforehand. That party may have all the lovers of fair play in the world on its own side; it may be supported by such Britons as foreign travel or a natural leaning toward sanity raise above the influence of the bogeys brandished by a good majority of the London press; it may offer to moderate Conservatives, Radicals, and Socialists in Parliament the same firm alliance it has given the Gladstonian band, and yet fail once more to carry through its purpose, owing to an obstacle not in Parliament at all. The obstacle is the British petticoat."

The Times then proceeds to point out the modus operandi. In the first instance, the Home Rulers were estracised completely. The doors of every mansion were closed against them. That treatment did not seem to be productive of any good results, for the aristocratic boycotters, who are horrified at the conduct of the poor wretch who practices the boycott for the preservation of his very life and that of his children; so they changed their tactics. The Home Rulers displayed great ability in the House and great vigor in the country; it became evident that they could no longer be ignored, so a different plan was adopted. In ting, so there is a prospect that once more the haughty dames of proud Albion may deem it fit society has the reputation of never doing expedient to ignore the existence of the Parnell. cerned. This will not cause the skies to fall, important as some people may deem it. British petticoats may be able to close the doors of many great houses to the patriotic sons of Ireland, now struggling under Parnell's leadership, but that is a bagatelle to what they have undergone and surmounted in the past. It was the boycott against the means of subsistence of the Parnellites that was a real menace, when the whole power of British publishers was directed against men of letters, who for the greater part control the Home Rule movement. Having vauquished the British publishers, the Home Rulers need not fear the British petticoat. Nevertheless, it cannot be doubted that Irish members of Parliament may be subjected to annoyance and even persecution, of which the outside public has no conception, and the N. Y. Times exclaims:

"The lobby, which is a curse in this country, is an innocent diversion when practiced by Primrose Dames. There is indeed a law for the rich man and quite another for the poor. Loncourts for petty crimes not in politics! But that vaunted justice becomes a byword and re-proach when it is used to ruin members of Parliament, and when, used in vain, it continues with the pertinacity of malice to cast about for

Archbishop Cleary.

Last week we chronicled the elevation of Bishop Walsh to the Archiepiscopal see of Toronto, and had we but received the welcome telegram complete at the time we would also have been able to announce the erection of Kingston into an archdiocese with Bishop Cleary at its head. How it happened that the latter part of the cablegram was omitted is not ceded in ecclesiastical circles that the infor mation which we publish this week, in another column, is perfectly correct, and that a new archiepiscopal See is to be established at Cornwall. Definite information as to the limitation and composition of the new archdiocese is not yet to hand and until it arrives the published reports in this respect can only be accepted as imaginative, with, however, in this case, a certain semblance of correctness. As regards the selection made by His Holiness of a prelate to fill the new archiepiscopal chair it may be stated that he has, as usual, given great satisfaction to the Canadian people.

Bishop Cleary's career in Canada is already well known; and the latest dignity conferred upon him caused but give gratification to those who have watched his daily progress in the propagation of Catholicity throughout such a Proa disinterested and intelligent man, and has guidance of men who are either bad or mad, an interest, under the left before the agitators and the public. Surface of men who are either bad or mad, an interest. He has in a few years accomplished then leid before the agitators and the public. Surface of men who are either bad or mad, an interest. He has in a few years accomplished then leid before the agitators and the public. Surface of men who are either bad or mad, an interest. He has in a few years accomplished then leid before the agitators and the public. Surface of the wonders for religion and education in his diowing the result of his being their farms of the wonders for religion and education in his diowing the result of his being their farms of the wonders for religion and education in his diowing the result of his being their farms of the wonders for religion and education in his diowing the result of his being their farms of the wonders for religion and education in his diowing the result of his being the religion that the being the religion that the religion that the second of the wonders for religion and education in his diowing the result of his being the religion that t

estrange man from man and creed from creed in | ber, the priests multiplied, schools, academies the Dominion. A fanatical crew have or- and convents built, and numerous other efforts of his have been successfully put forth to ensure a wider spread of the only true religion as well se to win for himself the universal love. sympathy and co-operation of those among whom he has so arduously labored.

An English Bishop Speaks.

Coercion in Ireland was never more vigorously or more accurately summarized than it has been in a letter published by the Most Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, the Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, in a recent issue of the Dublin Freeman. Such indiguant sympathy coming from a truehearted Englishman, such as his lordship's is, connot but have its effect on the minds of all fair minded Englishmen, several of whom have aiready expressed their wrath and disgnet at the cruel enforcement of the infamous Coercion laws in Ireland. His lordship deals in his letter with the question of classification of political prisoners on general principles and suddenly breaks out in righteous anger on the whole accursed system of Coercion. He writes :-

"I condemn, therefore, the treatment of their political prisoners by the Government in Ireland on general principles. Judging of it in the actual facts and circumstances, I think it atraciously wicked. It is obviously intended to crush by savege, despotic sentences, executed with barbarons cruelty, the brave and noble defenders of the just rights and liberties and of the hearths and homes of their fellow-country. men. I have no doubt about the gross injustice and barbarity of the existing laws, which en-able landlords to extort unjust rackrents, and to confiscate the property of their tenants in so many cases. I have, therefore, no heeita-tion in branding the execution of those laws as a monstrous crime. In order to enforce these piratical laws the Government has burdened Ireland with an army of occupa-tion and enormous taxes. They have robbed tion and enormous taxes. They have remove her (in their wish and intention, for ever) of every single safeguard of liberty enjoyed la England; they have terrorised her children by severe legal punishment for almost any word or act in defence of freedom; and they have trampled on, insulted, and outraged her, by letting loose brutal hordes of constables with bayonets and batons, to shoot and bludgeon her people, which they do without fear of punishnay, with all the better hope of promotion. They try, but try in vain, to hide their misdeeds by every species of meanness, trick-ery, and falsehood.

Here is a condemnation of the savageries of Balfour, from the pen of a courageous English Catholic Bishop, that should bring joy to the hearts of the Irish people. It should prove to them that both hierarchy and democracy of England are sick at heart with the brutal enforcement of coercion measures and that the day is not far distant when there will be a day is not far distant when there will be a than usual of special features, of the most glorious awakening for all true lovers of justice novel and interesting character that it has been and especially for the advocates of Home Rule possible to procure, full particulars of which for Ireland.

THE evil of the smoking habit, especially when it is carried to excess, was manifested in this city last week, when Constable J. Rutherford, formerly of the Irish Constabulary, was struck blind while an duty. Rutherford had been in the habit (as are unfortunately hundreds of others) of smoking an old "sweet" pipe, as they are called, and filled and refilled it some fifteen times during the day. By employing the best medical treatment he is slowly recovering the use of his optics, but he has been taught a lesson and will never smoke again.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN.

A Pleasant Excursion and an Epiovable Day on the River.

The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benethings by halves. In winter they provide their excellent entertainments and have developed a large amount of musical and dramatic In summer their outings are long leoked forward to and those who assist are always sure of genial companionship and the presence of ladies and gentlemen. The ex-cursion on Thursday was very delightful. The party was arranged to start at 2 o'clock and to sail down the river, returning at 9 o'clock. The Three Rivers was engaged for the occasion and the Cultivateur, with another orchestra, were in readiness if their services were required. As soon as the steamer moved out from the wharf a light rain was falling, but before long it cleared away and even the weather was favorable for the day. There were on board nearly eight hundred persons and the order observed was equal to the decorum of a drawing room. Shortly after leaving, the decks were cleared for action. Sullivan's orohestra supplied the music and throughout the evening poetic time was kept to many a luxurious waliz and rushing pelks. After sailing for three hours a return was made, and at the same time dinner was announced—a substantial meal, and served in excellent order notwithstanding the glowd to be provided for. Montreal was reathed at nine o'clock, and throughout the day not one unpleasant incident occurred to mar a most enjoyable excursion. The efficers of the society are largely responsible for this state of things, and to them much credit is due. They are Mr. W. J. Hinphy, president; Mr. R. Burke vice president; Mr. W. J. Murphy, secretary; Mr. M. E. Redmond, treasurer, The members of the committee were everywhere looking after everybody's cemfort, and making all those little arrangements that so much add to the success of such an undertaking. The committee was com-posed of Messre. A. Patterson, chairman, W. Grace, G. E. Grace, J. Bressian, T. Connors and E. Ryan,

Obituary.

THE LATE MB. MARTIN FALLON. An old inhabitant passed away on Saturday in the person of Mr. Martin Fallon, who for a number of years carried on a grocery and general store in Aylmer street, from which business he retired some twelve years ago. The deceased, who was 82 years of age, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and had resided in Mon-treal for about forty five years. Before coming to this city he was a member of the British army, was at one time schoolmaster of one of the British regiments, and afterwards he be-came identified with the Royal Canadian En-gineers. He leaves eight children—four sons and four daughters—to mourn his loss, one of whom is the Rev. Father Fallon, P. P. of St. Patrick's, Illinois. The funeral took place from the residence of the deceased's son, 62 St.
Charles Borromee street, yesterday morning,
and was very largely attended by the numerous
friends of the deceased.

THE LATE CAPT, LABELLE,

Capt. Labelle, manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, died Saturday evening at Sorel after a protracted illness. The flags of all the vessels in port were at halfmast out of respect to the memory of the de-ceased, one of the oldest navigators on the St.

born at Sorel, May 27th, 1836, and would therefore be in his fifty-fourth year at the time of his death. He received his education at the Parish school of Sorel, and in 1860 married a daughter of N. Crebassa, of that place. Taking early to marine life he was for upwards of a quarter of a century commander of one of the steamers of the Richelieu line between Quebec and this port. In 1880 he became General Passenger Agent here of the Q, M., O. & O. Railway, and in 1883 was appointed General Manager of the Richilieu & Ontario Navigation Co. Latterly he has filled the position of traffic manager for that company. In politics he was a Conservative. He was a candidate for the representation of Richelieu in the Quebec assembly at the general election of 1868, but was defeated. In the general election of 1887 he was elected to represent that County in the House of Commons, defeating his opponent, Dr. Ladoucœur, by 71 votes.

Bourget College, Rigaud P. Q.

The nomination of the Bourget College Faculty of Rigand, P.Q., took place a few days ago, when the Very Rev. O. Joly, C.S.V., was re-elected president; Rev. C. E. Durocher, C.S.V., Prefect of Studies of the English Courses; Rev. Fr. Prolte will be Professor of Theology; Rev. Fr. Pelland, Professor of Philosophy; Rev. J. E. Foucher, C.S.V., Professor of Rheteric; Rev. Z. Huot, C.S.V., Professor of Latin and Greek. The following reverend gentlemen will have charge of the complete English course: John Harkin, C.S.V., Patrick O'Gorman, Eccl., Daniel Brady, Eccl., Alexander Kelly, Eccl., Charles Richard, Eccl., and Rev. C. E. Durocher, C.S.V., Prefect; Rev. J. E. Dearocher, C.S.V., Professor of Music; Rev. J. L. Vigneault and Rev. T. Besudry, Disciplinaries, There are moreover fifteen other auxiliary Profeasors whose names we have not received yet.

Toronto's Great Exhibition Sept. 9th to 21st.

There is perhaps not a city on this continent that has made more rapid progress during the past ten years than the City of Toronto, and the past ten years such the Orly of I during that of the train to a stand-still, while the burning period has advanced from eighty thousand in car was carried some distance farther on by the 1879 to one hundred and eighty thousand in the alarm. Many got out to investigate and a year. But extraordinary as this great prosperity may appear, it is not more so than the success which has attended the establishment of the great Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which is held annually in that city, and which during the same period has reached a point in magnitude far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The attendance of vicitors at this Enhibition, which in 1879 was about minety thousand, has steadily increased each year until last year it reached over two hundred and fifty thousand. The number of exhibitors has also proportionately increased, and the indications are that the Ex-hibition for the present year, which is to be held from the 9th to the 21st of September, will be greater and better than ever. In addition to the great Exposition of Live Stock, Agricultural, Dairy and Horticultural products, Manufactures of all kinds, Fine Arts and Ladies' Work, etc., there will be a much larger programme will be given in the official programme to be issued shortly. There will be an International Dog Show the second week, and Pain's Great Historical Scenic production, the "Burning of Moscow," with grand pyrotechnic display every evening, and in fact every day there will be plenty to see at this great Exposition that will be instructive, amusing and entertaining. Specially low rates will prevail on all railways during the two weeks of the Fair. Entries for exhibits in all departments must be made before August 17th.

American Florists.

The society of American florists will hold their fifth annual meeting in the concert hall, Music Hall building, Buffalo N. Y., from Aug. 2, to large quantity of fireworks for the Halifax car-Aug. 23, both days inclusive. Hon. Wm. Becker, mayor of Buffalo, will read the address although their identity must have been purfer welcome, after which will follow the Presiposely concealed by careful wrapping, as freight dent's address, reports of secretary, breasurer, standing and special committees and miscellaneous business. The routine for the session

An Important Decision.

TORONTO, August 5.—In Osgoode hall, to-day, Judge McMahon decided an important case under the Manhood Suffrage act, affecting persons who desire to have their names placed on the voters' roll, and the condition under which they can claim the adjudication of the Revision refused to the county judge. The plaintiff was Mr. G. F. Charter, Conservative M.P.P. for Muskoka, and the respondents the Revision court of Gravenhurst. The action arose out of twenty-six residents applying to have their names put on the list of persons en-titled to vote at local elections. The Court of Revision refused to entertain the applications, saying that they should be made before a county judge. Under the statute there is an alternative of applying to a county judge; that is, one can make application to be put on the list as a manhood suffrage voter to the Court of Revision or county judge by way of appeal. In this case the Court of Revision refused to entertain the appeals, and plaintiff brought the matter before the court in the shape of an application for a mandamus to compel the court to sit and adjudicate upon them.

Jadge McMahon granted the application and

ordered the court to hear and determine the appeals brought before it by these particular applicants, and gave costs against the Court of

Lord Salisbury Speaks of Peace.

London, August 1.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at the annual Ministerial banquet at the Mansion house last evening, said that England's aim in foreign affairs was always 'peace, with honor." Thunderstorms of var still overcast Europe concerning the immediate danger of conflict. He regarded the vast preparations that had been made as a security for peace. The issues involved in war would be so frightful that nations shrank from challenging one another. Events in Egypt did not menace the permanent prosperity of that country. The disorder on the frontier would be suppressed. England had entered into engagements not to abandon Egypt until the latter was capable of maintaining her own government in the face of taining her own government in the face of and he was at the end nearest the engine. The foes, and these engagements England would fire took place at the opposite end of the car assuredly fulfill.

Referring to Crete he did not consider from where he was.

Referring to Crete, he did not consider that there was any need to fear that the present movement would lead to a European disturnance. He repudiated the remotest desire of seeing England in possession of Crete. The reports current to that effect throughout the contitent were without found

Referring briefly to Ireland, he held that the result of the Government's action was the bringing of order and prosperity throughout the country, and that if ever any section of the peasantry believed that their interests lay rather in defying than obeying the law, that illusion was rapidly disappearing.

Cheerfulness honours religion, it proclaims to the world we serve a good Master; cheerfulness is a friend of grace, it puts the heart in tune to praise God. Uncheerful Ohristians bring an evil report on the good land; others suspect there is something unpleasant in religion that

ROASTED TO DEATH.

The Terrible Fate of Express Agent Bodgers -Bhocking and Mysterious Tragedy on A G. T. B. Train.

A shocking tragedy occurred on a Grand Trunk train on Friday night, the details of which caused a sensation in the city on Saturday which caused a sensation in the city on Saturday morning. A promising young man met with a terrible death; his companion excaped a similar fate only after enduring cruel agony and receiving serious injury. Bad though the accident was, one can hardly imagine the terrible consequences that must certainly have ensued had it ocurred a few moments earlier when the sha growded train was passing through Victoria the crowded train was passing through Victoria

As far as can be ascertained from the stories of officials, train hands and passengers, the particulars of the catastrophe are as follows. At 10.15 p.m. Friday night, the Grand Trunk, Quebec and Poreland express left Bonaventure station as usual on time. The train consisted of seven passenger cars, a

The train consisted of seven passenger cars, a Pullman sleeper, smoking car and baggage and express car, the latter being next to the tender. The train, in charge of Conductor J. McLeod, was completely filled with passengers, among whom were General Middleton, Mr. Stephenson, General Superintendent G. T. Railway, and several other prominent persons car route for Quebec. The traffic just at present is abnormally heavy, and not only was the train heavily freighted with passengers and baggage, but the express car belonging to the International Railway was filled to overflowing with a heteregeneous collection of goods consigned to heteregeneous collection of goods consigned to heteregeneous concentration of goods consigned to all points along the line. Speeding through Victoria Bridge the train reached in safety the junction situate about two miles and a half east junction situate about two miles and a half east of St. Lambert station, when Brakeman Teter heard an explosion, and looking out was horrified to see the express car in flames. Without waiting to give the alarm he took in the gravity of the situation in an instant, and, leaping down to the coupling, discennected the burning car from the rest of the train. The action of the automatic brake brought the remaining portion of the train to a stand-still, while the burning render what assistance they could, and upon hearing that the express messenger was actually burning to death rescue operations were at once directed by Mr. Stephenson, assistant superin-tendent of the Grand Trunk, and Detective Bosz, who happened to be travelling with the

Every effort was made to get at the burning car, but the heat was so intense and the flames so fierce that the worst was at once feared in regard to the unfortunate expressman. Still, every nerve was strained to get at the poor fellow, dead or alive, and a copious stream of water was poured on the burning wreck. As soon as the smoke had somewhat subsided the soon as the smoke had somewhat subsided the charred remains were seen lying about ten feet from the door of the car. Water was turned upon the body in the hope of saving life even against such terrible odds, and when the fire had burnt itself out and totally destroyed the whole of its valuable contents, the car and the whole of its valuable contents, the rescue party approached the ruins, and they were horrified to find the body blown to atoms. an unrecognizable heap. The trunk was scarred and torn in a terrible way, and the arms, legs and other extremities were distributed all over the place through the terrific force of the explosion within such a comparatively confined area. The remains were tenderly collected in a winding sheet and brought into Montreal by special train st five o'clock Sunday morning by

The deceased was a promising young man of 25, named Wm. Rogers. Fortunately he was an unmarried man. His parents reside in Toronto. He has two brothers in the same company's service, and the officials agree in giving

Station Agent Stone.

him the highest possible character.

The car was a full size 50 feet car, and her cargo included 94 shipments of patent medicines, and the theory of the officials is that a of such a character is strictly forbidden on passenger trains.

Coroner Jones opened an inquest on the re-

and the answering of interrogations found in the question box. Among the state vice presidents are Mr. John Dunlop, of Toronto, and Mr. Jas. McKenna, of Cote des Neiges, Montreal. On the last day of the convention the delegates will be entertained by the Buffalo Florist club.

result of his fall from the car.

Being sworn, he deposed that he was a bagageman in the employment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and had been so for nine years. He was on board train No. 1 which left Montreal on Friday night at 10.15 for Quebec, Portland and Halifax, going first to St. Lambert. He intended stopping at Richmond where his mother resided. Attached to the train was an express car fraighted with good sin charge of the deceased William Rogers. At St. Lambert the witness helped deceased to turn round a box. After that Rogers began sorting his parcels, he found one for St. Hyacinthe and asked witness to put it among his goods for that place witness to put is among his goods for that place.
There was a division in the car. They were at opposite ends of the car. Witness had no sooner put down the parcel when he turned round and a blaze caught his face. He called out to Rodgers, "Bill, for God's sake, what has happened?" but received no answer, nor did he see Rodgers, as the blaze prevented him. The hear from the blaze hurned witness and he went to from the blaze burned witness, and he went to the door and opened it as far as he could. The train was in motion and going fast. He put his head out, expecting that the blaze would cease in a minute or two. He held on as long as he could, as he knew that if he jumped he was liable to be cut to pieces, so he held on with one hand until he got benumbed, when he fell outside the rails. He retained his consciousness, as he saw the wheels and trucks pass quite close to him. After the train passed he (witness) got up and went towards it. He saw the train in a blaze and men uncoupling the cars. He never saw Rodgers afterwards. The deceased, as well as himself, were sober at the time, Neither of them were smoking in the express car. This would be between half-part ten and eleven o'clock. He could not say whether there was any odor or not, as the blaze was so strong that it choked him. He had not the slightest idea as to the cause of the fire. It occurred about a mile and a half outside St. Lambert. Did not know anything about the examining of goods in the express office. He did not hear any explosion. It was impossible for him to say if the fire caught from the engine. The fatal car was next to the engine. He did not know whether the fire came from the inside or the outside of the car. He believed both doors were closed, as he had to open one. Rodgers was at the other end of the car,

A Convict's Lucky Poem.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., August 2.—Through the efforts of President Harrison's wife a convict in the San Quentin prises, who was serving seven years for forgery, was pardoned this week by Governor Waterman. The man committed forgery while intoxicated. Soon after Harrison's nomination he wrote a poem entitled "The Old Soldier," in which he described General Harrison's bravery at the battle of Resaca.
The poem was copied widely and soon after
Harrison's election, one of the prisoner's friends
sent it to Mrs. Harrison, with a brief account
of the convict author's good life in prison. Sie
took an interest in him and he was pardoned. The released convict expressed great gratifude to Mrs. Harrison and declared that her sympathy had made a man of him. His name is withheld as he has the promise of a good posi-

HAPHAZARDS.

This column in future will be contributed to by the lazy member of the editorial staff, who from his natural disposition finds it hard to sustain for any length of time the stilted style of editorials, and who being a bachelor, and deficient in imaginative power, has difficulty in speaking of himself in the plural, as if he were " two or more persons," and in magnifying his solitary lumbrations, as Father Prout would call them, into "our opinions." And so there is and of us, and it is only I.

Now what matters it to you, my readers, who this I may be. Thomas à Kempis in the Imitation tells us to "inquire not who said this, "but to attend to what is said."

It concerns the editor very much, however, to know who is is he writes for. He should know his readers at least to the extent of being able to guess correctly what are the subjects they wish to read about. This is not always easy, and thirefore, to aid me I would be glad of any hints you may be kind enough to give. For my part I shall take you into my confidence and tell you in my plain way what I shink about concerning a variety of things, and in return for this confidence I shall rely upon your writing me now and again, giving me your ideas or making enquiries about the things that are of special interest to you. What I want is that you help me to make this column your own, so that every week it may contain a paragraph devoted to your own pet hobby. This will, I trust, make this column interesting, and it will also make my task easy, and hard ones I hate.

As a punishment for their transgression our first parents were condemued to hard labor, aux travaux forces. Part of the sentence was that thenceforth they should earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. It is as natural to dislike hard work as it is natural to try to escape punishment. Don't mistake me and think that I would excuse idleness. Before the transgression and the fall I cannot imagine that our first parents were idle in the beautiful garden but their time was filled with easy occupations that cost no effort and brought no sense of weariness or pain. So I infer that it is not natural to be idle. Before the blighting sentence fell upon them their intelligences and all their faculties were so perfect that whatever they chose they could easily do. But now the man who is able easily to achieve many things is an exception to the rule, and therefore it is better for each one to learn first what he is specially fitted to do, and if he finds this out he will be able to escape a great part of the punishment and will succeed in obtaining the greatest results for the least amount of labor.

Reading over what I have written here, I take it as an augury of good for this column that its first quotation should be from so marvelous a book as the Imitation. It needs no exercise of pions fancy to lead one to the belief that the book is divinely inspired. Sometimes perhaps I shall have occasion hereafter to recommend you to read books that I have found to be particularly good; could I possibly find one better than this? Read it, read but a chapter or two thoughtfully, and though you are as great a sinner as myself, (God help me) you will be lifted up from the meanness of your surroundings, you will feel some of the enthusiasm of the saints, and, till the atmosphere of this low world closes in once more around you and chokes the aspirations that bring longings for a better life, you will realize that we were all created to serve God only and to 118. to love Him, and that all besides His service is thinking of my own sad wanderings, which make me miserable. It is true that the greater the distance reached the more difficult to get back to the narrow path, but just as the departure from the straight line is more evident the greater the angle, to it seems to me that the farther a man departs from duty the more apparent it must be that he has gone wrong. It is easy to moralize and natural to admire virtue. Thank God it is also natural, according to our higher nature, to be virtuous. But too often our lower nature prevails, and while we see as in the distance and admire the beauty of what is good and in a vague hesitating sort of way with to bring these beautiful things near to us and into our daily life, still we follow also to the things that are not good and continue the pursuit while our conscience disapproves. Video meliora, proboque ; deteriora sequora. So the old pagen poet wrote, and St. Paul too complains, "I do not that good which I will, but the evil which I hate, that I do." The experience of the heathen and of the Apostle is the same. It is the experience of every one. But there is a way of escape for the resolute and brave. St. Paul exclaims :- "Unhappy man that I am ! Who will deliver me from the body of this death?" And in the next verse the answer comes: "The

is an irregular piece of writing, and I didn't propose to make it anything else. So let it be called Haphacards and me

grace of God by Jesus Christ our Lord."

What heading shall I give this column? It

HELD UP BY TRAIN ROBBERS.

A Parlor Carload of Passengers Rebbed Near Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, August 4.-" Hold up your AARSAS UTTY, August 2.— DOIN up your bands!" was the command that astonished the passengers on the St. Paul sleeper attached to the rear of the Wabash Western express as it pulled out of Harlem last evening. The command was spoken by one of two men with faces concealed by handkerchiefs who entered the rear of the arealy. The passengers looked into rear of the coach. The passengers looked into the muzzles of two revolvers. Hands went up, one robber then said : "The first one that offers resistance will be about down by our men on the platform." There was no man on the platform, but the passengers submitted quietly. There were seven people in the coach—five passengers, the sleeping car conductor and the porter. One of the passengers are conductor and the porter.

of the passengers was a woman. At the first command her face blanched with fear, her hands went up for a moment, then fell lifeless into her lap. She had fainted.

If guess they won't bother us," remarked one of the robbers and they commenced their book of when the land they commenced their book of when the land they

work of plunder. One man went through the passengers one by One, while the other, wish his sevolver in his extended arm, kept a watchful lookout for signs, of opposition. They secured \$175 in each and two gold watches. It is be-lieved the robbers got on the train at Kansas City. Leaving the St. Paul coach the robbers started for the next shead.

the conductor's nose and ordered him to hold up his hands. The conductor supposed some railroad men were playing a joke upon him, and with a laugh he attempted to push pass them. A gust of wind swept aside the masks, and then he were the story that the conductors. he knew the affair was serious. He had no weapon, but with his lantern he dealt one of the men a vicious blow on the head, smashing the lantern's glass and extinguishing the light. Simultaneously the other robber fired a shot at him. The hullet missed its mark. The first robber recovered, and also shot at the conduc-tor, but missed him. The robbers, with one more parting shot, swung off from the steps of the car. The conductor hurled his lantern after them. The train was running twenty-five miles an hour. Conductor Rosch saw the robbers rise nd make off towards Kansas City. That was

the last seen of them.

Hearing firing on the platform a passenger on the sleeper pulled the cord that connects with the air brake and the train stopped, after it had run a mile beyond where the robbers escaped. W. H. Bonnell, special agent of the road, ordered the engineer to run the train to Randolph, and there uncoupled the engine and ran it back to Harlam. Guards were stationed to prevent the robbers entrance into Kanese City, and two posses were organized to scour the country for them. The robbers are described as rather youthful, not over twenty-five years of age, of slight build, and dressed something like far-mers' boys. Kansas City people are beiginning to wonder if the days of Jesse James have not

(Continued from third page.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. O'Connor, a respectable farmer of Bandon, was charged at the Petty Sessions last week with defacing a Government placard, by writing "God Save Ireland" over the words "God Save the Queen." The magistrate ruled this to be no offence, and dismissed.

It is reported on good authority that Mr. John Dillon will proceed from Australia to California and thence to Denver, Col., where his brother resides. He does not expect to re-turn to Ireland for a year. His mission in Australia has been abundantly success

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., with that remarkable industry characteristic of him, wrote an entire novel while confined in Galway jail recently. The book will be titled, "When we Were Boys." It is a description of Irish social life, the scene being laid partly in Ireland and paraly in London.

John Dillon's health would not permit him to accept the compliment of a public welcome into Brisbane, the metropolis of the most Nationalist of the Australian colonies, Queens-Like many far and away more sturdy tourists, he was prostrated for a moment by the intense heat that is characteristic of the country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.- A London special to the Mail and Express says the Parnelives have consummated a piece of splendid politics. The attitude taken by Mr. Parnell and his followers in voting for the royal grant has been a complete surprise to the Queen. Her Majesty has hitherto regarded the Parnelites as irreconcileable. It is stated now that the former wishes to visit Ireland in the spring. It is quite probable she will do so.

LONDON, August 2.-Lord Mayor Sexton, Dublin, has written to the United States Le gation here with reference to the letter received by him from President Harrison. He asserts that the letter was wilfully opened and defaced before it reached him. The seal, he says, was melted and gum was scattered over the outside of the envelope.

LONDON. August 1 .- In the House of Commone this evening Mr. Sexton moved an ad-journment in order to consider the sentence nassed upon Dr. Tanner under the Crimes act He argued that the charge against Dr. Tanner was not assault with violence, that it did not come under the Crimes act, and therefore the sentence was illegal. Mr. Madden, solicitor-general for Ireland replied that there was a method of testing the legality of the sentence without adjourning the House. After a lengthy debate Mr. Sexton's motion was rejected—174

EUROPEAN.

CONSTANTINCPLE, August 2 -The Sultan is displeased at the attitude of the insurgents in Crote, and has decided to suppress the insurrection, even if it has to be done by force.

Eighty thousand Turkish reserves have been

called out. The Porte is buying uniforms and stores, and work is proceeding at the dockyards with feverish scoivity.

LONDON, August 1 .- A report is published here that it is in contemplation to call Prince Albert Victor to the House of Lords before the next session. There is a little difficulty in the selection of a title. To sak him to sit in the House of Lords as Earl of Chaster is out of the question, since he has a brother in law a duke, and there seems nothing for it but the creation of a new title or the Prince's assumption of the dukedom of Lancaster. It is probable that the latter course will be pursued. It is not anticipated that Prince George will be called to the House of Peers during the present reign.

Panis, August 4.—La Liberte says :-M. Waddington, the French An baseador at London, has been directed to accertain what chances the English law affords for the extradition of General Boulanger as guilty of a crime under the common law.

LONDON, August 4.-Edwin Rose, an English tourist, left a hotel at Brodick Bay, Scotland, July 17th to ascend the Goatfell. He was acafterward remrned alone and took Rose's bag. A search was made and the corpse of Rose was found hidden beneath a pile of stone. He had evidently been thrown from a cliff. No trace of

the murderer has been found. BELGRADE, August 1.-The conference between ex-King Milan and the Regents to consider a question of the future relations of ex-Queen Natalie and her son, King Alexander, resulted in a decision that the ex Queen should

meet her son only ontside of Servis. LONDON, August 1 .- A despatch received from Glasgow at noon stated that Cros' extensive chemical works were burning. Mactarlane's distillery was threatened. A quantity of vitriol from the chemical works was running into the canal. The damage had already amounted to £2,000,

AMERICAN.

San Francisco, Cal, August 1.—Chilian papers say the steamer Rapel, from Valparaiso for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, struck on Huamblin Island, in the Chouce Archipelago, on April 20, and became a total wreck. Second officer McLaughlin, other engineer Schneider, purser Elliott, and eight of the crew were lost. Capt. Carnap, two officers and three of the crew succeeded in reaching Castro. The re-mainder of the crew remained on the island. San Francisco, Cal., August 1.—William L. Ross, note-teller in the Nevada bank, has been arrested in Victoria, B.C. Ross had with him \$1,500 in cash and \$95,000 of promissory notes belonging to the bank. He will be prosecuted

for taking stolen property into the Dominion. DELANO, Fla., August 1 .- William Gaskins, colored, was hanged here to day for the murder of his wife. He addressed the crowd from the

scaffold. PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—The British steam ship Chancellor, of 2,116 gross tons, from Santi-ago de Cuba, July 23, for Baltimore, iron ore-laden, struck on Watlings Island, in the Bahamas, and became a total loss. She was valued at \$100,000. Her cargo was valued at \$50,000. About a year ago the Chancellor struck at nearly the same apot and sustained \$40,000 damass.

840,000 damages. KANSAS CITY, August 2.—This afternoon On the platform they met Conductor John ting the horse stand without his his request was shown

some diamonds. He grabbed a handful, dashed out and sprang for his horse, but the animal became frightened and ran off. The robber than ran to a corner, jumped into a hack and drove rapidly away pursued by the police. He has not been captured; The diamonds are valued at \$15,000,

Boston, August 3.-The Herald devotes nearly four columns to the misdeeds of Samuel Oakley Crawford, alias Dr. A. Beutley Worthngton, who has been creating a stir at New York, in Christian science circles especially. It says many residents of Boston were victimized by him. Orawford is wanted here for a forgery by him. Orawford is wanted here for a forgery of \$4,000 and for other offences. Under various aliases he has operated in many states.

Burley's, Va., August 4.—A collision occur-red on the Virginia Nidland railway this morning between two freight trains. Fireman Fox was killed and Engineer Davis seriously injured. Engineer Hayes and Brakeman McDonald are missing and are supposed to be under the wreck. Fireman Kelly and Brakeman McClain were also badly hurt.

APPLITOWN, Wis., August 4.-Senator Wm, Kennedy returned last night from Winnipeg. He is very close monthed, but it is understood he has been retained as suspect Burke's counsel and will have charge of his defence.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—Samoa advices state that a German gunboat has gone to the Marshall Island to tring back the departed King Malietoa. The Germans favor Malietoa as King and Tamasese as vice-King.

City of Maxico, August 4.-It is proposed to have a world's fair here in 1892, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Pittsbubg, August 4.—The explosion of a boiler near McKeesport yesterday killed Engineer Erb and fatally scalded three others.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., August 4.—Twin child ren belonging to one of the locked out miners

A DERVISH ANNIHILATION.

died here of starvation.

Gen. Grenfell Nearly Exterminates the Soudan Fanatics.

Caleo, August 4 .- Gen. Grenfell engaged the Dervishes near Toski yesterday and completely routed them. Wad-el-Jumi, the Dervish leader was killed. The Dervish loss was 1,500 killed and wounded. The Egyptian loss was slight. Besides Wad-el-Jumi, the slain on the Dervish side include twelve Emirs and nearly all the fighting men. Fifty standards were captured by the Egyptians. Gen. Grenfell marched out of Toski at 5 o'clock in the morning with a atrong reconnoisering force of cavalry and camelry and advanced close to the Dervish camp. Making a fent of retiring he drew the whole of Wad-el-Jumi's force to a point within four miles of Toski. Here the Egyptian infantry were held in readiness for an attack, and a

general action was at once begun.

The Dervishes made a gallant defence, but were driven from hill to hill. The Eryptian cavalry made a succession of effective charges, in which Wad-el-Jumi and the Emirs were kill-ed. After seven hours of hard fighting the Der-

vishes were completely routed.

Later particulars say that the Dervishes fought desperately, throwing themselves upon the advancing columns repeatedly and refusing quarter. The crisis of the battle was reached when the Dervishes attempted to turn the extreme right of the Egyptians. Then the cavalry here swept through the lines of the enemy breaking them up. The steadiness of the troops was admirable. The cavalry pursued the retreating rebels for miles. General Grenfell ordered the gunboats to pick up funitives and wounded. Gen. Grenfell, in his official report of yester

day's battle, says the Dervishes made repeated and desperate charges upon his men. They were met by the infantry in line of battle, sup-ported by the Twentieth Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry. The Egyptain horse artillery did excellent service. The Dervishes numbered 3,000 fighting men. The British troops will now return to Cairo.

The Khedive has sent congratulations to Gen. Granfell. It has been decided that a permanent occupation of Sarras is necessary for the protection of the frontier. A movement upon Dongola is deemed useless unless the Govern-ment assent to she view of English generals, that Berber should be held as the true key to the Soudan. The latest advices give the Egypthousand Dervishes were made prisoners.

THE ALGERIAN WRECKED.

Ristory of Her Chequered Career.

As the steamer Algerian was proceeding westward Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, she ran into the canal bank at Farran's Point, breaking eight arms of her wheel and making a hole in her side. She kept on her way until the water commenced to pour into th when she was turned about and run into the bay below the canal, where she sank in fifteen feet of water, the main deck alone remaining above the surface. The accident is said to be above the surface. due to the fog and the boat not answering her helm in the very swift current. At the time of the occurrence there were a dezen passengers on board, and these were landed and forwarded on. Steam pumps have been ordered and the sunken vessel will probably be raised to day. The Algerian has probably had as varied a

career as any vessel running on the river and upper lakes. She is a composite iron paddle-wheel steamer of 576 tons register, 175 feet 3 inches long and 27 feet one inch beam. She was built about 1850, being then called the Kingston, and was placed upon the mail route between this city and Kingston. When the Prince of Wales visited Canada in 1860 he ran the rapids of the St. Lawrence on board her. In 1865 her bad luck commenced. She caught fire while on one of her trips near the Thousand Islands, and had all her upper works burnt out. All those on board of her escaped, with the exception of an old lady, who jumped overboard with a life preserver. She, however, put the preserver on wrong, and instead of holding her head above water it held her heels, and she was consequently drowned. The following year the vessel was taken to Kingston and rebuilt. Renamed the Bavarian, she again went on to the mail line and ran until fire again overtook her. The Bavarian left Toronto for Montreal on the afternoon of November 5th, 1873. At 8 o'clock that evening, while opposite Oshawa, her cast iron walking beam anapped in two. Amongst her cargo was a quantity of highwines in barrels, and these were stowed right opposite the stoke hole. When the beam broke it fell on these barrels, breaking them open and throwing their contents upon the fires, and in a moment the whole steamer was in a blazs. The pilot jumped from his house, and with the assistance of three others launched one of the boats and Some of the crew and passengers escaped. launched a second boat, but flames cut of others and nineteen people periabed. A long enquiry was held into the cause of the disaster. The spring of 1874 saw her again in the shipyard, and when she once more took her place upon the route it was under her present name, Algerian. Disaster sgain overtook her in 1875, when she ran upon the Split rock and sunk. No lives were, however, lost. She was raised, and since then has met with two or three minor

accidents.
On her downward trip, arriving here last
Wednesday evening the Algerian brought 180
passengers. She is the smallest of the Toronto ine boats as well as the oldest.

The Benedictines who own most of the land around St. Meinrad's village, Ind., have a valuable quarry on the hill side adjoining "Monte-Cassino." The stone is in horizontal layers about fourteen inches thick, and the college which was burned two years ago is now being rebuilt of this stone. The good Fathers are doing all they can to recover from their greatsacrifices in order to restore their magnificent college building to its former beautiful proporSHE DIDN'T STAY CAPTURED.

The Laughable Outcome of the Behring Sea "Seisure"-A Hugo Joko on Inche

VICTORIA, B. C., August 4—The most actonishing thing that has happened here since the foundation of the town was the arrival in the harbor to day of the schooner Black Diamond, Captain Thomas which, on July 11 last, was seized by the American cutter Rush, for the alleged illegal capture of seals in Behring sea. No one particularly noticed her coming into the harbor and anchoring until Captain Thomas hoisted the British flag and all the other bunning be had on board and jubilantly fired off a few black charges from a rife he had on board. The schooner Triumph, which arrived here last Sunday and reported the Black Diamond's seizure, was lying in port, but even those aboard of her rubbed their eyes in astonishment at sight of a vessell they thought must be in Sibka by this time. Sitks by this time.

Capt. Thomas lost no time in having a boat lowered and coming ashore, where he was received with cheers, and given a reception which

partook of the character of an evation.

Capt. Thomas, the moment he stepped ashore, was met by the owners of the schooner, and to them he reported the facts connected with the interruption of his vessel's sealing trip He sighted the revenue cutter Rush on July 11 five miles away. He was catching seals at the time and was over 70 miles off shore. He im mediately made sail, intending to clude the cutter and avoid any possible trouble. The wind unfortunately, was rather light and the Rush's engines enabled her, inside of an hour, to overhaul the Black Diamond. The cem-mander of the Rush at first signalled the schooner to heave to, but no attention paid to the order by Captain Thomas, the Rust teamed almost, alongside, her commander shouting out his order for her to lay to. This he did three times, but, Captain Thomas still paying no attention to him, he steamed shead of the Black Diamond and lay across her bows, compelling Captain Thomas to haul his vessel up sharply and lay to.

THE SEIZURE.

Then Lieutenant Tuttle, three other officers and two boat loads of Yankee sailors came aboard and began making an examination of the Black Diamond hold, Captain Thomas demand ed an explanation, when Lieutenant Tuttle informed him that his vessel was under seizure for the illegal catching of seals and demand ing the Black Diamond papers. Captain Thomas indignantly repudiated the charge that he was acting illegally, and refused to give up his papers. Lieutenant Tuttle argued, demanded and threatened, and finally, after three dis-tince and emphasic refusals on Captain Thomas part, ordered his seamen to break open the cabin lockers and find what the captain refused to give up. The papers were found and Lieuten ant Tuttle took possession of them, refusing, to Captain Thomas' repeated demands, to return

An American sailor named John Hawking was then left aboard by the commander of the Rush, who informed Captain Thomas that he and his mate were under arrest, that the schooner would be taken to Sitks, that the crew were not to be detained, but that the vessel was to be delivered over to the United State collector of the port of Sitks, who would take whatever further action should be thought necessary by the American authorities, Written instructions to this effect were given to Hawkins, and, after a thorough search of the schooner, Lieutenant Tuttle, with his officers and men, departed, and shortly afterward the Rush steamed off towards some other vessels in

sight, Captain Thomas said nothing to Hawkins, but putting up the port helm headed toward the Alaskan shore. Four days later the Rush was passed by the Black Diamond, but did not hail her; the schooner was headed in the proper direction and there was no necessity for speak ing each other. But the next day the Black Diamond reached the harbor of Ounslasks, in the island of that name, forming one of the Fox Islands in the Aleutian group, and went inside in the hope of finding there an English man ofwar. The place was deserted, however, except by natives, so Captain Thomas, without any ado, turned his vessel about, headed for the passage leading into the Pacific ocean, and, reaching that, headed straight for Victoria, where he arrived as described above.

had very little to say about the matter after the Rush departed, the Canadian kept his deter-

There was no violence on the Black Diamond Hawkins, as soon as he saw that Captain Thomas didn't intend to sail the schooner into Sitka, seems to have made some sort of a protest, ineffectual, of course, and then settled down to a realization of the pruth of the saying that "there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip." He was quite hopeful, when he came ashore to day, that he wouldn't be awing from a yard-arm for not obeying orders. In the face of his predicament he cheerful. He proceeded at once to the American Consulate, where, handing over his instructions to the United States Consul, he made a statement of what had happened, as he saw it, since the Rush parted with him. His story of the affair has been telegraphed to the American

authorities at Washington,
The utmost satisfaction is felt here at the escape of the Black Diamond, particularly among the scalers and the owners of scaling vessels, and Captain Thomas is being made a lion of for his conduct in the matter.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, August 4.—The report of the arrival at Victoria, B.C., of the schooner Black Diamond, caused little surprise here. So far as known there has been no official information received on the subject.

Queen and Emperor Meet.

LONDON, August 2.-Brilliant sunshine and cool breezes prevailed at Portamouth this morning. The preparations for the reception of Emperor William were completed at an early hour. The town was handsemely decorated and the people were in holiday attire. An enor-mous flouila of crafts, consisting of warships and private vessels covered the harbor, while the shore was densely crowded with people. When the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, was sighted the Prince of Wales, with the Royal racht Osborne, started down the harbor to me the Emperor, salutes boomed from the forts and warships and a tremendous demonstration made.

When the Osborne approached near the Ho-henzollern the Prince of Wales signalled greet-ings to the Emperor, who responded heartily. The two yachts then passed through lines of iron clads and proceeded up the Solent to Cowes, All the war vessels were trimmed with bunting, and as the paches passed the yards ware maned by seamen. On reaching Cowes the Emperor landed at Trinity pier, where the Prince of Wales, who already landed, bade him welcome. The Emperor and suite and the Prince of Wales then entered carriages, and, accompanied by a military escort, were driven to Osborne.

At Osborne House the Queen received Emperer William on the terrace and kissed him on noth cheeks. Cowes and Osborne House wer

both cheeks. Cowes and Oaborne House were ituminated this evening. Many thousand lights were displayed aboard the vessels in the harbor and the effect was splendid.

The Emperor was entertained at a family dinner in the palace this evening, when Lord Salisbury and the other Cabinet ministers, and the principal court officials were present. The

Emperor was appointed this afternoon an honorary admiral in the British navy.

Berlin, August 2.—The North German Gazette, commenting on Emperor William's visit to England, refers to Great British's sympathy and the strength of the streng with a ruler who is indefatigable in the in-terests of peace and says! The Spitited review will show the two nations the magnitude of the forces at their disposal in the great task of civil. the avowed ground of its efficiency as a check lization undertaken by Europe in the remotest to hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

The course are the great task of civil. The avowed ground of its efficiency as a check lization was course and course and the Swiss people have the sum and the swiss people have the sum and the swiss people have the swiss people ha

Emperor William marks the close relations and the community of interests existing between the two nations.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'N OVAMON

LONDON, August 4.—Emperor William has conferred upon the Queen the command of the First Dragoon Guards of Berlin, and upon the Duke of Cambridge the honorary colonelcy of a regiment of infantry. The document conferring the appointment upon the Queen begins :-

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS GRANDMOTERS,-It is a special honor for me to be able to enroll you in an army in which your sons and grandsons and other relatives have filled honorary positions for

many years.
The Queen, in return, made the Emperor ar honorary admiral of the British navy. This rank has been conferred upon no other German prince since the time of Frederick the Great.

Emperor William, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor yesterday inspected a number of representative British ships at Portsmouth, after which they returned to Osborne house for a family dinner. Emperor William wore the undress uniform of a British admiral. Emperor William and Prince Henry of Pruesia to-day visited the new White Star steamship. Tentonic. They inspected her with great in terest, the steamer being the first mercantile passenger vessel built as an armed cruiser. After leaving the Teutonic the Emperor visited Prince George of Wales on board a torpedo

Emperor William was to have reviewed the British fleet in Spithead yesterday, but the review has been postponed until to morrow, or account of a heavy sterm. A steady rain fell all day, and the haze was so thick that the fleet could not be seen from the shore.

MADRID, August 4.—There is a rumor here

that Emperor William, on leaving England, will visit the Queen Regent Christina at San

HAPPY SWITZERLAND.

The Extent to Which Its People Enjoy Home Rule.

The political divisions and subdivisions of the Swiss confederation are the same as those of the United States, save that the commune performs the functions of both township and county. The citizens of a neighborhood are are grouped in the government of a commune ; regional interests have given rise to the canton; the federal government united the whole people. A correspondent of Geneva writes: To what extent the Swiss enjoy home rule and how far the people govern themselves directly may be seen in the operations of the referendum in each division of the state, and the composition of the cantonal and federal executive powers.

In one form or other the system of the refer endum has prevailed in some parts of Switzerland from time immemorial. To this day in many of the communes of Url, Glarie, Schwyz, Appenzell and Unterwald the citizens meet, as did their fathers before them. in the town market-place or in the open air on a mountain plain to accept or reject by a show of hands the laws laid before them by the communal councils. In these radical de-mocracies the right of initiative belongs to every citizen, he who conceives a law having the opportunity to present it and explain it at a meeting of his fellow-electors. The Switz commune is as nearly autonomous as is consistent with cantonal and federal rights. It is regarded as in a state en petit. It really

exercises the powers that M. de Tocqueville mistakenly attributed to the American township. It is jealous of interference by the state. It does not part with the administration of its forests, police, roads, schools, churches or asylums until the pointis reached where the interests of the state manifestly take the place of locality. Through the referendum of the popular assemblages of the purely democratic communes every oltizen becomes a legislator, his voice and vote directly influencing the dicision of public questions. Yet even the communes having a representawhere he arrived as described above.

Captain Thomas said he wasn's going to let woked so readily that the people hold continued to administer the powder, but that even any one Yankee sailor take him captive into trol in details. Within a year on the official miserably unhappy. His distress unnerved me, Sitka, and, as Seaman Hawkins appears to have bulletin boards of a commune in Geneva was and as he said the powder was harmless and I posted a printed notice announcing that, un. could put it in his food, I consented to mix it less a vote of the people to the contrary was called for, a professor in one of the colleges would be presented by the communal council with an honerarium of \$240.

The constitution of the aunton of Geneva provided that the people may sanction or reject not only the laws passed by the centonal legislature, but the orders issued by the cantonal legislative and executive nowers. The exceptions to the exercise of the cantonal referendum are laws declared to be "orgence" by the legislature and those relating to the annual louget, excepting when the latter establish a new tax, increasing a tax a Buffalo Girl Taken to Canada by Mer already existing, or necessitates a call for a public loan. On the demand of at least 3. 000 voters-bont one in four of the total number in the canton-within thirty days after the official publication of a law or order the question of adoption or rejection must be enbmitted to the people. The vote of the referendum must take place within forty days after the thirty days just mentioned. Thus of Jacob Schwinn, a Genessee street um-

Under the Swiss constitution 39,000 citizens, or a majority in eight cantons, may demand a popular vote on any federal law whatenever and on any order emanating from the legislative or executive power which is of general import or is not urgent in character. The petition of the federal referendum must be made within ninety days after the publication of the law or

order. The cantonal and federal censtitutions are also subject to revision on a vete of the pocple. The voters of the canton of Geneva are called upon every fifteen years to decide whether its constitution shall be revised. The federal constitution may be revised at any time. On the petition of 58,000 voters about one-twelfth of the total vote-or in case either house of the federal assembly (Congress) demands a revision, the question whether it shall take place is submitted to the country.

The records of the referendum are ourious, inasmuch as they show the frequency with which the people have had recourse to it and the tenacity with which the demo-cracy has clung to the conservative customs. In the fifty-five years from 1469 to 1524 the referendum was resorted to in Berne sixty times. In the six years from 1874 to 1880 five measures recommended by the federal executive and passed by both houses of the federal assembly, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage, were voted by national vote. In 1880 a proposal to revise the federal constitution so as to change the regulations of the issues of bank notes was rejected by a majority of 134,000. In 1862, nd again in 1878, the people of the canton of Geneva rejected a proposed change in its constitution, the last time by a majerity of 6,000 in a vote of 11,300. Twice since 1847 87.826 had drawing the \$25,000 prize. Sievthe same canton has voted not to increase the salary of the members of its executive council and it has since declined to reduce the number of members from seven to five. The two French centons of Geneva and Neuchatel. which only antered the confederation in the present century, adopted the referendum on the avowed ground of its efficiency as a check

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KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. Soc.

shown no blind dislike of change or fear of settling once and for all questions of the gravest character. A constitution submitted to them in 1872, the work of the partisans of centralization, who had presented the programme of "an army and a law," went down before a majority of 6,000. Only two years later, however, the present constitution has adopted, religious questions connected with it arousing a strong feeling. It was adopted by a vote of 340,000 against 190,000, the Untholic cantons throwing heavy majorities again it, as it suppressed convents and the Order of Jesuite in Switzerland. In 1878 in the matter of St. Gothard tunnell subtldy the Swiss people showed their capacity to appreciate questions of broad policy. Although the ranting of the subsidy put a strain upon the National resources and the enterprise was adverse to the local interest of cantons, half a million voters went to the polls on a wrotch. ed day in midwinter and swo-thirds of them. voted "Yes."

FORGAVE HER ERE HE DIED.

Mes. Maybrick's Confession at Her Bying Husband's Bedside

LIVERPOOL, August 5 .- At the trial of Mrs. Maybrick for the murder of her husband, to day, Dr. Mackamara, ex president of the College of Surgeons, certified that in his opinion Mr. Maybrick's death was due to gastro enteritis, and not to arsenic. Dr. Paul, poxicological examiner in the Victoria university, declared is would take months to sliminate arsenic from would take months to summare arsent from the system if it were taken over twice. He also thought the symptoms in the case of Mr. May-brick accorded with those of gastro-enteritis. A chemist restified that ladies often purchased fly papers for use to improve their complexion. A hair dresser said arsenic was frequently used by ladies to improve the com-

plexion.

Mr. Poole, ex mayor of Liverpool, tentified that in March last Maybrick had told him that be took poisonous medicines habitually. This be took poisonous medicines habitually. This concluded the avidence, and Mrs. Maybrick then read her statement. She explained the presence of fly paper in the house by saying abe had bought them for use as cosmetics. For many years she had used a cosmetic prescribed by Dr. Griggs, of Brooklyn, which contained arsenic. She had lost the prescription and wishing to make a substitute, had soaked the fly papers in elder flower water and lavender water, and had covered the vessel holding the mixture with a plate and a towel to exclude the

Continuing Mrs. Maybrick said :- "On the night of May 9, after the nurse in attendance upon my husband had given him some mean juice, I went and sat by his bed : he complained of being very sick and depressed and implored me to give him a powder. Earlier in the day he had made a similar request, and I had dewith some meat juice which I gave to him. After taking it deceased full salvey and appeared better on awakening. I was not anxious to administer the nowder. Afterwards I placed the bottle containing the meat juice on the wash stand, where it remained until Michael Maybrick, my brother law, took possession

"The day before my husband died I made a full confession to him of a fearful wrong I had done him and received his forgiveness." This statement caused a sensation in court

HE ABDUCTED THE HEIRESS. Mother's Paramour.

BUFFALO, N.Y., August 1 .- Pretty Lavina S, Schwing, of this city, who is 17 years old and with her slater is heirees to an estate valued at \$50,000, was last night abducted by her mother's alleged paramour, Charles A. Bocck, and taken across the line to Canada. Four years ago her mother, the wifeall the functions of a direct democracy lie brella merchant, ran away with Bouck, who with the citizens of the canton in general, is a printer, the pair going first to St. Cathar-save that of deliberation in assembly. since lived together as man and wife.

A year after the elopement Schwinn died, leaving his property to his little daughters Lavina and Bessie, with his brother William Schwinn as guardian. His recreant wife at once came over and contested the will, but was non-suited. Then Boeck appeared and stole Bessie, the younger girl. He also attempted to steel Lavina, but she resisted so stoutly that he had to desist. Since then she has lived with her uncle at 121 Genesses street.

Two weeks ago Bosck appeared and again demanded a settlement, but was driven away. He lingered secretly about, and last night found the girl with a companion on Oak street, and, seizing her by the arm, dragged her across the street and off toward the Canada line. Two boys who understoed the case saw what was going on, and informed her relatives. The police were notified, but Boeck and the girl had disappeared. A suit to recover the property in the name of the stolen girl is now expected by William Schwing. He, in turn, will spare no pains to. get her back.

HOW THOMAS WILLIAMS HAD GREAT

LUOK in holding a ticket which drew the \$25,000 prize at the May drawing of the Leuhiana State Lottery. He was found at his work in the Jefferson Iron Works, where he has been. employed for years as a naller. I was un-successful in capturing anything, but kept on until before the May drawing, when I sent-two dollars to M. A. Douphin, New Orleans, Ls., and received a one-tenth ticket numbering 87,826. The drawing took place May 14th, and on the 17th I learned that ticket benville (O.) Herald, June 6.

Dr. HARVEY'S

SOUTHERN

URIEL

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Mies Drane.)

OHAPTER X .- Con: Inued.

It is needless to say with what eager eyes and beating hearts those who were gathered on the shore stood wa'ching the gallant efforts of the little grew to reach the scene of disaster. Twenty times they approached the rest, to be whicled away again by the billows before they could come near enough to cast a rope to the sufferers, some of whom had already been washed away by the hungry waves. which broke over the vessel, Geoffrey stood watching is all through his glass, and thought he could make out the forms of women as well as men. "For souls!" be said; "what a fate! the hoat can never reach them, even if it o n live in such a sea!" But just then through the rearing of the wind and waves came the sound of distant cheering. Yes, the lifeboat had certainly come within distance and a rope had been shot over the wreck. The suspense was terrible. Amid the blinding storm and the increasing darkness of the evening it was difficult to make out what was vessel as though jumping into the lifeboat; then came a cry—a tremendous sea had madoc with a proper beat at her own ex-broken over all—and once more the lifeboat pense." bad burst from its holding and was carried "Bravo, Aurelia!" said Rodolph, in a tone far among the breakers. "What are they of patronizing eulogium; "the little lady is doing-returning? It can't be," said Aurelia. "Yes, all right!" replied (Feoffrey; "they are bringing back those they have saved—but, alse! how few!" Seven individuals, passengers as it would seem, had in fact been rescued, and among them was one lady, whose daughter was still upon the deck of the illfated vessel. Her words were incoherent; but Aurelia, who had at once taken charge of the poor stranger, could just make out that believe Mr. Wyvern really did disting her daughter had inelated on her being the himself. But was there anything more?" first to make use of the means of escape ; that the danger was imminent, and that "brave monsicur," moved by her ageny, had leapt from the lifeboaton to the deck of the steamer into the arms of those below, when the great sea had come and swept them far away--and her daughter, tegether with her brave deliverer, had been left behind. "It must bave been Julian," said Aurelia, as she looked at He happened to know that in the dreadful the crew of the lifeboat, and discerned too momenta he had passed by Aurelia's side, she surely that her surmise was correct. Only nine men stood to their oars; the tenth was wanting ! They would return again; there were more

young gentleman who had risked his life so magic of her presence put new life and courage into the hearts of those she addressed, and with a ringing cheer they prepared for a second adventure. But, alas! the struggle with those awful waves had strained the old hoat, only half sea-worthy; and though the men did their best it had become unmanageable and their utmost efforts threatened to be unavailing. Some dreadful moments passed. "The wreck is trude. breaking up," said Geoffrey. "Merciful heaven, what will become of Julian?" Aurelia hid her face in her hands and could only moment another obeer, and yet another, broke beat, the gallant 'Speranza'!" Aurelia looked up, and there it was ; the great powerlying through the breaker to enebs end danger. They succeeded at last, after many efforts in gettingwithin the required distance; which seemed to strike the very spot on crash, and when they looked again the wreck was no longer visible; its last fragments had broken away, but the lifeboat with its precious freight, was coming homewards.

Was Julian safe? was the poor stranger's daughter resoued? The minutes seemed hours till those questions could be answered. At last the boot had reached the shore, and those of the crew and passengers who had been saved from the wreck were being landed. Some were much injured by blows from broken spare, and one young girl was lifted out insensible. The mother's cry of joy mingled with anguish told who she was ; and own charge. " And Julian?" She 'only waited to behold Gooffrey rush into the surf helped him to reach the place of landing, He was safe, and she asked no more; and without another moment of delay she gave her whole attention to the service of the suf-

CHAPTER XI.

ST. URIEL, state of such extreme exhaustion that Geoffrey felt serious alarm as telbis condition. He feared at first that his friend must have sustained some fatal injuries; but though this

wants is absolutely quiet." wants is absolutely quiet."
"Very mysterious," said Geoffrey, in reply to the questions with which his mother and sister overwhelmed him, "of course, Julian is as sensitive as a what told us nothing whatever about it, and I can d'ye call it; and I have seen him shake and tremble before now, when anything, as you may say, touched him on the nerve. But not in danger, and still less this sort of danger, Imogen covered her eyes w

Yes," said Mary, " but what comes after those thrills? Eastasies are rather prostrat-

ing sort of things, I fancy."

to the second

And it really seemed as though Julian had such as it was, was to insist on making the journey to Penmore that he might see and reward the brave crew of the "Speranza," Would he not wait a day or two ?" Geor-

calculated.

The same day brought them the pleasure of a cell from Rodolph Bereaford, who, as a siter in some degree the mutual relations be-matter of course, had heard "all about every- tween Merylin and Laventor. Hitherto she thing," and was already well informed as to every circumstance in the late events, includ-ing many which had not yet reached the less ourlous ears of the Laventor household.

shadow of the Merylin towers : I never come this way without expecting to meet a giant or fiery dragon."

"I do hope now," said Mary, " that the Cheiston people will see the necessity of a proper life-boot. But for the coming of the Speranza,' neither Mr. Wyvern, nor the eighteen persons saved with him would ever have been seen again."

"Eighteen, were there?" said Rodolph, carelessly. "And twenty-eight, I believe, drowned? Yes, I darcsay something will be done now. You know it was Sydney Smith who said we should never get Smithfield market to rights till there had been an alderman or two tossed by an infuriated bullock."

"We shall not wait for the tender mercles going on at the wreck. Some thought they of your friends at Chelston," said Gooffrey, could see dark figures dropping from the rather gruffly. "I have seen Miss Pendragon this morning, and she intends supplying Trepense.'

open-handed with her money-perhaps just a trifle lavish. Fifty guiness to the life-boat men, you know, was coming in rather strong. And now a new life boat? The ancestral acres won't bear many such pulls. But I'm told there was a romance going on; and speech bespoke her of foreign extraction, and heroines of course don't stick at a trifle, when who, in terms of frantic grief, made known the hero is in danger of being swallowed up to those who stood around her that her alive." Geoffrey felt in a rage, but did not just then know how to express it.

"What romance are you areaking of?" a. id Gertrude. "It was an awful night, and I believe Mr. Wyvern really did distinguish

"Only," said Rodolph, "if what I hear is true, that the hero of chivairy flow to the rescue of one fair lady, while another was making wild offers to the fishermen of Treand was in the very act of lifting her daughter madoc to induce them to save him from destruction. It would make a first-rate tale in three volumes, and end, I suppose, as all tales do end, in a marriage."

Geoffrey's state of helpless rage continued. had promised to make this offering of the new lifeboat out of her own private means, if Julian's life were preserved. Aurelia herself had given him this confidence, and he lives to save. They would rescue the brave gathered from it that her own interest in his triend Wyvern was of a warmer character nobly—another fifty pounds if he were than that of ordinary acquaintanceship. But brought back slive! Aurelia's words and the be would sooner have made his general confession at the market cross of Chelston than have breathed this fact into the ears of Rodolph Baresford.

"Well, but suppose," continued Rodolph, "just suppose that the gallant knight should lose his heart to the wrong lady? If Julian the Brave should happen to be won by the superior charms of the Fair Imogen!" Of whom are you talking?" asked Ger-

"Of the Fair Imogen, of course," said Rodelph. "Den't you know, have you not ing over Geoffrey during the last three neard, that the lady he rescued turns out to months. He had suffered, and he had overpray; she had no courage to look on the last be Mdile. Imogen De St. Brieuc, or some consumation of the disaster. But at that such intensely Breton name, that she and her mother, the Countess De St. Brienc, are from the fishermen on the shore. "She is guests at the castle, and I believe have discoming!" they cried; "it is the lifeboat from covered that they are thirty-second cousins Penmere; the brave your gentleman's own to the Pendragons? The Fair Imogen is reported to be fabulously rich, and amazingly so it has been in Geoffrey's case. He had beautiful, only instead of being "Fair" she | suffered much, and the suffering had refined, ieen her.

fact was that both they and Aurelia had been the men and women were being saved, that | too much taken up since the shipwreck with | Jolian had more connection with the favor was clearly discernable; then came a peal of the task of nursing their respective invalida thunder and a flash of blue forked lightning, to do more than send messages of inquiry to one another. That the unknown lady and which all eyes were fixed; something dark her daughter were still guests at the castie leapt up amid the lurid light; then came a had indeed reached the ears of the Laventor party, but they had heard nothing as to their

name or nationality.

A thought flashed through Gaoffrey's brain, which the next moment he rejected as preposterous, and then again it returned with redoubled earnestness. Could there really be a grain of foundation in Rodolph's surmises? Was it possible that Julian's highly wrought and over-sensitive imagination had tairly carried him away into the land of romance, and that his unaccountable abstraction since the evening of the wreck was somehow connected with his romantic deliverance of Imogen De St. Brieuc from a watery Aurelia at once took possession of her as her grave! He prudently, however, gave no answer to this fancy, even to Mary; and the latter, on the departure of Rodolph, beand support his friend's exhausted form as he | thought her that it was high time for her to make her own inquiries how matters were fairing with all at Merylin. So to Merylin she took her way, where she received a hearty welcome from Aurelia, on whose countenance she discerned an unusual animation. It had been a new interest to the motherless and lonely girl to find herself the hostess of two guests, who had been thrown on her hospitality under such comantic circum-Julian was brought home to Laventor in a stances; and Mary soon discovered that Madame de St. Brieuc and her daughter were the chief objects of consideration at Merylin. When she herself was introduced into the apartment which Imogen still occupied as happily proved not to be the case, the next only partially convalescent, she was forced to day found him so little advanced towards own that Rodolph's praise of her beauty was recovery that, greatly to his own disgust, a not exaggerated, nor was it very surprising messenger was dispatched to Chelston to that Aurelia should appear considerably summon a doctor. The decter came and had taken up with the interesting stranger. Mary the air of being puzzled. "There are no apologized for her own and her mother's apologized for her own and her mother's bones broken," he said, "no internal lejury delay in coming to inquire after them, by exthat I can discover; fatigue, no deubt, and plaining that they also had had their an exhaustion; but you tell me Mr. Wyvern is xieties regarding the hero of the adventure, used to this sort of exertion? otherwise "Ce Monsieur Jules," to whom the Countess I should be disposed to say his nervous was most anxious to make her acknowledg. "Ce Monsieur Jules," to whom the Countess system has sustained a shook, and that all he ments; whilst Imogen could not say enough of his solf devotion in saving her mother, and remaining to protect her on the wreck.
"But how did it really happen?" asked

Mary : "Monsieur Jules, as you call him, has get little out of my brother except that there was a tremendous fissh of lightning, and that

Imogen covered her eyes with her hand at which he is used to, and I believes delight in. I the mention of the lightning. She could served her on the deck of the vessel, together I have heard him say more than once that the thrill of seatasy which some men feel in indeed, that there had been a fearful flash; presumed was her daughter. The daughter s cavalry charge he has felt when battling that it had seemed to light up a face and a gigantic form, and that "un grand homme bleu, grand, mais mon Dieu, grand comme les tours de St. Denis," had risen, as it were, out of the waves, and had selzed her in his arms, and after that she knew no more till such an ecstasy; for though after a day or she woke to consciousness lying on her bed in not see her child drown before her eyes; and two he was able to reappear in the family the tapestried chamber of the castle. Many before I well knew what I was doing, I circle, he was still silent and abstracted. The could not suppress her laughter. The grand caught hold of a rope and swung myself up first use he made of his restored strength, homme bleu," was so manifestly one of the on to the deck beside her. I meant to have Penmere fishermen, whose preportions, in- lifted her down to the others, but it was too statements of Public School efficials, upwards creased by his life-belt and other accountre- late, and in another moment the heat had ments, might well appear gigantic at such a moment in poor Imogen's eyes. So, after Well now, Geoffrey, 1 tell you honestly I

ply; "besides, I have other husiness." Geofirey could only shrug his sheulders, and explain his friend's peculiarity by reminding
himself that he was a genlus, and that the
erbit of such rare luminaries are not to be
genlushed.

"Mensieur Jules" on the part of the ladies
he had so gallantly rescued. Mary took leave,
a little oppressed, and even a little saddened
by her visit, though why she could hardly
say. In point of fact, she was feeling, what
feel he fore her that new sec-Geoffrey had felt before her, that new se-quaintances and interests would inevitably tween Merylin and Laventor. Hitherte she had been Sir Michael's only adviser. Now new elements had been thrown into life at the

castle; and while poor Mary tried to rejoice at the thought that en Aurelia's life some "So the Wyvern romance has ended in a gleams of sunshine were beginning to fall, she wreck and a rescue?" he began. "What could not but give a sigh as she thought of wonderful people you are who live under the dear old days when they had been all in all to one another.

With something of this weight on her spirits she sought her brother's room, and proceeded to give him a report of her visit, and her impressions of the two strangers. "Very distinguished, both of them, I suppose," she said; "but somehow the whole house seemed in a flatte.."

"Yes, I know," said Geoffrey, "I was there yesterday. Plenty of French flummery. Now, look here, Mary, because I've been thinking it over very seriously, and I have something to say. You know it can't be helped, and we ought not to wish it. I've seen it ever since Julian first came here. One feels it a bit, you know, and all that; but it can't be helped, and we ought not to wish it otherwise."

"Wish what, you dearest and best of Goffs?" asked Mary; "I don't think I am wishing

anythlog." "Yes, you are, Mary, or, rather, you are regretting something which must not be re-gretted. I was fool enough a month or two ago to do the same : it was that night when you told me I was in the dumps; and you were right, for I was. I felt as though Julian were taking the wind out of my sails, just as you are feeling now about these Frenchified people. Now, Mary, now mind me, I've gone through it, so to speak, and come out on the other side. Don't you concern yourself about it. I love Sir Michael and his daughter, and I've done my best to serve them, and I'll do it still so long as they want a Irlend; and you, too, strike to Aurelia and be what you ever have been to her. But don't be surprised if they find in others what they cannot find in us. You know the old proverb, 'Sparrows must not mate with eagles.' Leave the Wyverns and the Pendragons, the Julians and the Pendragons, the Julians and the Imogons, to understand one another and to make a match of it, if they like; what have Geoffrey and Mary Houghton to say nay to, if they do ? Believe me, Mary, they are the cagles and we are the sparrows : and I'm glad of it, he continued, taking the poker in both hands, and administering some energetic

Mary sighed. "You are right, Geff; you always are," she said, "yet one hates changes."

blows to the coals ; "I'm heartily glad of

"Stuff and nonsense!" replied Geoffrey. "I beg your pardon, my dear, I don't mean to be rude, but if you hate changes you must belong to some other world than ours. You were a child once, and now you're a woman; and it's winter now, and by-and-by it will be summer—everything is changed, and we must just make the best of it."

"What a wise old Geff you are growing !" said Mary. "Do you know, I think sometimes that you are changed from what you were. Perhaps it is all this that has done

And indeed a great change had been comcome bimself. His struggles with himself had brought him both light and strength; which the soul expands and frees itself ; and which he would have been contented to have No; they had not seen her. The simple remained in ignorance; and had discovered that his fierce but momentary jealousy of with which he could not but perceive his friend was regarded by Aurelia than he had enosen to imagine. It was a bitter humiliation to him to become aware that Aurelia Pendragon was anything more to him than a friend whom he served because he pitied her. That he, the ignoble, ungainly simpleton that he was, should have suffered such a folly to had found its way, and the only remedy was his favorite one of "flying in the face" of his weakness. Julian Wyvern was the one man worthy to aspire to such an alliance; and if his help was needed to smooth the way to such a consummation, why, it should be given. And so Geoffrey had come to persuade himself that the thing on which his heart was most set in this world was to see these two beings, so dear to him, each in their own way, and so far above him in every respect, happily united.

It was late before Julian returned from Penmore, and looked weary and disap-

"Julian, old fellow, what's wrong?" said Geeffrey, as they sat together after the ladies

had retired. Julian looked at him for a moment steadily, and then he said : "Tell me the truth, Geoffrey, do you think me a fool ?"

"What a question, Julian! you know I think you just about the cleverest fellow going. "And not mad or bewitched?" continued

Julian, " because I have my own doubts on the subject." Geoffrey looked serious. "I say, Julian," he began, "This is what comes of knocking about the country when old Barker wanted you to keep quite. You know you had an

awful near go of it the other evening, and it has told on you," "You know nothing about it," said Juliann; "but if I were sure you would not chaff me, I would tell you what has shaken me to my

"No," said Geoffrey, "I leave chaff to Rodolph; it's not my way. Tell me what is on your mind, Julian—it will be better, be-

"Well then, listen," said Julian, "and think what you will, provided you believe that what I am going to tell you is the plain simple truth. The other evening when our boat reached the wreck the first time, we had got about seven of the people safe down, and among them was an oldish lady. I had obobliged the men to take her mother first, and before she could follow there was a ory that the rope was parting. You know how it is at such times, one acts pretty much on the spur of the moment; I felt, happen what might, the poor mother should been carried far out among the breakers, Trey urged, with every shew of prudence; courtesies exchanged, and pressing messages thought as that moment it was all over with "No, not an hour," was Julian's abrupt re- which she promised to deliver faithfully to me, I was sure they would take back those

they had saved, and that old ramshackle concern would never stand another trial. And so it proved. You knew what happened next; how the 'Sperana' here is sight, and came to our rescue. But you do not knew all. It was a hard struggle for her among those turrible breakers, and again and again We shought the would never accomplise at last we saw her close below us, and looked. as it were, into the faces of the men, not an oar's length from us ; then came that tremendone see, and a flesh of vivid lightning that seemed to set the ocean in a bisss.

(To be Continued)

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlingson Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limis thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agen, or ad-dress P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket

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The scametress and all of the laboring class should have sweet scented plants blooming in their windows to keep the atmosphere fresh and pure, and act as a disinfectant. We can also use the petals of roses, violete, pinks, tuberoses, etc., to produce a sweet perfume for the parlor or boudon; and by the aid of modern science it

can be very easily done.
Fill a small, wide-mouthed jar with ether, and use a glass storper, dipped in glycrine, to thoroughly exclude the air. Fill this jar with the fresh petals of any fragrant plant, cut after the dew is dry; and only the petals should be used; but clusters of heliotrops can be cut off close to the stems. Ether possesses the property of taking up the fragrant particles from flowers, and every day the old petals must be taken out and fresh ones added. Quantities of flowers are required, but when the ether is all evaporated, it will leave an essential oil of the flower, and three or four drops of it, added to deadoriz ed alcohol, will give a delicious extract.

All delicious odors can be mprisoned in deodorized alcohol, which is made by filtering pure spirits through animal charcoal or bone black in powder. It can be used over many times, and a thick flund bag, with a wire run around the top, will make a good filter. Fill is with the bone black, and pour in the alcohol, hanging the bag over a bowl, so that the liquid will drop into it. Take jars as described above and Sil half fuil with the alcohol, and then fill up with peach leaves, lemon peel, slices of pineapple, raspberries, cherries, strawberries — in deed, anything from which you may desire to extract essence, and you will have as fine an assortment of essences as the manufacturer can furnish you.—Household.

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A Very Strange Story. Boston Mass., July 25 .- A story which

rivals the fiction of even the latter-day writer

in its strangeness is going the rounds of the newspapers here, and as it bears a semulance of probability it finds many believers. In 1856 light to comprehend his own heart, and refregely at the strong to the court, died on the strong to t £3,000 in cash. Leo, one of the sons, took the money to Boston to invest. There he became stitions, geneal gles without endrespecting the acquainted, almost immediately, with two nature of God and the nature of man. We ful lifeboat, manned by a sturday and nuis dark, and has jet black eyes and raven elevated and enmobled him. Perhaps be had young men and together they went to one of have it before us in this day in the illuminism locks. I thought you would certainly have learned some secrets of his inner heart of a group of the secrets and locks. I thought you would certainly have learned some secrets of his inner heart of a group of the secret but a group of the secre in Boston harbor, on a fishing excursion. While there Lee excited the cupidity of his companions by showing his gold and bank notes. They smashed in his head and were about taking the money when a passing aloop scared them and they pitched the body, money and all into a hole, filling it with earth. They returned to Boston, but remoras overcame them and instead ly, they make their reason the source of all of returning for the money they left for the their faith. And what is that faith? The west, where they wandered together until one oredulity of unbelief; the rejection of the rewas killed in Denver. The survivor went to work in the Pennsylvania coal mines, where in 1885, he was seized with consumption. steal into his heart, was a shame only to re. I he went to Bromp.on, where on his death bed member. But the fact remained that there it he told the story of the murder. had found its way, and the colly remained was a The Mignoitts had meanwhile become poor, but in possession of a map which the dying man sent them They saved enough money to send

the surviving son to Boston this spring, when But if we know nothing about God, we can he at once visited the island and started to know nothing about His law. If we reject hunt for the grave. The chief landmark at the the Lawgiver, at the same time we reject the time of the crime was a cedar tree, but this was now gone and it made the work difficult. however, proceeded to dig up the whole of the grass plateau, when he was interrupted by the new owner of the island, who asked him what he was doing. He was afraid to confess his valuable secret, fearing that some one might rob him of his own, so only gave a lame excuse. This worsed experience and he was ordered of This roused suspicion, and he was ordered off | cultivated men in most countries of Europe the island. Dispirited he returned to Boston. and finally his funds giving out he returned home. In despair it is said that he has written to the authorities here asking them to prosecute the search, as he and his two sisters are in sore distress. The municipal authorities here explained that they had no right to go prospect people's property, but they have appealed to the owner, who is highly interested, and steps are being taken to make a careful search of the entire rock.

480 ACRES FREE.

tricts. For further information, maps, rates, &J., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A. St. Paul. Minn.

A Plain Question in Arithmetic.

There is evidently an organized scheme on the part of fanatical anti-Catholic agitators to endeavor to bring about legislation in some of the States that would practically close Catholic schools. Apart from all other consequences of such anti-Christian, anti-Kepub. lican, orazy legislation, could it be brought about, it is worth while to inquire what would

and Philadelphia will best answer the question. The complaint in both cities is that the Public Schools are overcrowded to such extent that the health of the children attending them is seriously endangered. In every part of those cities there is a demand for more and larger school-houses. The demand is unheeded, because it is felt that the Public School taxes are already so heavy that a further increase of them would make them unbearable. Yet, at the same time, there are, according to of twenty thousand children in each of these cities who do not attend any school, and for whom, if they wished to attend, no room could be furnished.

and in Philadelphia, upwards of twenty-five thousand oblidren attending Oathelio so Suppose these fanatical, anti-Catholic, "un-sectarian" agitators and demagogues could have their way and close up these Catholic, schools, what would they do with the child-ren attending them. Would they have them grow up without say counting whatever ! If not, what would they do ? Provide school beuses and school-teachers for them ! Have they ever computed how many millions of deliars it would cost to build or buy these additional school buildings, and how much more money it would annually require to

maintain these additional public schools?

Let them compute this It is not a diffioult question to answer. They will then discover how large an amount of taxation the Catholics of New York and Philadelphia relieve the public of by educating their own children; and how heavy an additional burden of texation this crazy anti-Cathelio scheme would impose upon the public.-Catholic Standard

PARTICULAR PATRONS.

Saints whose Frotection is Invaked Against Disasters.

St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, is the Patron of the Universal Church.
St. Pancras is the Patron of Childhood.
St. Aloysius is the Patron of Youth, Purity and Students.

St. Agnes is the Patron of Maidens. St. Monica is the Patron of Matrona, St. Maxima is the Patron of Virgins an

Wives.
St. Vincent de Paul is the Patron of Charity. St. Camillus of Lellis is the Patron of Hos-

St. Sabine is invoked against gout and rheumatism, St. Apollonia is invoked against soothache. St. Benedict Joseph Labre is invoked against

ightning. St. Roch is invoked against contagious dis-St. Barbara is invoked for the last Sacra

ments. St. Blase prevents and cures sore throats. St. S-bastian is the Patron of Soldiers. St. Hubert is the Patron of Hunter-

PERVERSION OF THE INTEL-LECT.

St. Thomas Acquinas is the Patron o

The Fruitful Source of Systematic Immor ality in Men.

The characteristic mark of these latter days is the perversion of the intellect. The intellect of man is withdrawing itself from the light of faith and therefore from conformity with God. And this intellectual perversion is the source of a systematic immorality in men, in households and in States. The in-tellect of man is the image of God in us. It is the light of the soul; and if the light be darkened, how great is the darkness. If that light be clouded, how deep and deceitful is the twilight in which man welk! A flaw in the lens will distort all objects seen through it. The intellect perverted in any way distorts principles, judgements and laws. And twenty errors in practice are as nothing compared with one error in principle. The twenty errors in practice may be corrected, and the twenty first may never be committed, but one erroneous principle is like a damaged wheel in a machine. It can never correctly work afterwards. One speculative error will produce an indefinite series of practical errors. The series is inexhaustible until the machine is either amended or destreved.

We see at this day the revival of Gnosticknowledge, refused to learn of a Divine Teacher. It supplied for its vistors, supertheir own judgment; who proclaim that the reason in man is all-sufficing for his own guidance. The first consequence of this is that thep apply their reason to the test of velation of God. Such is rationalism. There has sprung up, in the midst of this rankness, a school of men who tell us that the Absolute is unknowable, and that therefore we can know nothing about God. They say that they do not deny the existence of God, bocause they do not know anything about Him. law. And it we know nothing about the law He, of God, what can we know about right and wrong? What can we know about morality? And, therefore, if we know nothing of God we know nothing of morality. God and the moral law come and go together. Such is the condition of a large number of highlyat this tay. Now what is the cause of this strange belief? The cause of it is simply the rejection of the principle of faith, that is submission to a Divine Teacher; and a rejection therefore, of revelation which comes from a Divine Teacher. The intellect of man be-comes thereby a God to himself. It is the primeval lie: "Ye shall be as gods."— Manning.

Farm Life in China. A farmer may be hired by the year for from

Dakota effers a free claim, a pre-emption and a homestead—in all, 480 acres—free to each settler. The St. Paul, Minneapells & Manitoba Ry. reaches the Davil's Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land district. For further interests and to the planting and harvesting of rice wages are from 10 to 20 cents a day, with five meals, or 30 cents a day without food. Few land tribes. owners hire hands except for a few days during the planting and harvesting of rice. Those who have more than they and their sons can till lease it to their neighbors. Much land is held on leases given by ancient proprietors to clansmen whose descendants now till it, paying from \$7 to \$14 worth of rice annually for its use. Food averages little more than \$1 a month for each member of a farmer's family. One who buys, cooks, and eats his meals alone spends from \$1.50 to \$2 a month upon the raw material and fuel. Two pounds of ride, costing 3 1-2 cents, with reliabes of salt fish, pickled cabbage, cheap vegetables and fruits, costing 1 1-2 cents, is the ordinary allowance to each laborer for be its results as regards taxation for the support of Public Schools.

Reference to the existing condition of things in the Public Schools of New York and Philadelphia will best answer the open.

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

The best of all prayers is that in which we ask that God'e holy will may be accomplished, both in curaelves and in others.—Ven. L. de Blois.

No flower of spring, no tint of the evening sky, can appear more beautiful to the eye than moral loveliness and purity do to the mind. It is recommended to speak little, provided

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL

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

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

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

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

[Enjoys the Privileges of a University].

JESUIT FATHERS.

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

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

REV. JOHN SOULLY, S.J., Pres.

DIGAUD CONVENT, UNDER THE Direction of the Sisters of St. Ann. Foremost among the attractions of this new leastfution is the enchanting scenery of its surroundings. The course is thorough in the kngil-h lauguage. Special attention is given to Prench, vecal music, plain needle-work, embroidery and fancy work of all descriptions, outsiff cutting and cultinary art which are taught free of all charges. - lano and Drawing are optional. Board and Truition, \$60 per year. Studies will be resumed on September 4th. Circulars issued on applying to the Rev. Sister Superior.

ENGLISH SCHOOLMASTER -PRIVATE TUTOR-Model School Trained Cartificated (England and Ireland) Master; prizeman, experienced; excellent results, elementary classes, Science, Drawing. Now open to re-engagement. Please apply "Alpha, 37," Office of TRUE WITNESS.

CENTLEMAN AND WIFE, Irish, (29 and 22 respectively) open for position in Catholic Schools. Classics, Mathematics, French, Music, Drawing, etc. Address, E. HARTY, St. John, N.B. 51-3

DOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q., (Near the Ottawa River) CLASSICAL and ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments The best authors and most approved system of teaching are reopted and taught by competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young mon. Plano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-writing are optional. Board, Tuitton, Brd, Washing, etc., \$120 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, Septumber 4th, 1489. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

WANTED,

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

C. BARSALOU. Calumet Island, 16th July, 1889. 51

WANTED,

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

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

SALESMEN WANTED

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

Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Ont.

1-13 "Besteure for coids, cough, cousumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutter Bros. & Co., Boston. Forti a larea bottle sent preves

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1784.

DAME ODILE ST. MICHEL, wife of PROSPER ST.
LOUIS, of the City and District of Montreal, painter, has this day instituted an action on separation de les against her husband.

CHOLETTE & GAUTHIER.

Montreal, June 27th, 1859.

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

endant. An account of the control of

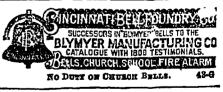
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 527. DAME ADÈLE MARIE BÉRÉE. of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of JEAN JULES GIROUX, of the same place, accountant, duly authorised a step en justice, Plaintif, vs. the said JEAN JULES GIROUX, Defendant. An action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

A. ARCHAMBAULT,

51-5

Attorney for Plaintif.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.





DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can roach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hapeen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so it you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive ourse 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.

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

PFIEL & CO.

Moreover, there are, both in New York Bernard.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Penalties of Fashion-A Particularly Humane Prima Bonna—The Prejudice Against Red Hair-Pantry Etiquette.

Little White Peacemaker.

It was only a simple flower,

But it touched me quick to the heart;

I, in anger, and for a trifle,

Had determined that we must part.

He plead not in justification,
He uttered no sigh, not a mean,
No word of regret, no vexation,
But rising, he left me alone.

As I sat there, silent, unheeding,
My eyes turned coldly away;
Approaching unseen, the white flower
On my folded hands he lay.

He knew that I loved it the dearest. Of all the fair garden's rich yield; And quickly it filled its commussion; Most eloquently is appealed.

It was only a simple flower, But it sweetness entered my heart; With penitence deep and contrition, I recalled him, ne'er to depart.

—Inter-Occan.

The Penalties of Fashion. From the Boston Herald.

The penalties of fashien inflicted on both man and woman are many and severe. Undeubtedly woman is made to suffer the most, because she is most often defiant of the rules of health. A perfectly healthy person of elther sex is hard to find, and women who nearly approach the ideal state are also few The ailments peculiar to their sex appear to have been quite theroughly disappear to have been quite mustagely day tributed, and but few, comparatively, have been everlooked. Unfortunately women have grown to consider these inflictions as have grown to consider these inflictions as among the consequences of womanhood, and should become the stained maiodorous rags unless very severe, they bear them resignedly. Into which they are quickly transformed No one can know too much on the subject of personal hygiene; were it proper to make a distinction, it might justly be said of women that they need enlightment most. Female weakness, derangements, and malpositions have many different causes, but the common cause is undoubtedly to be found in their clothing, or in the wearing of the same. Specialists in the treatment of women's discases have always vehemently protested against the unreasonable decrees of fashion, but all to so purpose. Being men, women have felt that they could not judge understandingly, and, hence, have found it easy to believe that their remonstrances were made partly through ignorance, but largely through prejudice. And so the evil consequences of dress have been multiplied as well as perpetuated until a healthy woman is a phenomenon. Fortunately for their sex, the number of women physicians is growing, and ultimately they may work the reforms their eppealtes have been powerless to effect. One thing is very evident, that not only are errors in dress accountable for many female weaknesses, etc., but in such troubles-even in many cases which are now treated by the surgeon's knife-hygienic means promise the best results in the way of treatment. But, unfortunately, at the present time they are the last resorted to, and then almost always

A Humane Little Body.

most reluct intly.

A particularly humane little body is Mile. Nikita, the American prims donna, as is shown by an incident of her last visit to Prague. Opposite her hotel was a high tower -part of the old battlements of the townwith several statues at the summit. One day when she fancied she saw a hird fluttering g the statues. opera glass Nikita descried a deve entangled in the stonework, and could plainly see blood trickling from one of its limbs. Her pity aroused, Nikita sent word to the commissionaire at the hotel Tentrance that she would give him fifteen florius if he would fetch the bird down. The man replied that he would gladly oblige Mademoiselle, but he was airaid of injuring the statuary, which he dared not do. A message to the Mayor brought a reply more ernate in form, but very similar in effect. Nikita was in despair; the poor bird was bleeding to death and she could do nothing. The next morning she induced the fire brigade, on promising to indemnify them for any damage done to the statues, to bring their escape to the spot. But it was too short to reach the summit of the tower, which was about 250 feet high, and could only be gained by a perilous climb. A large crowd had gathered, having heard of the strange action of the young and famous foreign singer. Nikita was sorrowfully thinking that the dove must be abandoned to its fate, when a young workman rushed up to her and offered to make the ascent. Almost before Nikita placed in a closed vessel of water, when the could accept his services he was mounting the ladder and climbing to the summit. Having secured the wounded dove he had to be slightest thought or movement, was shown by let down by repes. The descent was safely the rise and fall of the fliquide in the narrow accomplished, and running to Nikita the young here placed the bird gently in her hands. Nikita, full of gratitude, took eff a has found that one's thoughts may be literally hands. Nikita, full of gratitude, took eff a has found that one's thoughts may be literally diamond ring from her finger and gave it to the delighted workman. Nikita tended the of a slight sound during slumber, turn the bird for a fortnight, and then having to leave Prague, and the dove been well, she allowed ance of the head. The changing pulse even it the liberty it had nearly lost with its life. told him when a professional friend was read--N.Y. Tribune.

Red Hair.

The prejudice against red hair is both ancient and widespread. For centuries the popular mind throughout Europe has associated hair of this unlucky color with untrustworthiness and deceit. An old Latin "Collection of Proverbs," by Henry Bebel, published in Germany in 1512, has the following: "Rara breves humiles vidi ruffosque fideles." (Proud are the short, and untrustworthy the red-haired.) The Italians have a milder saying: "Capelli rossi, o tutto o tutto mosel." (Red hair, either all fire or all seftness.) There is an old French saying dating from the seventeenth century, which says: Sainte a red-haired man or bearded woman at thirty feet off with three stones in thy fist to defend

thee in thy need.

The same sentiment of dislike and distrust is found continually cropping up in our older literature. It did not pass altogether with rebuke. Writers on vulgar errors occasionally denounced the prejudice, and a Gascon writer and soldier of the seventh century, Cyrano de Bergerac, the author of various humorous and satiriosi pieces, boldly praised and glori-fied the despised color. His work on the "States and Empires of the Sun" was translated into English, and in it he says: "A brave head covered with red hair is nothing else but the sun in the midst of his rays, yet henor to be so." And, again, that flaxen hair betokens fickleness, and black obstinacy; but wisdom in favor of red-baired men hath lodged virtue, so their flesh is much

Commence of the commence of th

Etiquette of the Pantry.

The mistress should lend her co-operation in the task of making the pantry look attractive. Papers should be supplied for the shelves, either plain white or the gaily out costly. An excellent plan is to cover the shelves with white marbled oil-cloth, tacked on neatly, that the edges may not ourl. This can be wiped off with a damp cloth at less expenditure of time and labor than would be required to scrub the bare shelves. The bright papers may still be used along the

It is not enough simply to keep the pantry looking nest, it will need to be overhauled every week, and each article wiped, inside and out, as well as the shelves on which they stand. The tine should be brightened once in a while, and the stone china and pressed glass in use here should be kept as clean and bright as the finer ware in the dining-room. Added diligence must be practised in hot weather, when flies abound. No utensil should then be used without having first been ripsed out. No pots or pans must ever be put away after washing without taking care that the inside is perfectly dry. Rust gathers quickly,

and is not readily removed.

While the cook should be supplied with a sufficient sumber of dishcloths, mopeloths, and towels, it is not wise to be too lavish in this respect. Profuseness on the part of the mistress breeds extravagance in the maid. "Easy come, easy go." The towels are made to do duty as iron holders, to open oven oven doors, to scrab the floors, or to scour out the sink. There should be cloths provided for all these offices and the towels reserved for their own especial use. They should be washed out daily, and when greasy be thrown into hot water strong with borax or househeld ammonia. At least once a week they should have a hard rubbing and be boiled, nor should any opportunity be neglected to give them a bleaching, either on snow or on even in otherwise well regulated kitchens .-Harper's Bazar.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Daketa are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed. stock, implements and provisions to a reasonable amount; and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Determine Whether Lif is Extinct of not-Weighing Thoughts-Pyrotechnic Photography-General Notes.

According to the Enginere there is no pro perly recorded instance of a locomotive attaining a greater speed than eighty miles an henr. Back pressure and various resistances. including that of air, will, it is asserted, prevent any higher speed then this being reached.

An average of five feet of water is estimatto fall annually over the whole earth, and, assuming that condensation takes place at an average eight of 3.000 feet scientists conclude that the force of evaporation to supply such rainfall must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3,000 feet in every minute, or about three hundred billion horse power constantly exerted. Of this prodigious amount of energy thus created a very small the young singer was standing on the plazza portion is transferred to the waters that run tack through rivers to the ses, and a still smaller fraction is utilized by man; the remainder is dissipated in space,

WHEN LIFE IS EXTINCT

Many tests have been suggested to determine whether or not life is extinct where death has appeared to occur. One of the most recent, and held to be one of the most reliable, is called the ammonia hypodermic test. In using this test the eperator injects one hypodermic syringeful of strong solution of ammonia under the skin of the arm or some ether convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead-if there be produced on the skin, over the point where it injected, a bright red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear; but if there be absolute death there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against any possible vitality.

WEIGHING THOUGHTS.

Starting with the idea that the hand varies sensibly in size with amount of blood in it at any moment, Prof. Mosso, and Italian phystologist, has made some interesting investi-gations. In his first experiment the hand was change in the circulation produced by the slightest action of the body or the brain, the blood to the brain sufficiently to sink the baling Italian and when Greek, the great effort for the latter duly affecting the blood flow.

NEW PROCESS OF WIRE MAKING.

Wire le now being manufactured-whether iron, copper or brass-by a new and greatly improved process, and at a considerably reduced cost. The machine devised for this purpose consists of a series of rolls in a continuous train, geared with a common driver, each pair of rolls having a greater speed than the pair preceding it, with an intervening friction clutch adapted to graduate the speed of the rolls to the speed of the wire in process of rolling. The entire operation of producing the smallest-sized wires from rods of one-half inch is done cold. It is alleged that this method obviates the danger of un-equal annealing and of burning in the furnace. In addition to this, the wire being more flexible and homogeneous than that made by any ordinary method, is capable of sustaining greater longitudinal strain. In the case of copper wire there is said to to be a greatly increased electrical conductivity.

PYROTECHNIO PHOTOGRAPHY. A curious photographic apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket and lowered by a parachute, is being developed by a French inventor, M. Amedes Denisse. In its experimental form the cylindrical camera has twelve lenses around its circumference, with a sensitive place in its center, and is providmany speak ill of it, because few have the ed with a shutter which opens and instantly closes as the apparatus commences to fall. The descent is eased by the opening of the etween both, he says, is the medium. "Where attached parachute, which is drawn back to the operator by a cord attached before the firing of the rocket. For securing bird's-eye mere delicate, their blood more pure, their viewathephote-recket offers several important an ironclad in three or four years to a band cutter and the owner of the machine spirits more clarified, and, consequently, advantages over balleon photography, such supplement its already gigantic navy. are dead.

their intellect more accomplished, because of the mixture of the four qualities."—All the freedom from risk in case of use for military pliances requires twice that time for the Year Round.

The United States with its present appliances requires twice that time for the recommolitering.

CULTIVATED MUSE.

Artificial, or rather cultivated, musk, if we may believe what seems to be a very wellanthenticated statement, appears to be a thing of the near future. The announcement borders that come for the purpose. The lat-ter show dirt less than white, and are not heltsant, in Berlin, a Japanese physician named Kitisato, a pupil of Koch, has isolated a microbe from an infusion of hay which has the property of producing a powerful odor of musk. The microbe can be cultivated in any of the nutrient media, but thrives beet on the potato and rice preparation. The cultures are at first reddish in color, afterwards becoming rust or tile colored. When the cultures are exhausted with alcohol, the latter possesses the color of tincture of musk.

THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURE

Details of the Capture of the Canadian Sealer Black Dlamond.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.-The steamer Dora, from Behring sea, brings the first detailed news of the capture of the British sealer Black Diamond by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. On July 11 the Rush overtook the Black Diamond and ordered her to heave to. The Captain of the Black Diamond refused. Thereupon the commander of the Rush ordered a lowering of ports and running out of guns, which caused the schooner to heave to. Captain Shepard and Lieutenant Tuttle boarded the English craft and asked for her papers. The officers of the Black Diamond offered no armed resistance, but refused to deliver the papers. Capt. Shepard at once broke open the cabin and forced the hinges off the strong box and the captain's chest, thereby securing the papers. A search of the vessel disclosed 10,300 sealskins, which he had been taken in Behring sea. Capt. Shepard placed a non-commissioned either from the Rush in charge of the Black Diamond and ordered the vessel to be taken to Sitka to await further instructions.

THE CANADIAN CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT. The captain of the Black Diamond stated that when in Victoria he had been ordered to pay no attention in case he was overtaken by the Rush and requested to heave to. He said he would not have surrendered if the Rush had had an inferior force to his own. On July 1 the echconer Triumph was also boarded by Captain Shepard, but no arrest was made, the skins on board having been captured in the Pacific.

A passenger who arrived on the Dora-sald: "On our way down from St. Paul's island we saw six sealers and the Rush pursaing. Undoubtedly by this time the Rush has made additional captures.

LAW UNDER WHICH THE VESSEL WAS SEIZED WASHINGTON, July 30 .- A telegram from Captain Shepard, commanding the revenue steamer Rush, states that he seized the British schooner Black Diamond for violation of section 1956 of the Revised Statutes. This section was incorporated in the President's proclamation of March 21st on the subject of seal fisheries. It forbids the killing by unauthorized persons of seal and other furbearing animals within the limits of Alaska or in the waters thereof. The penalty provided is a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months or both, and the forfeiture of the vessels violating the law.

BANGOR, Me , July 31 .- Secretary Blaine here this evening denied the statement of a paper that he had declared that Behring Sea is distinctly American water. Mr. Blaine further stated that everything done on the fur seal question since the 4:h of last March was in | tirel compliance with the directions contained in the act of Congress approved by President Cleveland on the last day of bla term.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 31.—The State department has no official advices respecting the seizures of the schooners Triumph and Black Diamond by the cutter Rush, for resling in Behring sea. A prominent official said to-day that whatever might have been the nolice and feeling of the last administration, it was evident the present administration did not look with dislayor upon the seizure of British or other vessels suspected of poaching upon the United States seal fishing grounds. As to the report that an understanding existed by which the British Government was not to take notice of each seizurer, he knew nothing. If such understanding existed he was not aware of it.

The case of the seizure and search of the Triumph, which was afterwards released because no sealekine were found on board, this official intimated, might be a more serious matter than the seizure and detention of the Black Diamond, for it involved the right of the United States to seize and search suspected vessels outside of what is conceded to be the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States. This Government, he said, claims that right within a limit not yet acknowledged by England, and the settlement of this question, after all, is to be one of jurisdiction.

UNCLE SAM'S SHORTCOMINGS.

OTTAWA Aug 1 —The Evening Journal (independent), in an article entitled "Uncle Sam's Shortcomings," has the following:— The United States has shown a bulling confidence in its own strength in its dealing with the Hayti and Samoan questions, and Canada, and the tone of its press on international subricets indicate on the part of our neighbers to the south that although they may not be in the habit of maintaining a formidable peace ermament they are able at short notice to successfully tackle any other nation on the face of the earth. They are justified in feeling so in regard to their internal safety. The war between the North and South proved that the United States can put several million good soldiers in the field inside of a year should it require them. No nation would dare to attempt a military invasion of the States. The result would be the loss of the invading army were it the largest ever sent forth in the world. Secure at home the mass of the American people who are confident that their enormous national resources, their surplus revenue of a hundred millions a year, and comparatively small national debt, would enable them to soon whip any country reckless enough to stand up against them. Our neightors do not probably generally realize on the situation. Away from the sea they are safe; on the borders of the sea they are at present at the mercy of any super-naval power. It may be that the rapid advance of the science of marine defence might enable them in a year from the outbreak of war to protect to some extent the inhabitants of their coast oities. But no one, or two, nor five years of the utmost exertion will enable the United States to strengthen its navy sufficiently to make it a match for the fleet of Italy, or

States navy, in an article in the North American Review says the ironolad Chicago which was begun in 1883 is not yet ready to go to sea and the building of the Maine or Irans, two newly authorized vessels, will require seven or eight years. The Rear Admiral concludes, "Making the most liveral allowance for increase of skilled labor in

iron building it would be 20 years at least be-fere the United States could get a fleet of battle ships to sea." During that twenty years the almost sels defence of the great coast cities of the United States against an enemy would be antiquated forts, terpedees, which are as yet neither sure nor unconqurable, or dynamite, which present experience shows to be more dangerous to the defenders than the assailants. There is a dispesition on the part of the Republic to mend this state of affairs, and to do it at once, but they cannet do it at once, no matter how hard they work, and until they are out of the

woods they should shout less. HARDLY DIPLOMATIC ENOUGH TO BE GENUINE. WASHINGTON, August 1 .- Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor, in an inter-view says: "There will be no child's play about this administration. Officers of the revenue outters in Behring sea have plain and unequivocal orders. They will seize every vessel, American or British, found violating the law. Great Britain claims a right to the fisheries, it is true, but Great Britain is in the habit of claiming everything. All idea of redress or indemnity under the circumstances is abourd. The matter will be treated as a small trainage."

Commissioner of Customs Holliday said 'The only trouble is we have not enough vessels in Bebring sea at present to properly defend the fisheries. If anything is done by the English Government it will probably be as an offset to our claims on the Canadian

Home Rule in Austria.

Home rule, on a much more substantial plan than Mr. Gladstone ever claimed it for Ireland, is the law of the land in Anstria. Every one of the so-called "crown lands," that is to say, the component parts of the monarchy, has a Parliament of its own which has entire charge of all matters which do not concern the other states or provinces. Joint affairs are dealt with by the Reicherath, which is the common Parliament of the whole monarchy except Hungary. Since Count Tasife, a man of Irish descent, became prime minister ten years ago the Home Rulers have had it all their own way, and the so-called Centralists have been nowhere. Now, however the former are going the wrong way to work, and in so doing are playing the game of their worst enemies. At last week's election for the Bohemian diet the Old Tcheke. who are in favor of leaving well alone and who advocate an alliance of the Nationaliate with the Catholics, were beaten in many places, and now the Young Tcheks, who are gans, such as colic, infiammation of the opposed to the Catholic church, will carry bowels, etc. but the exciting causes of these diseases, however, are more frequently everything before them in the Bohemian Parliament. Unless they take timely warning and unite for the common good, they will ruin the national cause for which Count Tasffe has been working these ten years and more. They manage these things differently in Galicia, where the majority of the Diet, Polish Nationalists to a man, proclaim the necessity, first of all, of going hand in hand with the Catholic clergy. Count Tarnoweki, the speaker of the Diet, expresses this tendency very clearly in the words: "Next to religious liberty of teaching, not only in the church, but in the schools as well. I know in our country the clergy enjoy more in fluence than elsewhere; but were it extended instead of being restricted it would be a step in the right direction." It is Home Rulers of the Tarnowaki type who really keep the Austrian monarchy tigether, by accord and concord and not by violence and coercion.

|For The True Witness.

" HOME."

BY JAS. T. NOONAN. My home! my home! my native home! Thou're in my mind wher'er I roam. Without a rival or a peer-Without a rival or a peer— Bound by affection, pure, sincere— There's nowhere under Heaven's dome, So dear to me, my home, my home.

My home ' my home ! my childhood's home The wind might how, the wave might foam, The clouds might lower and thunder crash, The tempest shrick and billows dash, But heedless, caring not to roam, I cling to thee, my home, my home.

My home! my home! my boyhood's home! Thy wildwood haunts I loved to ream; Freedom my guide and joy my star, To lead my wandering steps afar—Afar, but still beneath that dome, That marked thy sphere, my home, my home

My home! my home! my manhood's home! turned my steps from thee to roam; Ambition now my will controlled. And to mestartling wonders told-Of fair lands far across the foam. Surpassing thee, my home, my home.

My home! my home! my much-loved home! I found too late 'twas rash to roam, The tales were false, the stories wrong
That lead my wandering steps along;
My only hope 'neath Heaven's dome
Was far with thee, my home, my home.

My home! my home! my long-lost home! Once more returned, no more I'll roam ; Let others wander where they will My heart was thine, land is so still: I've seen all lands by rock or foam-

Thou'rt fairest far, my home, my home. Glen Tay, Ont., July 20th, 1889.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE SOTA AND DAKOTA

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

How many regrets, how many sighs, how many tears are oftentimes the price of one thoughtless word !— Ven. Julienne Morel.

TO THE DEAF,

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,

Anderson, Ind., July 31.—A stick of dynamite was fed in a threshing machine in the western part of this county yesterday. The machine was blown to pieces. Three men were torn to atoms and two teams killed. The old Peanut Gang feud has recently been renewed. France, or Germany, or Russia, to say no and some of the parties concealed the thing of Great Britain, who can build dynamite in a sheaf of wheat. The feeder,

FARM AND GARDEN.

Money invested in the Batrying Business-Worms In Horses-Making Cheese en a Small Scale.

OCKARD OF MILE.

"There are \$2,000,000,000 invested in the

dairying business in this country," said a citizen with a predilection for statistics.
"That amount is almost double the money invested in banking and commercial industries. It is estimated that it requires 15,000,000 cowe to supply the demand for milk and its products in the United States. To feed these cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The agriculture and dairy machinery and implements in use are worth over \$200,000,000. The men em. pleyed in the business number 750,000 and the horses over 1,000,000. The caws and horses consume abnually 30,000,000 tons of hay, nearly 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal about the same amount of oatmes!, 275,000, 000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains, sprouts, and other questionable feed of various kinds that are used to a great extent. It costs \$450,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average price paid to the laborer necessary in the dairy business is probably \$20 a month, amounting to \$180,000,000 a year.

"The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, which gives a total product of 6,750,000,000 gallens. Twelve cents a gailon is a fair price to estimate the value of this milk at, a total return to the dairy farmers of \$\$10,000,000, if they sold all their milk as milk. But 50 per cent, of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes 27 pounds of milk to make I pound of butter, and about 10 pounds to make I of cheese There is the same amount of autrition in S pounds of milk that there is in I pound of beef. A fat eteer furnishes 50 per cent. of honeless heef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual mirk product does."

WORMS IN HORSES. Of worms inhabiting the intestinal canal o the horse there may be said to be several kinds. The lumbricodides or round worms are very common, and are frequently seen in the faces of horses, which are kept the greater part of their time in the stable. These worms have a resemblance to the com mon earth-worm, but are rather thicker in the middle, and gradually tapering toward either extremity; and they vary in length from three to twenty inches.

Another class of worms, much smaller than the former, are often found in great numbers in the large intestines. These are small and vary in length, from half an inch to an inch. Other varieties have also been noticed such as the expures, which are usually found doubled up in the form of a double comb.

Worms are frequently blamed as a cause of a great many diseases of the digestive ordue to the audden changes of food, etc., than to worms. No doubt, when they are present in large numbers, they give rise to irritation and to disease.

Horses in which these parasites are numer ous are generally in a poor unthrifty condition Their muscles, instead of being hard and firm, are soft and flabby, and they perspire easily on the least exertion. In some cases the verge of the rectum and anus are covered with yellow colored incrustation. which, as a simple means of disgnosis, should

not be overlooked.

A great many different remedies are recom mended for the removal of worms. An old and excellent remedy is oil of turpentine in doses of from one to two ounces, combined with four or five ounces of raw linesed oil, to be given every seco d morning, an hour or se before feeding, and to be continued until three or four doses are given. Another very and and nerhans a safer remedy than tur pentine, is tartar emetic and powdered gentian, of each one drachm, to be given every night until eight or ten doses are given, after which a brisk dose of purgative medicine should be given.

Assafutida and aloss in small doses is another good vermifuge. When the horse is under medicine be should be carefully and moderately fed on easily digestible food. One good dose of purgative medicine, as six to eight drachms of aloes, will frequently he aufficient to remove worms without anything else.

MAKING CHRESE ON A SMALL SCALE.

For the manufacture of cheese on a small scale are required a cheese hoop about ten luches in dismeter, with a follower, a new washtub and a press. The milk should be taken perfectly fresh from the cow and atrained through a cloth into the cheese tub. As a gal'on of milk will make one pound o cheese, the precise quantity used at a time should be noted. Part of it should be warmed so that the temperature of the whole, when in the tub, shall be raised to 83 o Fahrenheit. The renet, thoroughly cleaned and prepared should be then added, enough being used to produce cardling in about forty minutes. As soon as the ourd will break smoothly, it should be out with ourd knives into squares and then allowed to stand until all the whey runs off. Part of this whey is then heated, the mass of curd is lifted and broken into minute pieces and warm whey is added until the temperature of the whole is raised to 98° Fahrenheit. When cool this operation is repeated until the ourd becomes crumbly, easily falling to pieces when pressed in the hand The whey is then all drained off, and the card put into the cooler and cut up with card knives; when the temperature has fallen somewhat it is turned over and left until it assumes a flaky condition. When nearly dry salt is added in the proportion of four pounds of ourd, and the whole is mixed thoroughly with a curd mill. It is them put into the bandage inside of the hoop and is put on the press. After remaining there from two to four hours it should be taken out and turned. The next day it may be taken from the press and put on the shelf to cure. While curing it should be watched closely to keep all flies from it, should be rubbed over daily with warm melted butter, and daily turned. It is fit for use from six to eight weeks after it is pressed.-Indiana Farmer.

WATER FOR THE COW.

It makes no difference how we feed the cow; if she is not supplied with plenty of water she will not do her best. Cows are great drinkers. They must necessarily be. Cows that are in milk drink a great deal more water than fattening cattle do. It has been found that a cow giving only twenty pounds of milk per day will drink forty pounds more water than will fattening cattle of the same weight. We see, therfore, that feed the best we may, if we neglect the water supply our science will be very defective. There is an erroneous impression in some minds that too much water injures the quality of the milk. This is not true according to careful examinations that have been made. The quantity of the milk will be increased and the quality will not be injured.

THE MOUTH OF THE HORSE. Be careful of the horse's mouth. Men who jerk the reins because they are too mad to be a

It Should be in every Irish Home.

Mesers. CALLAMAN & CO.,

Gentlemen—The Oliograph of Mr. Parnell, issued by you, appears to use to be an excelient likeness, giving, as it does, the hobitmal expression of the Erich Leader.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

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

sensible and humane, should have a bit placed in their own mouths and have it jerked by some brutal fellow who would enjoy giv. ing pain. In breaking colts be very careful about the mouth; and never bit an animal that has a sore meuth while it continues sore. The month of the horse should be more frequently examined than it usually is a Sometimes there is inflamation that needs attach tion, and occusionally it may even be necessary to draw a tooth. It is by no means un-common that the poor condition of a borne can be traced to some aliment of the mouth which prevents the proper mastication of the food. It is not much trouble to open the mouth and look into it, and it will olien pre-

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKIED.

CARRW-BUTLER-July 9, at Kilmoyler Church, by the Key. Martin O'Connor, C C., Richard by the Rev. Martin O'Coinor, C.C., Richard Carew, of Kilmoyler, to Mary J Butler, of Castle atrect, Cabir. 49 and 1 7 Kelle-O'Hanlon-July 9, at Joseph's Church Berkelev read. Dublin, by the Rev. Father Ryan, C.C., William McEniry Kelly, only son of S. Kelly, Dundalk, to Mary C., only daughter of the late Thomas O'Hanlon, Dub-

MEADE-WALSH-June 29, at the parish church, St. John the Baptust, Trales, Reilly Anthony, second son of the late Richard George Meads.

of London, to Minnie Josephine, daughter of John Walsh, The Square, Trales.

MAHON-WHITEHEAD - July 10, at the Church of the Assumption, Dalkey, county Dublin, Thomas C., youngest son of the late Thomas Mahon, 5 Summerhill, to Maggie, fourth daughter of the late James H. Whitehead,

Dalkey.

MURPHY—MORGAN—July 9, at the pro Cathedral, Mariborough street, Dublin, by the Rev. S. Gorman, C.C., Mr. M. Murphy, Thomas street, to Norah, third daughter of the late John Morgan, Amiens street.

DIED.

BRENNAN-At Johnstown, Macaney, Statia Mary, the beloved daughter of Joseph Bren-

COFFEY-July 12, at 5 Harcourt terrace, Dubliu, Anna Mary Colley, widow of the late James C. Coffey, Q. O. aged 70 years. COSTRLIO-July 12 at Frenchpark, county Roscommon, Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Costello, J. P., of Gurseen, county Sligo.

COOKE-July 9, at his residence, 145 Rathgar read, Publin, Hugh Cooke, Esq., of the Rules Office, Queen's Bench. Carry-July 6, at his residence, 1 Orwell Park,

Rathgar, Dublin, Michael Carey.

Omnibul.—July 10, at Palmerston House,
Droghead, William Campbell, late R. I. O. of
congestion of the lungu. aged 70 years.

DOYLE—As Kellystown House, Lelvlip, county Kildare, the beloved wife of C. Doyle, and meee of E. Molloy, aged 38 years,
DOYLE—July 5, at her mother's residence, 38 Belviders road, Dublin, Mary, the beloved daughter of Mrs. Mary Doyle.

daughter of Airs. Mary Doyle.

Dung—At his residence, 7 Cannon place, Dublin, Thomas, fourth son of Edward and Ellen Duke, after a tedious illness.

Doyle—July 21, at her father's residence, Castle-terrace, Phibeborough, Anastasis, youngest daughter of James Doyle, aged 19

years.

Fitagerall)—July 11, at his residence, 73 Haddington road, Myles Fielding (late of the National Education Office), youngest ron of the late James Fitzgerald, Dutlin, aged 58

FLANAGAN—July 4, at his residence, Bracken Hill, Rosenslis, Edward Flanagan, in the 77sh year of his age.
GIBSON-July 7, at Stafford Lodge, Battersea Park, London, S.W., William Gibson, in the Cook many of his age.

Park, Dondon, S. W., William Gloson, in the 68th year of his ago.

HAROLD—July 11, at his residence, 59 South Circular road, Dublin, Wm. Harold.

HRELAN—July 9, at her residence, 51 Main street, Tipperary, Nora, wife of David Heelan, and elders daughter of the late John Condon Religional Condon Religion Religion Religion Condon Religion Religi

don, Ballylanders.

Kilmurary July 9, at the residence of his sister,

Mrs. Smith, Patrick Kilmurray, youngest
brother of the late. Timothy, Kilmurray, forn.erly of Corn Market, Dublin. Khahmer-At 16 Newgrove avenue, Sendy

mouth, Dublin, Rev. Oscar Krahner, of 76 Stephen's Green, in his 57th year. Kellen-July 8, at Elm Ville, Cullenswood avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin, Anno Mary, wife

avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin, Anne Mary, wife of Denis W. Keller
KELLY-July 8, at 3 Great Longford street,
Dublin, William, son of Abraham and Catherine Kelley, aged 20 years.
KELH-July 8, at the residence of his father,
after a long illness, Richard Joseph, secondson of James Kelsh, Fennor Cattage, SlaneKEARNEY-July 6, at Derrintown, Maynooth,
Mary, relict of the late James K-arney.
KENNY-July 6, at her residence, 31 Dartmouth

KENNY-Ju'y 6, at her residence, 31 Dartmouth road, Lesson park, Fizzie, the believed wife of W. P. Kenny, 132 St. Stephen's Green,

LENNON-At 20 Wellington quay, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Luzzie, the beloved sister of Patrick Lennon.

LYNCH—July 7, at the residence of his parents, No.2 Longford Cottages, Monkstown avenue, co. Dublin, Thomas David, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lynch, and grandson

Thomas and Elizabeth Lyncb, and grandson of Timethy Keane, of Courttown Wexford.

LEE—July 8 at St. John of God, Stillorgan Michael C. Lee, of Kildare.

MONKS—July 12, at his residence, Coolatrath, Christopher Monks, sged 41 years.

MCGORMAOK—July 11, at 3 Trafalgar terrace, Meath road, Bray, John, second son of John McGormack, late Collector of Customs, Sunderland, in the 86th year of his age.

O'TOOLE—July 10, at his residence, 5 Love lane, West, Timothy O'Toole, late of Spitalfields, Dublin.

O'BRIEN-July 8, at Horistown, Slane, county Meath, John O'Brien, aged 77 years. Power-July 12, Michael, eldest son of John Power, Eyre street, Newbridge, aged 19 Doblin.

PULLEN-July 12, at 104 Thomas street, Dublin, Lucy, eldest daughter of the late James Pullen.

PARKER-July 4, David Garvey, son of Farmer Parker, solicitor, Dungarvan, aged 16 years.
Print—July 5, Nannie, the dearly beloved
wife of John Pettit, Granard.

wife of John Pettit, Granard.
RYAN—July 7, Anne Josephine, child of Patrick and Bridget Ryan, of 71 Church street, Dublin, aged 11 months and 7 days.
REID—July 10, at 10 St. George's place, North Circular road, Dublin, Mary Ellen Ignatius, daughter of James and Annie Reid, aged 3

years. RYAN-July 11, at 10 George's quay, Dublin,

years.

NAN-July 11, at 10 George's quay, Dublin,
Thomas, eldeet son of James Ryan, aged 10
years and six months.

Reilly.—July 11, at 22 Lower Dorset street,
Dublin, the residence of his mother, Wm.
Reilly, cooper, late of Findlater's Brewery,
aged 14 years.

ROONEY.—July 12, at No. 6 Connaught street,
Phibaborough, Catherine, eldest daughter of
Lawence and Martha Rooney, aged 14 years.

STALLABD.—July 7, at Parliament street, Kilkenny, George, child of George and Mary
Anne Stallard, aged 2 months.

SMITH.—July 12, at his residence Potato
Market, Drog. edg., Patrick Smith.

TATIOR—July 6, at 19 Claremon road, Sandymount, Dublin, wife of Walter T. Taylor, in
pine 31st year of his age

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

Absolutely Pure.

Arti-Jesuit Fanatics.

A Tirm Negative Beply to their Fanatical Demands -- His Excellency's Decision that neither Disallowance por Dissolution will be conceded grieves the Deputation, who adopt strong Resolutions.

The deputation which went to Quebec by steamer Montreal on Thursday evening arrived at the Ancient Capital at 10 o'clock on of the act, I did not consider that Her Majesty Friday, the boat having been detained by fog. authority was in any degree weakened or assail-Shortly after noon they waited on His Excel-ed, nor that I was compelled, in the exercise of Shortly after noon they waited on His Exceljeucy at the Citadel, where they were courtequaly received by the Governor-General. Principal Cavan of Toronto, spoke for the Ontario delegation in support of the prayer of the peti-

tions of that province.

When Dr. Caven had concluded, and in response to an invitation from His Excellency that others give their views, Mr. Armour read the pentition from the Equal Rights' convention and Ontario. Governor-General-They will be sent in the

usual constitutional way to the council.

Dr. Davidson next arose as chairman of the Montreal Citizens' committee, He spoke very low and was nearly inaudible. From what uld be gathered he viewed the question in its legal aspect, practically as he has done at each meeting he has attended. He insisted chiefly on the point of degrading

THE BUPREMACT OF THE QUEEN

by the introduction of the Pope's name, to whose approval, he said, the act was made subwhose approval, he said, the act was made subject before becoming law. He clearly asked His Excellency to exercise his power as Governor-General-in-Council to grant their appeal for the disallowance of the act by the exercise of his judgment. They had a right to ask it and respectfully did so. He reiterated the request with increased exercises the the request with increased earnestness. He also presented a memorial from Moncton, N.B., siding with the deputation. It was signed by

Mr. James Harper followed, presenting a peti-

Governor-General (short and business-like)-Referred to the council. Prof. Scrimger spoke a very few words on the

importance of the exercise of this power by the Governor General in disallowing the bill. He would represent that the Protestants were in a minority in the Province of Quebec, and, according to the constitution, the only safeguard against wrong lay in the exercise of that power by the Governor-General-in-Council, The speaker trusted His Excellency would see his way to give the appeal due considera-

Dr. Antliff spoks to the same effect. As the Governor General's reply takes somewhat in detail the allegations embodied in the Toronto petition, that document is herewith subjoined, so that the scope of His Excellency's remarks may be more fully appreciated :

TORONTO'S PETITION. To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir

Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., Governor General of

The petition of the undersigned electors entilled to vote for members of the House of Commons humbly sheweth: 1, that an act was lately passed by the legislature of the Province of Quebec, entitled an act respecting the settle-ment of the Jesuit estates; 2, that the said act recognizes a right on the part of the Pope to in-terfere in the administration of the civil affairs of Canada, which is derogatory to the supre-macy of the Queen, and menacing to the liber-ties of the people; 3, that it places \$400,000 of public funds at the disposal of the Pops tor ecclesiasheal and sectarian purposes, as is further evidenced by the papal brief which ap-portions these funds, an appropriation of public money contrary to the spirit of British and Canadian legislation and subversive of the religious equality which ought to exist: 4, that it, in effect, recognizes the rights of the Jesuits to make further demands by embodying in the preamble a declaration, nowhere questioned in the act, of the treatment which the Jesus Society expects in the future in the hands of the govexpects in one theure in the hands of one gov-ernment of Quebec, viz: That the establishment of the Jesuit Fathers in this province are always allowed in accordance with their deserts, and, if they ask for it, to participate in the grants which the Government of this province allows to other institutions to encourage teaching, education and industries, arts and colonization; 5, that the Jesuit Society arts and colonization; b, that the Jesuit Society has been expelled from nearly all Roman Catholic countries, was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV., has been, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, an illegal association, the establishment of which (in the opinion of the Solicitor-General of England, given in 1882,) is not only incompatible with the contatiution of an English province, but with every possible form of civil government. of an English province, but with every possible form of civil government"; 6, that the act endows and recognizes the legal status of this society, whose operations are confined to no single province; 7, we respectfully submit that for the reasons herein set forth, the act, so far from dealing with matters of provincial concernmently, is one which effects the peace and well being of the whole Dominion; 2, the product. being of the whole Dominion; 8, the under-signed approach Your Excellency by way of petition, because they believe that the majority of the House of Commons, in voting against the disallowance, did not represent the real views and wishes of their constituents, and there is no other way in which the minds of the people can be represented to Your Excellency; 9, never, to your petitioners' knowledge, has a case arise which there existed stronger ressons for

prerogative right of dissolving the House, so as | wise, constitutional influence over the affairs of to enable the constituencies to pronounce on the this country.

question at the earliest possible moment. And "I think my answer has been made substant

your petitioners will ever pray. His Excellency replied as follows :— The Governor-General's Reply.

"Gentlemen,-I am not used to receiving such deputations as this and in such a way, but in view of the importance of the subject, I am willing to create a precedent. At the same time is in one which I do not think should be too often followed. There is a considerable difficulty in receiving such a deputation as this and in speaking not to lay one's self open to a charge of arguing for or against measures in which the deputation, are interested, but with the sanction of my advisors I am disposed to let the deputation know what has been the let the deputation know what has been the aspect of the case as it has presented itself to me. I have listened with a great deal of in-terest to the remarks of the gentleman who have spoken just now and I trust it will not be considered any disrespect to those who have so ably stated their views if I express neither concurrence with or dissaproval of their re-marks, lest I should drift into what might be considered as argument, however unintenionally.

"Previous to my arrival in this country, or about that time, the Legislature of Quebec had passed the act in question. The history of the Jesuits' estates is so well known that I need not here refer to it in detail. A large amount of pro-perty had lain virtually idle because, when the provincial Government had endeavored to sell it, protests had been made by the claimants and, in fact, no one would purchase on so doubtful a title. I cannot agree with the view expressed in the second paragraph of your petition. There were

TWO SETS OF CLAIMANTS

at least to the Jesuits' estates. It was neces BIGOTS ANSWERS.

as least to the Jesuits' estates. It was necessary to arrange to whom compensation should be made, and ensure a division which would be accepted by all. It is true that the Pope, as an authority recognized by both sets of claimants, was to be called upon to approve or disapprove the proposed division as far as Roman Catholic claimants were concerned, but this appears to me to relate not to the action of the legislature of the province, but to the division of the funds after they had been paid over. It is arguable that as a matter of fact there is no reference to the Pope's authority at all in the executive porthe Pope's authority at all in the executive portion of the act. It is undoubtedly the case that the preamble to the act—an unusually long one, by the way,—contains a recital of events which led to the introduction of the bill, and that in the correspondence so set out authority had been claimed on behalf of the Holy See, to which, however, the First Minister did not assent. The introduction of the name of the Pope may be unusual and very likely unpalat-Pope may be unusual and very likely unpalable to some as Protestants, but as it appears in course of a recital of facts which had previously occurred and which, of course, legislation could not obliterate or annul, and there being, moreover, no such reference in the body my duty as her representative, to disallow the act on that account.

act on that account.

"As to the question of policy, that is not one on which I feel at liberty to pronounce an opinion. I believe, and am confirmed in my belief by the best authorities whom I can consult, that the act was intra vires. Then my power of interferance is limited, for the act does not speed to do most than to ack to act the act. not appear to do more than to seek to restore to

a certain society. NOT IN KIND, BUT IN MONEY,

a portion of the property of which that society was in years gone by deprived without compansation, and it proposes to give a compensation therefor in the money of the province which had become possessed of the property and was profiting by it. As to the recognition spoken of in paragraph 4 of your petition, of the rights of the Jesuit society to make further demands, it eems to me that these acts leave such so-called rights' exactly where they were. It is by no means uncommon for the Crown to recognize such a moral claim. And I can speak from my parsonal experience. When I was Secretary of the Treasury, ten or twelve years ago, it constantly happened that, in cases of intestary escheats and other fofeitures to the Crown, the moral claim of other persons was admitted and experience were made not as a matter of legal remissions were made, not as a matter of legal right, for the right of the Crown was undisputed, but as a matter of grace. There are also many Parliamentary precedents to the same effect. Such cases must in each instance, it seems to me, be decided on their own merits.

As to paragraphs 5 and 6, also mentioned in your petition, you will pardon my saying that I am not concerned either to admit or deny your statement. But, as a matter of fact, I do not find any evidence that this Dominion and in this nineteenth century that the Society of that been less law-abiding or less luyal citizens have any others. As to the paragraph 6, it appears to me that the legal status of the society was settled by the act of 1887 (to which little or no objection was taken.) I cannot see anything unconstitutional in that respect in the payment of the money in question to a society duly incorporated by law. The Governor-General, both by the written law and by the spirit of the constitution, is

TO BE GUIDED BY THE ADVICE of his responsible ministers. If he disagrees with them on questions of high policy as being contrary to the interest of Her Majesty's Empire, or if he believes that they do not represent the feelings of Parliament, it is constitutionally his duty to summon other advisers if he is satisfied that those so summoned can carry on the Queen's Government and the affairs of the Dominion. As to the first, I can-not say that I disagree whith the course which, under the circumstances, the ministers have re-commended, believing it, from the best author-ities to which I have had access, to be constitu-tional. The Parliament of the Dominion, by 188 to 13, has expressed the same view. I decline to go behind recorded votes.

"Members of Parliament are elected not as the delegates but as the representatives of the people, and it is their duty to guide themselves according to that which they believe to be in the best luterest of the high function which they have to discharge. Again, I would ask, do the dissentients represent the majority? I find that 188 represented 916,717 voters, whereas the thirteen members represent 77,297, and moreover the body of the constitutional Opposi tion appears to have voted for the approval of the allowance of the bill. I have been asked (though not by you) to disallow the act, though otherwise advised by ministers and though con-trary to the sense of Parliament. Would it be constitutional for a moment that I should do so? If it were a question of commerce, or of finance, or of reform, or of constitution, there could be no doubt and I cannot conceal for a moment the doubt which I feel, however careful the Governor-General may be in receiving such a deputation, there may be some risk of his being held up as a court of appeal on the question of constitutional Government, and against the Parliament with which it is his duty to work in concert. Then it has been said why not faciliate a reference to the Privy

why not faciliate a reference to the Prlyy Council? I believe that my advisers have a perfectly good answer that, having no doubt of the correctness of their view, they have a good reason for not so doing.

"I have been asked to dissolve the House of Commons in one of the petitions to which I am replying. A dissolution of Parliament in the first instance, except under the gravest circumstances, and perhaps with great reservation even then, should not be pronounced except on the advice of responsible ministers. It causes a advice of responsible ministers. It causes a disturbance of the various businesses of the country. The expens both to the country and to all concerned is considerable and it is a remedy that should be exer-

ONLY IN THE LAST RESORT. and, though I say it, I do so with great deference to those present, that, excepting in the province of Ontarie and this province of Quebec, there does not appear to have been any general feeling in this matter such as would warrant the Governor-General to use this remedy, I recognize the influences of the two provinces, but I cannot in which there exists stronger ressons for inveking the power of disallowance. Your petitioners therefore pray: (1) That the act for the cettlement of Jesuite Estates be disallowed; I may express the personal hope that this Par
[2] or that Your Excellency do exercise your

"I think my answer has been made substantially to the other petitions which have been presented to me. For the reasons which I have given I am unable to hold out to you any hope that I shall disallow the act. You cannot suppose that the course taken by my advisers and approved by me was taken without due consideration. Nothing has taken place to alter the views then entertained nor could the Covarment vaccomment the reversal of an al-Government recommend the reversal of an allowance already intimated.

ersonal regret with which I feel myself adpersonal regret with which I feel myself addressing a deputation and returning such an answer as it has been my duty to do to the petitions which have been presented to me, but I have endeavored to make my statement colorless. I have endeavored to avoid argument and I can only hope that I have done something bowards dissipating alarm. I will only close by making an earnest appeal, an appeal which, by anticipation, has already, I am certain found weight with you, and that is that in this question we should as far as possible act up to that which we find to be which we find to be

FOR THE WELFARE OF THE DOMINION.

During late years we have boned that animosities which unfortunately prevailed in form-er years had disappeared, and that the Domin-ion, as a united country, was on the path of prosperity and peace. I carnettly call upon all the best friends of the Dominion, as far as pos-sible while helding their own criming. sible while holding their own opinions, to be tolerant of those of others and, like our great neighbor, to live and let live that we may in time come to feel that we have the one object of promoting the prosperity and welfare of the Dominion and the maintenance of loyalty and devotion of the sovereign."

At the conclusion of His Excellency's reply

the faces of the members of the deputation plainly told

THE DISAPPOINTMENT THEY FELT. All but Principal Caven had remained through out the reply, that gentleman leaving as soon as he had made his speech. There was a dead silence for a moment after the Governor General concluded, and then the latter politely arose to leave the chair. There was a few moments' informal conversation and then the gathering dis-persed. When the deputation had left the citadel the Gazette reporter asked Dr. Davidson for his

opinion regarding the result of the interview with his Excellency. "The result," he answered, "is much as I auticipated, except that I was astonished to find that a formal, set up, argumentative rep'y, embodying in effect Sir Johnh Thompson's argument, had been prepared and was fired off at the deputation after a request or intimation that all argumentative matter should be avoid

"What will be your course?"
"It is difficult to say. Certainly the agitation will be continued in a more earnest and more extended form.' The Ontario men expressed a similar deter-

mination. The delegates assembled at St. Louis hotel in the afternoon and discussed the Governor-General's reply. Dr. Davidson, E. D. Armour, Rev. Dr. Langtry, Alderman Henderson, Dr. Moore, J. T. Small and Walter Paul were appointed a committee to draft a resolution on the subject. There work resulted in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the delegates :-

"That the members of the deputation from Ontario and Quebec, in meeting assembled. after the interview with His Excellency the Governor-General, express their unfeigned remarks the control of the contr Governor-General, express their unfeigned regret that His Excellency, while intimating a wish that any remarks leading to argument and discussion should be avoided by those presenting the petitions, should have made his reply on the advice of his ministers by restating, in effect, the argument already urged by the Minister of Justice and which, in the opinion of the deputation, had already been thoroughly reported. Further, that the deputation learned with unfeigned asbonishment and regret that with unfeigned astonishment and regret that His Excellency had been advised to intimate to them that no case could be submitted by the Governor-General to the Supreme court, thereby preventing the opponents of the measure from obtaining the opinion of that court upon the validity of the act. In view of the issue of the application already made, this deputation urges the continuance and extension of the pre-sent movement throughout the entire Dominion in order to carry out the principles of the Equal Rights' association and form similar organizations in the provinces, with a view to the for-mation of a Dominion association and to secure

Excursionists Wrecked.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., August 1 .- The palace eteamer St. Lawrence, the best on the line of the Thousand Islands Steamboat company, on rock off Hog Island, in the Canadian channel, this afternoon, and is parting. She has received injuries which will cost \$20,000 to repair, and will be useless to the company during the remainder of the season. She had on board nearly 900 people, who were safely conveyed to the ad-joining islands, where they will remain until the superintendent of the line can send to take them The St. Lawrence was on the Rogers excursion. It left Clayton about 11.30 a.m. with 850 people. There were over 1,000 on the excursion, and the Maynard, which is allowed to carry 125 people, was detailed to take those who could not beard the St. Lawrence. The May-nard and St. Lawrence left together, the former following after the St. Lawrence a short dist-ance. Many were below at dinner when the boat reached Canadian waters and entered the narrow channel. Near Hog Island the captain, it is said, attempted to cross from the narrow to the main channel and when part way over the St. Lawrence struck a rock, and riding over it rested with the centre of the boat on the highest point. She settled at both ends. The Maynard was approaching, and as soon as she could land r passengers on the adjacent island.

Not a person was injured and all were landed without even getting wet. When the accident occurred men and women were frantic with fright, but no one attempted to jump overchard and the officers acted with great presence of mind. Capt. Milo Estes, who was in charge of the St. Lawrence, has been known as one of the most careful captains on the river.

Took His Daughter and His Life.

BIBMINGHAM, Ala., August 5.—At Mentevallo, Shelby county, Saturday, Will McCall killed his father in law, Sol Harris, McCall, a few days ago, married one of Harris' daughters. The coupled eloped, their marriage being bitterly opposed by Harris. The young couple returned to Mentevallo Friday night, and Saturday morning Harris remarked to a friend, "Bill McCall or I will be in hell before night." Harris armed himself, with a heavy stick and hunted up McCall. He knocked him down three times. McCall then drew a dirk knife, and with one blow disembowelled Harris. Another blow across the throat almost severed the old man's head and killed him instantly. Mc-Cali surrendered.

Smallpox from Buffalo.

ALBANY. August 5 .- Mrs. Mary Muhlech, a midwife, was taken ill Saturday and to-day was pronounced suffering from smallpox, The disease was contracted from her son Bernard, who had what the attending physician wrongly diagnosed as chicken-pox. Investigation dis closed that the son reached home from Colorado, June 27, and travelled part of the way in the same seat with a stranger who, he said, was tied up and whose face was covered with boils. This man who came from Buffalo, was suffering from smallpox as the State Board of Health records show, and he communicated the disease to young Muhlech.

LONDON, August 1.—Princess Louise has been married scarcely a week and now the news comes that the Princess Victoria of Wales, the bride's sister, is betrothed to Viscount Chelsea, son of Earl Cladegan, Princess Victoria is twenty-one years old. She is the handsomest of the Prince of Wales' daughters and is highly accomplished. BURKE IN PRISON.

Exciting Incident Buring the Cronin Sus-pect's Journey to Chigago.

FARGO, Dak., August 5.—Suspect Burke, in the custody of the Chicago detectives, passed through this city last night on his way to Chic-ago. He was chained to the floor of the slaener ago. He was chained to see moor in the and handcuffed to two of the officers. There and handcuffed to two of the officers. was an officer in front and one behind, leaving mali chance for escape. At every station small chance for everye. At every station where the train stopped there was a crowd waiting to catch a glumpse of Burke. At Grafton, a few miles this side of the line, there were at least three hundred men, the most of them apparently Irishmen, who boarded the sleeper and demanded admittance. Many were persistent in their demands to get into the car, telling in their demands to get into the car, telling in their demands to get into the car, telling Lieutenant Ross that if they could only catch a glimpse of the prisoner they would kill him with as little hestiancy as they would a rat. "Dr. Cronio," said one of them, "was a cousin of mine and I would avenge his death if I could only get a chance." As he spoke he draw a revolver and peered into the smoaking compartment of the car, where Burks was with two officers, but before he had time to distinguish the faces, Lieut. Ross hustled him off the platform. Burke heard the stranger's denuncia "I might as tions and threats, but kept cool. well be shot in Dakota as hanged in Chicago," he said, when he heard the threats. Notwithstanding this, he was, it is asserted, badly frightened.

CHICAGO, August 5 .- Judge Horton to-day settled the matter of the change of venue asked for by P. O Sullivan, the ice man, by transfer ring O'Sullivan's case, with those of all the othe prisoners, from branch No. 1 of the Crimina Court, over which he presides, to branch No. 2 presided over by Judge McConnell. The prisoners wall be tried there together. Judge Horton overruled the motion to quash the indictments in the cases of Beggs, Coughlin, Woodruff and Kunz. The prisoners were arraigned, and each pleaded not guilty. On motion of the state's attorney, the case against all the prisoners was set for srial before Judge Mc-

Connell Monday, August 26:h.
CHICAGO, August 5.—Burke was safely landed in jail here to-night.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were 21,919 bbls, against 8,480 bbls for the week previous. The market has lapsed into a decidely quiet groove, and holders have been compelled quiet groove, and noiders have been compelled to lower prices in order to effect sales of all grades below choice, which are scarce. The weather of the past two weeks has been very unfavorable for keeping, and considerable flour has been soured, quite a lot only just in from the West having been found in a sour condition, This together with the decline in wheat has thrown the market into an unsatisfactory at the thrown the market into an unsatisfactory state. and holders complain to us that they find it exceedingly difficult to make sales even at conces Since our last report a few lots of straight rollers have changed hands at \$4.85 for choice which are still scarce, but the bulk of straight rollers are selling at under that figure City strong bakers' have met with a fair local enquiry with business reported on a limited scale at \$5 60, but it is said that this figure has

Scale at 55 out out the said these this light have been shaded.

Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.60; Patent, spring \$5.70 to \$5.90; Straight roller, \$4.65 to \$4.90; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.25; Cut down Superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.70; Strong Bakers, \$2.25 to \$5.25 to \$5.55; Oatario baga, extra, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Superfine baga, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

OATMEAL, &c.—In barrels, standard has sold at \$3.85 to \$3.90, and granulated at \$4 to \$4.15 in bags; granulated \$2, and standard at \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled cats, \$4.25; moullie, \$21 BRAN. &c.-Sales of Ontario bran have been

made at \$13 on track. Shorts, \$14 to \$15.50 on

bushels, against 111,230 bushels for week previous. There is very little business to report on spot, and most of the trading is being done in American wheat for export on through bills. Here the price of Manitoba wheat has met with a material decline, the sale of a lot of No. 1 hard being reported at \$1.03 to arrive, although some holders refuse to name less than \$1.08 on In Chicago the price of No. 2 spring has dropped to 77c August during the week, but it is better to day at 78c. Yesterday charters were made in Chicago for Kingston of 630,000

bushels of wheat.

CORN,—Receipts during the week were 228,127 bushels, against 30,150 bushels the week previous. The market is firmer at 44c to 45c in bond I'wo vessels were engaged in Chicago yesterday

to bring 110,000 bushels to Kingston. Pras.—Receipts for the past week 25,554 bushels, against 18,760 bushels for the week previous. The market is steady at 77c to 78c per

OATS.-Receipts for the week 8,972 bushels against 12,340 bushels for the week previous The firmer feeling in this market reported by us last week has been emphasized by a decided advance in prices; sales of good Lower Canada oats being reported at 32c to 32kc per 32 lbs. The sales are also reported of a lot of two cars choice Ontario cats at 35½c, and a lot of 1000 bushels at 35c. Higher prices are now asked BARLEY.—Receipts for the week 600 bushels, against 1,500 bushels for the week previous. e quote 45c to 52c as to quality. Ryg.-65c to 70c.

BUGEWHEAT.—Market quiet at 50c per 48 lbs.
MAIT.—85c to \$1 per bushel.
SEEDS.—Market quiet; timothy seed, \$2.05
to \$2.10 for Canadian. American, \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover, 8½c to 9c per lb. Flax seed, \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD &C.—The receipts of pork during the past week were 605 bbls against 815 bbls for the week previous. The decline in Chicago pork has had its effect upon this market, sales pork has had its energy upon this marker, sales having been made here at a decline of 25c to 50c per bbl. There is a good enquiry from country dealers and quite a number of sales were reported to us within the past few days at 816.75 to \$17.25 for Canada short cut, and at \$14.50 for western short cut clear. Western mess pork is quoted at \$14 to \$14 25. Lard is very quiet, a few sales being reported in pails at 832 to 9c, chiefly at the outside figure. In emoked meats business is quiet at about former quotations, round lots being shaded. Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.75 to

S17.25; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.75 to \$17.25; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.75; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.00 to \$14.25; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Bacon, per lb, 103c to 113c; Shoulders, per lb, 93c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 53c to 64c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs .- Receipts during the past week were 1292 pkgs, avainst 624 pkgs for the week pre-vious. The market is very quiet, under liberal recepits, which are of poor quality, and have to be candled before sales can be effected. Severa be candled before sales can be effected. Several lots have been purchased between here and Toronto at 12c f.o.b. for shipment to this market. We quote the market quiet at 12c to 13c, and for strictly treah 13c to 13c. The shrinkage recently has been 2 to 5 dozen per case. BEANS.—White medium, \$1.90 to \$2.10 per bushel, but the demand continues slow.

bushel, but the demand continues slow,
HOPS.—Theoropissaid to be progressing favorably. We quote prices as follows: Choice 1888
Canada, 18c to 20c. and medium to good, 12c to
16c. Old hops, 6c to 8c.
HAY.—No. 1 pressed. \$12.50 to \$13.00 per
ton, No. 2 is quiet at \$10.00 to \$11.00.
ASHES.—Sales have been made of first pots
at \$3.60 to \$3.65 per 100 lbs.

vious. A few shipments continue to be made from this port to Liverpool and Glasgow, most of which consists of American butter on through bills. Some through shipments of imported goods have also been made to the Lower Ports and Newfoundland. The local market is quiet on a moderate demand at about last week's quotations. Farmers are supplying grocers with butter direct, which has a tendency to produce an easier teeling, as commission houses experience less demand.
Prices are quoteci as follows:—Ureamery,
18c to 201c; Kastern Townships, 16c to
18c; Morrisburg, 16c to 18c; Brockville, 15c
to 17c; Western, 14c to 15c; Rolls, 13c to 15c. CHERE — Receipts during the week were 45,130 boxes, against 80,002 boxes for the week previous. The Market during the past few days has developed a firmer tone, although it was regarded by some as no means a healthy one, the report being current that the rise is one, the report being current that the rise is occasioned by covering short sales. To day \$\frac{3}{2}c\$ was bid for a well known factory to arrive without getting it, and we quote finest white and colored \$\frac{3}{2}c\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}c\$, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ being freely bid for white. Sales of secondary quality have been made at \$\frac{3}{2}c\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}c\$, several thousand boxes changing hands at those figures. Things are beginning to have a lively appearance in the country as high as \$\frac{3}{2}c\$, being read at Napanes vector. as high as 9½ being paid at Napanee yester-day. The country Boards this week are said to have been well cleared. The shipments last week were 31,224 boxes against 32,822 boxes for the corresponding week last year. The Liverpool cable has declined 6d on the week to 43s. The Brockville market was active and excited, 4,000 boxes being sold at 82c to 9c, ruling price 82c, which shows an advance of 3-16c to 2c on the week.

APPLES -The receipts of American apples are increasing and prices are declining, sales of our lots having been made at an average of \$2.75 per bbi. Some less desirable cars were sold at \$2.50 and one inferior lot sold at \$1.75. Sales are also reported of car lots at \$2.87% and \$3. Of course singular barrels of fancy stock would bring over outside quotations. Further advices from the West state that there will be less than that of last year.

ORANGES.—The market is quiet with a few

sales at \$5 to \$4.25 per box. LEMONS.—Very little business reported, the only sales mentioned being at \$4 per box. Bananas.—Receipts very heavy, quality rips and the market demoralized, with sales at 25c

to S0c per bunch.
California Fruit,—Pears are arriving in very good condition and selling at \$3.50 to \$4 per box; plums, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per box; grapes 83 00 per 20 lbs.
PRACHES.—New York peaches sold to day at \$1 to \$1.50 per crate and at \$3.50 in carriers. Western fruit from Toronto sold at \$1.00 per

RASP : ERRIES .- Sales were made to day at 85c per pail, and in crates at 12c to 13c per quart. PEARS.-Hudson River peas are selling at

\$1,60 per keg, and \$2 per box. Sickle pears \$2. BLUEBERBIES. - Sales of Saguenay berries were made at 90c per box.
Onions.—Spanish onions sold at \$4 to \$4.50

per crate, VEGETABLES.-New potatces are in good supply and of very choice quality, with sales reported at 60c to 65c per bag. Tomatoes from Toronto have sold at 95c to \$1 per crate.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sugan, &c .- The market for both raw and refined sugar is quiet at the recent decline of to per lb. in granulated and yellows. Molasses is also easy and lower at 17to for Barbadoes. SALT FISH.—Sales of 100 bundles of new dry ood at \$4.59 to \$4.75. Old is quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 for the best. Shore herring have been sold at \$4 50. In other kinds there is no change. FEH OILS.—The sale is reported of a lot of 150 bbls of steam refined seal oil at 42 c, since which a round lot was placed at 45c, and we quote 45c to 46c. Newfoundland cod oil quiet at 37c to 35c and other grades at 34c to 36c. Cod liver oil 65c for Newfoundland, and 95c for Norway.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending August 3rd, were as follows:-190; left over from previous week, 10; total for week 200; shipped during week, 142; sales for week 13; left for city, 40; on hand for sale, 10-197. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G.T.R., ex S.S. Lake Ontario; 60 horses conaigned to W. M. Fields & Bros. of Cedar Falls Iowa; 25 to J. O. Singmaster, of Keota Iowa; 12 to W. Tibbett, of Macomb Illinois. There was a better feeling in the horse trade this week and 13 horses were sold at fair prices.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending August 3rd, 1889, were as follows:—
Oatble, Sheep, Hogs, Calves
3101 4094 359 59
Over from last week. 554 640 40

Total for week..... 3555 4734
Left on hand..... 300 300
Total export for week
'' previous week 59

We have had very large receipts for the week, both of cattle and sheep. Little change in prices for expert stock. The butcher's markets opened strong, but quieted down towards the close of the week, prices declining ‡c all round, still the prices offered were not bad, as quotations have been presently been the less forms. tions have been unusually high the last four or five markets. Sheep receipts continue large prices rather weaker. Hogs firm at 51. We quote the following as being fair values:—Ex port, 4½ to 4½; Butchers good, 4½ to 4½; Butchers Culls, 3½ to 3½; Butchers Culls, 3c to 3½; Sheep, 4c to 4½; Hogs, 5½ to 5½; Calves, \$3.00 to \$7.00.

To marry for money, and for any object what ever save and except immortal and alt-powerful love, is to perjure and debase the human heart but to marry without some provision for the future, such as money or money's worth in a well-furnished mind and a capacity for skilled labour, is to defy common sense and invoke the evil fates.

CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION,

1889, TORONTO SEPT. 9th to 21st,

Increased Prizes, Greater Attractions and a Grander Display than ever before. Newest and Best Special Features that Money can procure. The Greatest Annual Entertainment on the American Continent.

CHEAP: EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS. Over 250,000 visitors attended the Exhibition last year. ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 17th.

For Prize Lists and Forms, Programmes, etc., drop a post card to H. J. HILL, J. J. WITHROW, Pres. Manager, Toronto. LADY AGENTS WANTED for my wonder full new Rubber Undergarment; grandest invention for women ever seen. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ilis.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER — Receipts. during the week were
5,483 pkgs against 7,153 pkgs for the week pre
BUTTER — Receipts. during the week were
1.30

GENTS WANTED for Bottled Electricity; entirely new; pays \$50.00 a day.
Address, U. S. HOME MFG. CO., Bottle Dept., Chigago, 1.30

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Remnants of dress goods and silks are selling very rapidly at S. Carsley's. Ladies intending to buy silk blouses should go to S. Carsley's before making their selection elsewhere. Bargains offered all next week.

Mail Orders Carefully Filled, BARCAINS.

84.50. \$4.50 BEADED VISITES FOR \$2.00 \$6 00_

\$6.00 BEADED VISITES FOR \$2.65 86.50.

\$6.50 BEADED VISITES FOR \$2.75 S. CARSLEY.

Mail Orders Promptly Executed. ALL SEXT WEEK.

\$6.75. \$6.75 BEADED VISITES FOR 82 80 6.75 BEADED VISITES FOR 2.80 6.75 BEADED VISITES FOR 2.80 6 75 BEADED VISITES FOR 280 6.75 BEADED VISITES FOR 280

87.00. \$7.00 BEADED VISITES FOR \$3.00 7.00 BEADED VISITES FOR 3.00 7.00 BEADED VISITES FOR 3.00 7.00 BEADED VISITES FOR 3.00 7.00 BEADED VISITES FOR 3.00

\$7.50. \$7.50 BEADED VISITES FOR \$3 50 7.50 BEADED VISITES FOR 350 7.50 BEADED VISITES FOR 350

7.50 BEADED VISITES FOR 3.50 7.50 BEADED VISITES FOR 3.50 7.50 BEADED VISITES FOR 3.50

S. CARSLEY, Mail Orders Receive Careful Attention,

BARGAINS ! \$6.00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW \$3.95 6 00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW 3 95 6 00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW 3.95 6.00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW 3.95 \$7.00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW \$4 25 7.00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW 4.25 7.00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW 4.25 7.00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW 4.25 \$8.00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW \$5.50 8.00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW 5.50 8.00 SILK BLOUSES, NOW 5.50

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