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ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

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

In another column we print the announcement from Rome to the effect that Kingdon has been raised to the metropolitan rank, with the dioceses of Peterboro, and a new diocese likely to be formed out of the counties of Grenville, Stormont and Glengarry, with Cornwall as the Episcopal See, as suffragans. There is no diocese in all Canada more worthy of metropolitan honor nor any Bishop in the Dominion better qualified for the Archbishopric dignity than Bishop Cleary.

DR. CLEARY'S CAREER. James Vincent Cleary is sprung from a tribe which flourished originally in the county of Kerry. A branch of the family occupied a territory in Donegal, their chiefs having been made historians to the O'Donnell's of Tyrconnell. Another branch of the O'Clearies lived as a tribe in a district known now as the county of Caravan; but the most distinguished of the imperishable memory which they have won in the history of Ireland by that precious production of the O'Clearies, the Annals of the Four Masters. James Vincent Cleary was devoted to the service of the sanctuary from his boyhood. When quite a youth he was sent as a student of divinity to Rome. Having distinguished himself there by his superior talents, he was recommended to his superiors by 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. Moran, was appointed to a vacancy in the classes at Maynooth. He carried off in the contests at that school the highest honors in philosophy, theology and critical studies of Holy Writ.

Elevated to the priesthood, his thirst for learning led him soon after his ordination to enter on 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 America—the 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, and to accept of a Chair of Dogmatical Theology and Biblical Exposition in that nursery of Catholic learning in the city of Waterford—St. John's College. A charter from Pope Pius IX., having been obtained by the Hierarchy of Ireland for the granting of degrees by the Catholic university, the very delicate and important duty of holding the first public examination for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity was assigned to the learned of the Protestant university and of even the Queen's colleges, was assigned to the young but distinguished

PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY at St. John's, Rev. Father Cleary, the first who discharged the duties of that office since the time of Henry VIII. Such an acuteness of logic and such a breadth of learning were shown by the reverend examiner that he received from the Senate of the university the merita-degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the further tribute to his fine gifts and great acquirements of the appointment as permanent examiner of students in the theology and sacred scriptures. 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 and administrator. His noble service in that school is testified in fruitful work of religion throughout the world by the zeal and learning of many missionary priests. At the National Synod of the Catholic Church in Ireland, held in the College of Maynooth during 1875, the Most Rev. Dr. Power, the Bishop of Waterford, brought with him to that high Council, Father Cleary as his Lordship's theological adviser, with the result that the Synod appointed his reverence to the secretaryship of one of the most important committees then charged with duties.

RETURN FROM THE SYNOD of 1875, the Rev. James Vincent Cleary was appointed Vicar of the Diocese of Waterford, and assigned to the offices of the altar 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 manner, his varied acquirements, and his distinguished but unpretending piety, drew the Catholics of the town of Dungarvan 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 commend his pastoral care to the hands of his Master, he appointed to the congregation to sustain him in replacing the fourteen windows of their church by fourteen others of beautiful design in stained glass. Each of these works of art cost \$250; and was paid for by each of fourteen families of the congregation, who were obliged into that pious liberality by the pastor.

ZEAL OF THEIR PASTOR. The windows thus provided for, his reverence undertook, in the next place, to enrich the interior of his church with stained Stations of the Cross, at a cost of \$1,750. Appealing once again to the generosity of his flock he was once again perfectly successful; for distributing the burden, 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 his ardent taste and religious zeal in the addition to the church of art at an aggregate cost of over \$5,300. 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 he labored in the past in private, giving out, as was said by the Guardian of Kilmarnock, that day but could not do any work as her sister

A Terrible Crime. BRAXVILLE, TEXAS, August 4.—Mamie Allison, aged 15, was found dead in bed Tuesday morning by her sister, aged 9, who failed to notify the neighbors of the fact, although friends were living not a thousand feet away. The girl's parents had left home Sunday not to return until Wednesday. Wednesday a neighbor called to hire Allison to do some work, and the young girl said that her father would return that day but could not do any work as her sister

was dead, adding "But don't tell any one until pa comes home." Physicians who examined the body found that the most terrible crime had been committed and the dead girl looked like a victim to death. Great clots of blood were 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 that two months ago the Bishop of Barcelona wrote to the Pope suggesting that if necessary for departure across Spain would undoubtedly furnish a refuge for His Holiness. The chief 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 persons 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 danger that there is in the European war of the question is presented when it is remembered that when the Church property throughout the country was sold, the proceeds were placed in the Italian Funds and a small percentage paid to the clergy for their support and for the maintenance of public worship. Much of the property was indeed wilyly sequestered 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 percentage of the proceeds, after the reduction of most burdensome taxes, is paid to that institution.

In case of a war in which Italy may be engaged—and it is scarcely possible that there should be a war which she can avoid—that 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 ahead. 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?"

their lot with us could they have done so consistently with their self respect and their religious rights. But they had had too many unmitigated manifestations of the hatred with which 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 much larger part of the population of Canada than even now they are. Hence it was anti-Catholic bigotry and refusal to accord equal rights to Catholics that lost Canada to us a hundred years ago.

Since then the situation has not materially changed. Catholics are still in the majority in almost every Province of the Dominion of Canada; 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 with them.

Protestants themselves have testified that these provisions are as ample and as generous as those which the law of the United States in the Provinces of Quebec, where French Catholics are an overwhelming majority of the citizens, the provisions for instructing their children in their religious belief. The majority of them, in fact, prefer the existing system to that of the American States.

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 crusade, 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 they are a fair prospect that the Catholics will soon outnumber them.

The more sensible and quiet part of the Protestants 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-Catholics, chiefly of British descent, are bent on secularizing the public schools, not only in the Province 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 privileges which have been enjoyed by the Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec since the first colonization of that Province and which are so justly 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, at 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 with distrust upon all proposals for annexation. Whatever advantages they might obtain in a commercial or material respect by uniting with the United States, they are not willing to sacrifice their religion, 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 concerning low, high and solemn high Mass is of great 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 regards Mass being "said," "celebrated" or "sung."

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned From all Quarters of the Globe.

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

The Catholic population of Australasia is 800,000.

Cardinal Lavigne is recovering at Lucerne, Switzerland.

Very Rev. Anton Thoma of Munich, Bavaria, has been appointed Bishop of Passau, Germany.

The corner-stone of the chapel of the Little Sisters, Springfield, Kan., was laid recently.

Twenty Sisters of the Irish Order of Mercy conduct 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, has 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, Oskaloosa, Ia., has been selected to represent the state of Iowa at the Paris Exposition.

Rev. Frederick Rooker, of Albany diocese, has 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 Yokohama, 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 year.

In the Philippine 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 prosecute 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 students.

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 Lavigne's crusade there are now one hundred and fifty Catholic anti-slavery societies in Germany, with 300,000 members.

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 religious 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 hospital.

A meeting was held recently at Brussels (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 a 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 Lavigne, the preacher of the new crusade 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 Poppo Marie Perotti, who was one of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Catholicity is making headway in Holland. Although the Protestant religion has been for a long time the established religion of Holland, there are 370 vacancies for the Protestant ministry, and only seven candidates therefor.

The Sultan has sent the Order of the Medjidie to Prince Julius Toulon-Borghese in recognition 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 Ireland.

Senor Goyeneche, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru to the Holy See, has published a protest against the insults to the Sovereign Pontiff and the Church, perpetrated on the occasion of the inauguration of the monument to Giordano Bruno.

The new Church of Our Lady of Victory, the only Catholic Church between New Brunswick and South Albany, 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 diocese present and the ceremonies were very impressive.

We learn from the last number of *Les Missions Catholiques* to hand, of the death of Mr. Ragny, Vice Apostolic of Manchuria. This illustrious confessor of the faith was born in Flanders in 1848, set out for China immediately after his ordination in 1871, and was appointed titular Bishop of Trajanopolis and Vice Apostolic of Manchuria on 28th March, 1888. He was consecrated at Pekin on the 9th September following, and found on his return to his mission that the country was ravaged by a terrible inundation.

A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

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

LOS ANGELES NEARLY \$14,000,000.

SPokane Falls, W. T., August 5.—The entire business portion of this city was burned last night. Twenty-five blocks were burned 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 flames 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 next block and soon it reached the heart of the city. The block of two storey brick buildings on Riverside avenue was easily carried away.

The fire communicated to the magnificent Hyde block, a four storey building, taking in the whole square between Mill and Howard streets on Riverside avenue. Post and Mill streets were quickly licked up, including the Grand hotel. From here the waves of flame 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 seen to jump from the second story. 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 once to-day.

The fire next leaped across Howard street, and in a few minutes the block between Howard and Stevens streets was a mass of red hot ashes. The next structure to succumb was the large Tuttle block, and from there the conflagration went whirling through the solid block of four storey brick buildings, including the post office between Stevens and Washington streets. At this point the fire burned out from lack of material.

From the place of origin the fire had meanwhile taken another direction, leaping across Sprague street to the Opera house, and thence over Riverside street, the solid block of four storey brick buildings, including the post office between Stevens and Washington streets. At this point the fire burned out from lack of material.

The river prevented the fire doing further 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 block. Riverside street was saved by tearing down intervening 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 institution in charge 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. Fire on 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 already signified their intention to rebuild.

The Very Rev. Father Tabaret. The statue of the late Very Rev. Father Tabaret, published by the Alumni of the College of Ottawa, through the offices of the Grace Archbishop Dubanel, 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 Wilford 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 to 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 hearing interest its growth, not one contributed more of his means and his energy to assist in its development. Father Tabaret had faith in Ottawa and in Canada. He was, in fact, more Canadian than the Canadians themselves. Hence do we all reverse 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 retreats 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 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 Boyala, Sister Henrietta and Sister Justina. Two others, Sister Thecla and Sister Leo, received the habit, while Miss Anna McNally, of Kansas and Miss Alphonine Canchon, of Montreal, and aspirants for membership.

Whatever mitigates the woe or increases the happiness of one is a just criterion of righteousness. One should not quarrel without a reason sufficient to vindicate one through all the courts of morality.

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 mission 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 event took place on March 19th, 1854, at which period the old persecuting edicts against Christianity were still in force.

Father Anacleto, O. S. F., rector of St. Anthony's Church, New York City, was last week chosen by the Chapter of the Holy Trinity, Allegheny, N. Y., Provincial of the New York and New England Province of the Order of the Most Holy Rosary, to be the Provincial of the Province of the Holy Rosary, New York. He has been in 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 Motherhouse of the Diocese of Brooklyn, St. Joseph's Convent, Flatbush, L. I., and they have accepted. Their maternal home 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 present numbers eleven Sisters. The novitiate 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 of Trois Rivieres the following account of a miraculous cure effected in her case at the shrine of our Lady of the Holy Rosary 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 impossibility 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 Rosary. I carried out my plan and made my novitiate. The Virgin of the Rosary deigned to hear me 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 fulfill 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 are to be a universal consensus of opinion the Rev. Father Denis O'Donnor, 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'Donnor may be called the founder of the flourishing college of which he is to-day the president. He began this work under circumstances which would have discouraged most and unnumbered many men. But Father O'Donnor 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'Donnor 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, genuine good counsel, extraordinary foresight, amiability of manner and unshaken devotion to duty can confer.—United Canada.

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 as 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 rare materials indeed unless the wife takes hold of those means with the hand of a creator, building up out of them helps and associations loved and needed by both.

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 field of accomplished and honored children.

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 finds 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 wrapper and slippers deep in a French novel.

Unfortunately women have hobbies, 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 yet the man who thinks that he can make his wife miserable. Any one, anywhere, who cultivates a hobby at the expense of other people's comfort is making a failure of life: but true politeness of the heart between friend and friend, man and wife, will obviate the danger of overdone amusements.

It is easier to forgive 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 francies and martyrdoms 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 to be a source of tolling for her support without remission or any suspension of responsibility, and why should he not expect her to aspire to the greatest excellence in home-making? Just here is where the wedge dissolution frequently enters. A woman falls to give as much as she receives—that is, she works from compulsion more than from a desire to keep up her side of the partnership 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 dress up and down all over, which does not help little Eva, and your husband would have appreciated you more had you spent your evenings with folded hands and happy face in 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 days, 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 as much as schools where all branches of home-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 cuisine, and it is no wonder the papers make fun of cooking-schools. To learn one department of house-keeping to the neglect of everything else is ruinous.

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 doesn'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 bearing and forbearance of life is as greatly the secret of happiness in marriage as in anything else. We have to tolerate unpleasant things in our companions in any relations of life, and why try to build up a law of marriage in any other way?

RELIGION BY TELEPHONE.

Workshops Can Enjoy Divine Services Without Attending Church.

It has been rumored 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 could not attend Sunday worship, or were too lazy to put forth the necessary exertion. But it has been felt that there was more poetry than truth in any such device. It is now stated by a correspondent of the London Standard that the South of England Telephone company has been able to convey to invalids, to doctors and chemists' assistants on duty, to people five miles distant from the church, and to large numbers of private residences in various parts of an English town, the whole of the church services Sunday morning and evening, so that the organ voluntaries, the singing, the reading and the sermon were clearly transmitted. Sixteen wires were connected with a single church, and the preacher was satisfactorily heard by as many different places.

The telephone experiment has already been such that wires are being laid to the

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 boon to all who are debarred from joining in Christian worship by their bodily presence. But whilst will work for the convenience of those who suffer from inability to attend church, it will also work for the convenience of those who like a good excuse for not being present at the service of worship. The head of a household 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 enjoyment.

Then, again, with so 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 if the service by sitting at home and listening to what his telephone reports? To carry the point further, the question may be asked why public worship could not be dispensed with by the minister preaching his sermon in an adjoining room? This would greatly decrease church expenses and would conduce largely to the comfort of individual parishioners, while the telephone used on Sunday would 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 be more vexatious in these days than the loss of 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 bed, 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 it conveys directness in the old way, why will not the visible church be superseded practically by the beginning of the century?

Also for sale. At present we make clothing for men. Then I went to the shops. Kaffir and Europeans can now be supplied with almost everything they want. There are these shawls, these coats of boots, and these are sold to Kaffirs as coats of boots. The father said: "To do that to begin with, I don't want to make profits on it." "What do traders say to that?" He replied: "You grumble, but the Kaffir comes to us from all parts of the country, and that is how they become acquainted with us." There were self-topped boots made on the place and for fifteen shillings, and shoes for twelve shillings, which is cheap 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—"Where will this thing grow?" The father has 5000 acres of ground in Grizeland, 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 amazed, bewildered, and not until I got out into the street did I realize how I had been out in the tender sky, and my thoughts flew hither and thither. 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 Westminster Abbey was at first only a wooden church and there were other wonders than these.

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 to 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 court long ago. The article in question is as follows:—

There is a deep sigh of relief in the country at the length shaken the dust of the Forgeries Commission from their feet. The pretty practical joke which Parnell's pal, Houston, concocted with Le Caron, who has fully replaced the deceased penman in his friendship, has changed suddenly into grim reality. The "Forger's" accomplice, as he is in effect confessed to by Mr. Davitt, was the author of the Evening News scare about the blowing-up of the Commission. The Irish Party have blown it up in a manner that has not only rendered it innocuous, but has also rendered it a laughing stock. It did not require much of an explosion to demolish it. It was a shaky bit of Coercion jerry-building from the first. The shock of the Parnell exposure loosened its foundation. It has been crumbling ever since, and by the indignation withdrawal of Mr. Parnell and his party, the last lingering fragments of interest in it are proceeding to disappear. 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-veiled sneers and insinuations of the judges selected by Sir Wreathed Fibber and his client and colleagues to pack the Commission. It made a man's blood boil to read of the same Sir Wreathed Fibber, who had made himself personally and professionally responsible for the forgeries, with the tacit sanction of the Court, heap vile insinuations on honorable men to whom his very presence was an insult. It was a curious anomaly truly that the forgers and the aiders and abettors of forgery, when their guilt had been made clear as noonday, should be rewarded by a free licence to further, and to the full, their intended victims. The Forgeries Commission from the first simply deserved the confidence of the Coercion Government 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 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 much more interest vitally as a year old newspaper. The public have read the evidence for themselves, 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 final opinions of three men, each of whom has a right to be considered as a subject with which we do not care to concern ourselves. 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News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says the camp meditated by General Resnais has failed.

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

A semi-official Russian despatch is given to the statement that an alliance has been formed by France and Russia.

LONDON, July 31.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech at Birmingham last night, said the Conservative party in Birmingham ought to receive a larger recognition than the Liberales appear willing to accord.

PARIS, July 31.—A machine gun exploded on the training frigate Comence, at Hyeres, to-day. Eight persons were killed and seventeen injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—The Czar desires that Emperor William shall receive him at Potsdam. He will not visit Berlin for fear of personal safety, as he will be able to keep the public at a greater distance at Potsdam than at the capital.

ZAMBIA, July 30.—The insurgents have blocked the road to M'wapa. Three French mission runners were killed while trying to get through the rebel lines.

YOKOHAMA, July 30.—A despatch received to-day from Nagasaki states that a dreadful earthquake has occurred on the western portion of the island of Kiu-Siu.

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.

LONDON, July 31.—Postmaster-General Ralton requested Mr. Sexton, lord mayor of Dublin, to forward to him the envelope which contained the letter of President Harrison to Mr. Sexton.

LONDON, July 31.—Wm. O'Brien, M.P., has applied for a writ of habeas corpus against Lord Salisbury for slander.

DUBLIN, July 30.—The Express (Independent Conservative) says: "The surplus of the Farnell indemnity fund exceeds £40,000. The accounts show that only £20,000 has been used for legal expenses in connection with the special commission."

AMERICAN.

HAVANA, July 30.—At San Luis, a village near Santiago de Cuba, sixty houses have been burned. Two children perished in the flames.

WATERBURY, N. Y., July 31.—United States Deputy Marshal A. C. Mattson, of Oswego, seized the steamer Pierpont, of the St. Lawrence Steamboat Company's line, at Cape Vincent last night.

PRITTSBURG, 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.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamship Ancharia reports having passed a small sailboat, supposed name Nellie Gordon, of Boston, 700 miles at sea with an unknown man on board.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—Wm. Shrik and Mrs. Hannah Breker were killed at the 13th street crossing of the Louisville Southern railroad in this city last evening while endeavoring to cross the tracks.

EDMONTON, Wis., July 30.—Mrs. Everson, an old Norwegian woman living alone, was found dead in bed this morning with her neck broken.

BURLINGTON, Wis., July 30.—Nine persons were poisoned last night by eating dried beet shipped to local dealers by a Chicago firm.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Herman Carmon, a Polish Jew, aged 65, shot himself in the month yesterday. He is supposed to be worth \$100,000.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Illinois Central Railroad company is blamed for the flooding of business houses on Twenty-second street last Saturday night.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Maria Vincenzo O'Connell, who arrived here on the steamer Nevada yesterday, were a very large bustle and on landing was invited into the searching room.

of hid gloves, two gold mounted smelling bottles, two silver watch chains, also gold rings, five gold pendants and five pairs of gold earrings. The goods were confiscated and Maria was held to answer a charge of smuggling.

PONCAKE, I. T., July 31.—At Lexington, in the Oklahoma country, yesterday, City Marshal Henry Simons and Francis J. Jones had an altercation.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Journeymen Plumbers and Gas and Steamfitters Laborers' union decided to-day to withdraw from the Knights of Labor.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Dr. W. A. Hammond, formerly of New York, in a published interview, says he is now experimenting on a decrepit old man with Dr. Brown-Sequard's "elixir of youth."

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 Christie street crossing, Toronto, on Wednesday.

Joseph Crouch 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, aged 10 years, of Halifax, had his skull crushed by being kicked by the fore-foot of a horse Wednesday last as he was stooping in front of the animal.

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.

The annual customs returns of the port of Toronto for July show the value of goods imported: Durable, \$1,622,939; free, \$250,410; total, \$1,873,349.

The annual customs returns of the port of Ottawa for July show the total receipts for the month to have been in value \$161,792, of which \$92,954 were dutiable.

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TORONTO, Ont., July 31.—R. A. Wade, an alleged lawyer from Chicago, 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.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAISING.

Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty of government land. Cheap railroad land. Good market, rich soil, excellent schools and churches.

A FEDERATION SET-BACK.

Lord Salisbury Declines to Call an Imperial Convention.

LONDON, July 31.—Sir Charles Tupper has been elected a member of the Executive Council of the Imperial Federation League.

LONDON, July 31.—The League of Nations has been elected a member of the Executive Council of the Imperial Federation League.

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A SHREWD SWINDLE.

Perpetrated on the Ottawa Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

OTTAWA, July 30.—A well-planned swindle, perpetrated for a small amount only, was to-day perpetrated upon the Bank of Montreal here.

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GEORGIA'S MESSIAH.

Negroes of Low Intelligence Becoming Demoralized.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—The religious frenzy aroused among Liberty county negroes by the lunatic who pretended to be the Messiah is baffling every effort made to counteract it.

MADE AN ARCHDIOCESE.

The Limestone City Receives a Deserved Recognition From Rome.

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.

OLD AGE TURNED TO YOUTH.

The Alleged Discovery of an Elixir of Perpetual Life.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1.—Dr. W. A. Hammond, the distinguished physician, formerly of New York, who has permanently located in this city, is experimenting successfully with the alleged elixir of life.

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ALPHABET OF SAINTS.

A is St. Anna, on whose loving breast, Mary, our Queen, as an infant first rest. B is St. Bridget, so tender and true, Shunning the world to a cloister withdrew.

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Advertisement for 'CURED AFTER SIX YEARS' featuring a portrait of a man and text describing a medical cure.

Advertisement for 'DROPSY' with a large illustration of a man and text describing the treatment.

Advertisement for 'UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION' and 'LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY'.

Advertisement for 'OLD AGE TURNED TO YOUTH' and 'The Alleged Discovery of an Elixir of Perpetual Life'.

Advertisement for 'AGENTS WANTED' and 'FOR OLD MEN'.

Advertisement for 'ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM' with a large illustration of a building.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, St. Cyprian. THURSDAY, Aug. 8, St. Peter Martyr.

The Governor-General and the Anti-Jesuits.

The curtain has fallen upon the first act of the serio-comic drama which for the last few months has engaged the more or less amused and more or less pained attention of the Canadian public.

Breakers Ahead.

The American cruisers have again been making 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 conciliation, has been done.

Archbishop Cleary.

Last week we chronicled the elevation of Bishop Walsh to the Archbishopric 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.

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 Witness does not as yet seem decided what to do beyond intimating that Lord Stanley has endeavored to deceive the public, and is merely the cat's paw of Sir John Thompson.

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 Rights Association, such a movement would be set on foot as would cause Sir John A. Macdonald and his government to wish they had never been born.

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.

The Young Irishmen.

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 on duty.

A Pleasant Excursion and an Enjoyable Day on the River.

The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit society has the reputation of never doing things by halves. In winter they provide their excellent entertainments and have developed a large amount of musical and dramatic talent.

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 adjunction of a new ward to their county.

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ber, the priests multiplied, schools, academies and convicts built, and numerous other efforts of his have been successfully put forth to ensure a wider spread of the only true religion as well as to win for himself the universal love, sympathy and co-operation of those among whom he has so ardently 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.

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 it is still going ahead. Its population during that period has advanced from eighty thousand in 1870 to one hundred and eighty thousand in 1889, being an average increase of ten thousand a year.

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 Aug. 23, both days inclusive.

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Bourget College, Rigaud P. Q.

The nomination of the Bourget College Faculty of Rigaud, 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., Professor of Theology; Rev. J. E. Fouché, C.S.V., Professor of Philosophy; Rev. J. E. Fouché, C.S.V., Professor of Rhetoric; Rev. J. Huot, C.S.V., Professor of Latin and Greek.

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ROASTED TO DEATH.

The Terrible Fate of Express Agent Rodgers—Shocking and Mysterious Tragedy on A. G. T. 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 morning. A promising young man met with a terrible death; his companion escaped with 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 occurred a few moments earlier when the crowded train was passing through Victoria Bridge.

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 Portland express left Bonaventure station as usual on time.

The train consisted of seven passenger cars, a Pullman sleeping car, baggage and express car, the latter being attached 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. Rainey, and several other prominent persons en route to 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 heterogeneous collection of goods consigned to all points along the line. Speeding through the Victoria Bridge the train reached in safety the junction station about two miles and a half east of St. Lambert, where it was intended to be heard an explosion, and thinking out was hurried to give the alarm he took in the gravity of the situation in an instant, and, leaping down to the coupling, disconnected 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 car was carried some distance further on by the engine. By this time the passengers had taken the alarm. Many got out to investigate, and 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 superintendent in charge of the Grand Trunk, and Detective Boez, who happened to be travelling with the train.

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 over the burning wreckage. As 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 car, the whole of its valuable contents, the rescue party approached and endeavored to rescue the body. They were so terrified by the sight of the unrecognizable heap. The trunk was scoured 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 which had completely confined the body. The whole of the wreckage was piled up, and the body was finally collected in a winding-sheet and brought to the station by special train at five o'clock Sunday morning by Station Agent Stone.

The deceased was a promising young man of 25, named Wm. Rodgers. Fortunately he was an unmarried man. His parents reside in Toronto. He has two brothers in the same company. The whole of the wreckage was piled up, and the body was finally collected in a winding-sheet and brought to the station by special train at five o'clock Sunday morning by Station Agent Stone.

A Convict's Lucky Poem.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., August 2.—Through the efforts of President Harrison's wife, convict in the San Quentin prison, 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 Buena Vista. 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. She took an interest in him and he was pardoned.

The released convict expressed great gratitude 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 position. Cardinal Manning highly approves of the Irish Sunday Closing bill. "He hopes the Parliament will support it."

Chiefly 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, and, in the words of the psalmist, "let report on the good land; and others' speech there is something unpleasant in religion that they who profess it hang their heads on the willows, and walk so dejectedly. Be serious, yet cheerful. Rejoice in the Lord, always."

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HAPHAZARDS.

This column in future will be contributed to by the lazy member of the editorial staff...

Now what matters it to you, my readers, who this I may be. Thomas & 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 it is who writes for him. He should know his readers at least to the extent of being able to read correctly what are the subjects they wish to read about.

As a punishment for their transgression our first parents were condemned to hard labor, and to sweat of their brow. It is as natural to dislike hard work as it is natural to try to escape punishment.

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 pious fancy to lead one to the belief that the book is divinely inspired.

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What heading shall I give this column? It is an irregular piece of writing, and I didn't propose to make it anything else. So let it be called Haphazards and me.

HELD UP BY TRAIN ROBBERS.

A Parlor Carload of Passengers Robbed Near Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, August 4.—"Hold up your hands!" was the command that astonished the passengers on the St. Paul sleeper attached to the rear of the Washburn Western express as it pulled out of Barton last evening.

On the platform they met Conductor John Roach. One robber pushed his revolver under the conductor's nose and ordered him to hold up his hands.

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 pass them.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IRISH.

Mr. O'Connor, a respectable farmer of Bandon, was charged at the Police court yesterday with defacing a Government placard, by writing "God Save Ireland" over the words "God Save the Queen."

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.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., with that remarkable industry characteristic of him, wrote an entire novel while confined in Galway jail recently.

John Dillon's health would not permit him to accept the compliment of a public welcome to his return to the metropolis of the magnificent Nationalist of the Australian colonies, Queensland.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A London special to the Mail and Express says the Parnellites have consummated a piece of splendid politics.

LONDON, August 1.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Sexton moved an adjournment in order to consider the sentence passed upon Dr. Tanner under the Crimes act.

EUROPEAN.

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

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.

LONDON, August 4.—Edwin Rose, an English tourist, left a hotel at Brodick Bay, Scotland, July 17th to attend the Golf club.

AMERICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 1.—Chilian papers say the steamer Rapel, from Valparaiso for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, struck on Humboldt Island in the Ocean Archipelago, on April 20, and became a pile of wreck.

SHE DIDN'T STAY CAPTURED.

The Laughable Outcome of the Behring Sea "Seizure"—A Huge Joke on Uncle Sam.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 4.—The most astonishing 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 alleged to have captured seals in the Behring sea.

BURLINGTON, Va., August 4.—A collision occurred on the Virginia Midland railway this morning between the freight train No. 10, and the passenger train No. 10, which was carrying a large number of passengers.

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

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—Samoa advices state that a German gunboat, having sailed from Marshall Island to try to reach the port of King Malietoa, the Germans favor Malietoa as King and Tamae as vice-king.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 4.—It is proposed to have a world's fair here in 1892, to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

PITTSBURG, August 4.—The explosion of a boiler near McKeesport yesterday killed Engineer Erb and fatally scalded three others.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., August 4.—Twin children belonging to one of the locked out miners died here of starvation.

A DERVISH ANNIHILATION.

Gen. Grenfell Nearly Exterminates the Boudan Fanatics.

CAIRO, August 4.—Gen. Grenfell engaged the Dervishes near Toki yesterday and completely routed them. Wad-el-Jumi, the Dervish leader was killed. The Egyptian loss was 1,500 killed and wounded.

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 Egyptian right flank.

Gen. Grenfell, in his official report of yesterday's battle, says the Dervishes made repeated attempts to charge upon his men. They were met by the infantry in line of battle, supported by the Twentieth Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry.

THE ALGERIAN WRECKED.

History of Her Chequered Career.

As the steamer Algerian was proceeding westward Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, she ran into the canal bank at the Pointe aux Peres, and she was wrecked.

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.

The Benedictines who own most of the land around St. Meinrad's village, Ind., have a valuable quarry in the great stone in horizontal layers about fourteen inches thick, and the quarry which was burned two years ago is now being rebuilt of this stone.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S OUVATION.

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

LONDON, August 4.—Emperor William was 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 Queen, in return, made the Emperor an honorary admiral of the British navy. This rank had 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 was to have reviewed the British fleet in Spithead yesterday, but the review has been postponed until to-morrow, on account of a heavy storm.

MADRID, August 4.—There is a rumor here that Emperor William, on leaving England, will visit the Queen Regent Christina at Sag Sebastian.

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.

In one form or other the system of the referendum has prevailed in some parts of Switzerland from time immemorial. To this day in many of the communes of Uri, Glaris, Schwyz, Appenzel 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.

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 resignation of the truth of the saying that "there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip."

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QUEEN AND EMPEROR MEET.

LONDON, August 2.—Brilliant sunshine and cool breezes prevailed at Portsmouth this morning. The preparations for the reception of Emperor William were completed at an early hour.

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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.

In one form or other the system of the referendum has prevailed in some parts of Switzerland from time immemorial. To this day in many of the communes of Uri, Glaris, Schwyz, Appenzel 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.

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 resignation of the truth of the saying that "there's many a slip twixt the cup and the lip."

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QUEEN AND EMPEROR MEET.

LONDON, August 2.—Brilliant sunshine and cool breezes prevailed at Portsmouth this morning. The preparations for the reception of Emperor William were completed at an early hour.

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.

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INFANTILE Skin & Scalp DISEASES cured by CUTICURA Remedies.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing itching, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, and all other eruptions, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

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

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," a free booklet, containing full directions for the use of CUTICURA, and a list of Druggists and Chemists, in every part of the world.

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FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Penalties of Fashion—A Particularly Humane Prima Donna—The Prejudice Against Red Hair—Fratrity

Little White Peace-maker.

It was only a simple flower, But it touched me quick to the heart;

He pled not in justification, He uttered no sigh, not a moan,

As I sat there, silent, unheeding, My eyes turned coldly away;

It was only a simple flower, But it sweetly entered my heart;

The Penalties of Fashion. From the Boston Herald.

The penalties of fashion inflicted on both man and woman are many and severe.

Undoubtedly woman is made to suffer the most, because she is most often deficient of the rules of health.

A perfectly healthy woman of either sex is hard to find, and women who nearly approach the ideal state are also few.

The ailments peculiar to their sex indeed appear to have been comparatively disarranged, and but few, comparatively, have been overlooked.

Unfortunately woman has grown to consider of womanhood, and among the consequences they bear them resignedly.

Not 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 enlightenment 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 diseases have always vehemently protested against the unreasonable decrees of fashion, but all to no purpose.

Belong 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 opposites have been powerless to effect.

One thing is very evident, that not only are women in dress accountable for many of their weaknesses, etc., but in such troubles as 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 most reluctantly.

A Humane Little Body.

A particularly humane little body is Mile. Nikita, the American prima donna, as she 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 town—with several staircases at the summit.

One day the young singer was standing on the piazza when she noticed the bird fluttering its wings against the glass.

Mile. Nikita desired a dove entangled in the stone-work, and could plainly see blood trickling from one of its limbs.

Her pity aroused, Nikita sent word to the commissionaire at the hotel to announce that she would give him fifteen florins if he would fetch the bird down.

The man replied that he would gladly oblige Mademoiselle, but he was afraid of injuring the statue, which he dared not do.

A message to the Mayor brought a reply more ornate 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 could accept the ladder and climb to the summit.

Having secured the wounded dove he had to be let down by ropes. The descent was safely accomplished, and running to Nikita the young hero placed the bird gently in her hands.

Nikita, full of gratitude, took off a diamond ring from her finger and gave it to the delighted workman.

Nikita tended the bird for a fortnight, and then having to leave Prague, and the dove been well, she allowed it the liberty it had nearly lost with its life.

—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 unlovely 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 rufosque fideles."

(Proud are the short, and untrustworthy the red-haired.) The Italians have a milder saying: "Capelli rossi, o tutto o tutto mosci."

(Red hair, either all fire or all softness.) There is an old French saying dating from the seventeenth century, which says: "Salute a red-haired man or bearded woman at thirty feet off with three stones in thy fist to defend thee in thy need."

their intellect more accomplished, because of the mixture of the four qualities."—All the Year Round.

Etiquette of the Pantry.

The mistress should lead 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-bordered that come for the purpose.

The latter show dirt less than white, and are not costly. An excellent plan is to cover the shelves with white marbled oil-cloth, tacked on neatly, that the edges may not curl.

This can be wiped off with a damp cloth as less expenditure of time and labor than would be required to scrub the bare shelves.

The bright papers may still be used along the edges. It is not enough simply to keep the pantry looking neat, but each article wiped, inside and out, as well as the shelves on which they stand.

The tins 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 practiced in hot weather, when flies abound. No utensil should be used without having first been rinsed 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 number of dishcloths, mopcloths, and towels, it is not wise to be too lavish in this respect.

Professors 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 doors, to scrub 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 household 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 the grass.

There is no reason why they should become the stained malodorous rags into which they are quickly transformed even in otherwise well-regulated kitchens.

—Harper's Bazar.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota 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.

To Determine Whether Life is Extinct or Not—Weighing Thoughts—Pyrotechnic Photography—General Notes.

According to the Engineer there is no properly recorded instance of a locomotive attaining a greater speed than fifty miles an hour.

Back pressure and various resistances, including that of air, will, it is asserted, prevent any higher speed than this being reached.

An average of five feet of water is estimated to fall annually over the whole earth, and assuming that condensation takes place at an average height 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 continuously exerted.

Of this prodigious amount of energy thus created a very small portion is transferred to the waters that run back through rivers to the sea, 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 operator injects one hypodermic syringe of strong solution of ammonia under the skin of the arm or some other convenient portion of the body.

If the body is not dead—if there be produced on the skin, over the point where it is 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 physiologist, has made some interesting investigations.

In his first experiment the hand was placed in a closed vessel of water, when the change in the circulation produced by the slightest action of the body or the brain, the slightest thought or movement, was shown by the rise and fall of the fluid in the narrow neck of the vessel.

With a large balance on which the human body may be placed, he has found that one's thoughts may be literally weighed, and that even dreams, of the effect of a slight sound during slumber, turn the blood to the brain sufficiently to sink the balance of the head.

The changing pulse even told him when a professional friend was reading Italian and when Greek, the great effort for the latter duty affecting the blood flow.

NEW PROCESS OF WIRE MAKING.

Wire is 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 unequal 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 be a greatly increased electrical conductivity.

PYROTECHNIC 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. Amédée Danzié. In its experimental form the cylindrical camera has twelve lenses around its circumference, with a sensitive plate in its center, and is provided with a shutter which opens and instantly closes as the apparatus commences to fall.

The descent is eased by the opening of the attached parachute, which is drawn back to the operator by a cord attached before the firing of the rocket. For securing bird's-eye views the photo-rocket offers several important advantages over balloon photography, such

as comparative cheapness in operating and freedom from risk in case of use for military reconnoitering.

CULTIVATED MUSK.

Artificial, or rather cultivated, musk, if we may believe what seems to be a very well-authenticated statement, appears to be a thing of the near future. The announcement is made that at the laboratory of the Geosundheitsamt, in Berlin, a Japanese physician named Kitizato, 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 best on the potato and rice preparation. The cultures are at first reddish in color, afterwards becoming rufous 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 Diamond.

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 of 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 officer 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 in Victoria he had been ordered to pay no attention in case he was overtaken by the Rush and to make no resistance. He said he would not have surrendered if the Rush had had an inferior force to his own. On July 1 the schooner 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 said: "On our way down from St. Paul's island we saw six sealers and the Rush pursuing. 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 any authorized person of seal and other fur-bearing 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 vessel 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 4th of last March was in full compliance with the directions contained in the act of Congress approved by President Cleveland on the last day of his term.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The State department has no official advice respecting the seizure of the schooners Triumph and Black Diamond by the cutter Rush, for resting in Behring sea. A prominent official said to-day that whatever might have been the policy and feeling of the late administration, it was evident the present administration did not look with disfavor 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 such seizures, 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 sealskins 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 bulging confidence in its own strength in its dealing with the Hayti and Samoan questions, and Canada, and the tone of its press on international subjects indicates on the part of our neighbors to the south that although they may not be in the habit of maintaining a formidable peace armament 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 in a matter of a few days. 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 neighbors do not probably generally realize 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 cities. But no one, or two, nor five years of the utmost exertion will enable the United States to strengthen its fleet sufficiently to make it a match for the fleet of Italy, or France, or Germany, or Russia, to say nothing of Great Britain, who can build an ironclad in three or four years to supplement its already gigantic navy."

The United States with its present appliances requires twice that time for the same task. Rear Admiral Loos, of the United States navy, in an article in the North American Review says the ironclad Chicago which was begun in 1883 is not yet ready to go to sea and the building of the Maine or Texas, two newly authorized vessels, will require seven or eight years. The Rear Admiral concludes, "Making the most liberal allowance for increase of skilled labor in iron building it would be 20 years at least before the United States could get a fleet of battle ships to sea." During that twenty years the almost sole defence of the great coast cities of the United States against an enemy would be antiquated forts, torpedoed, which are as yet neither sure nor unobscurable, or dynamite, which present experience shows to be more dangerous to the defenders than the assailants. There is a disposition on the part of the Republic to mend this state of affairs, and to do it at once, but they cannot do it at once, no matter how hard they work, and until they are out of the woods they should about less.

HARDLY DIPLOMATIC ENOUGH TO BE GENUINE.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Tichenor, in an interview says: "There will be no child's play about this administration. Officers of the revenue cutters 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 ideas of redress or indemnity under the circumstances is absurd. The matter will be treated as a small trespass."

Commissioner of Customs Holliday said: "The only trouble is we have not enough vessels in Behring 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 fisheries."

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 Austria. 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. Joluit affairs are dealt with by the Reichsrath, which is the common Parliament of the whole monarchy except Hungary. Since Count Tassilo, a son of the late Emperor, became prime minister ten years ago the Home Rulers have had all their own way, and the so-called Centralists have been vanquished. 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 Tscheks, who are in favor of leaving well alone and who advocate an alliance of the Nationalists with the Catholics, were beaten in many places, and now the Young Tscheks, who are opposed to the Catholic Church, will carry 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 Tassilo 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 Tarnowski, 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 influence 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 Tarnowski type who really keep the Austrian monarchy together, 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'rt in my mind wh'er I roam, 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 howl, the wave might foam, The clouds might lower and thunder crash, The tempest shriek 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 roam; I need my guide and joy my star, To lead my wandering steps afar, But still beneath that dome, That marked thy sphere, my home, my home.

My home! my home! my manhood's home! I turned my steps from thee to roam; Ambition now my will controlled, And to marvellous wonders told— Of far 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 led 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, and is so still; I've seen all lands by rock or foam— Thou'rt fairest far, my home, my home.

Glenn Taylor, Oct. 7, 1889.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

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

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

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises 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, Montreal.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 31.—A stock of dynamite was fed to a cutting machine in the western part of this county yesterday. The machine was blown to pieces. Three men were killed and two teams killed. The old Peasant Gang feud has recently been renewed, and some of the parties concerned the dynamite in a sheaf of wheat. The feeder, a band outer and the owner of the machine are dead.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Money Invested in the Dairying Business—Worms in Horses—Making Cheese on a Small Scale.

GUARDIAN OF MILLS.

"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 cows 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 man employed in the business number 750,000 and the horses over 1,000,000. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay, nearly 90,000,000 bushels of cornmeal, about the same amount of oatmeal, 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 food 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 gallons. Twelve cents a gallon is a fair price to estimate the value of this milk at, a total return to the dairy farmers of \$810,000,000. 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 1 pound of butter, and about 10 pounds to make 1 lb. of cheese. There is the same amount of nutrition in 54 pounds of milk that there is in 1 pound of beef. A fat steer furnishes 50 per cent of boneless beef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual milk product does."

WORMS IN HORSES.

Of worms inhabiting the intestinal canal of the horse there may be said to be several kinds. The lumbricoides or round worms are very common, and are frequently seen in the feces of horses, which are kept the greater part of their time in the stable. These worms have a resemblance to the common 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 sxyruae, 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 organs, such as colic, inflammation of the bowels, etc., but the exciting causes of these diseases, however, are more frequently due to the sudden 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 numerous are generally in a poor unthrifty condition. Their muscles, instead of being hard and firm, are soft and flabby, and they prapire 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 diagnosis, should not be overlooked.

A great many different remedies are recommended 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 linseed oil, to be given every second morning, an hour or so before feeding, and to be continued until three or four doses are given. Another very good, and perhaps a safer remedy than turpentine, 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.

Assafetida and aloes in small doses is another good vermifuge. When the horse is under medicine he 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 be sufficient to remove worms without anything else.

MAKING CHEESE ON A SMALL SCALE.

For the manufacture of cheese on a small scale are required a cheese hoop about ten inches in diameter, with a follower, a new wad of butter and a press. The milk should be taken perfectly fresh from the cow and strained through a cloth into the cheese tub. As a gallon of milk will make one pound of 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° Fahrenheit. The rest, thoroughly cleaned and prepared, should be then added, enough being used to produce curdling in about forty minutes. As soon as the curd will break smoothly, it should be cut with curd 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 curd becomes crumbly, easily falling to pieces when pressed in the hand. The whey is then all drained off, and the curd put into the cooler and out up with curd 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 curd, and the whole is mixed thoroughly with a curd mill. It is then put into the hoop. 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 fatten cattle of the same weight. We see, therefore, that feed the best we may, if we neglect the water supply our sentence 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 sensible and humane, should have a bit placed in their own mouths and have it jerked by some brutal fellow who would enjoy giving pain. In breaking colts be very careful about the mouth; and never hit an animal that has a sore mouth while it continues sore. The month of the horse should be more frequently examined than it usually is. Sometimes there is inflammation that needs attention, and occasionally it may even be necessary to draw a tooth. It is by no means uncommon that the poor condition of a horse can be traced to some ailment 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 often prevent trouble.

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BIGOTS ANSWERED.

The Governor General Receives the Anti-Jesuit Fanatics.

A Firm Negative Reply to their Fanatical Demands - His Excellency's Decision that neither Disallowance nor Disappointment 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 Friday, the boat having been detained by fog. Shortly after noon they waited on His Excellency at the Citadel, where they were courteously received by the Governor-General. Principal O'Connell of Toronto, spoke for the Ontario delegation in support of the prayer of the petitioners of that province.

When Dr. O'Connell had concluded, and in response to an invitation from His Excellency that others give their views, Mr. Armour read the petition 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 could 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 SUPREMACY OF THE QUEEN

by the introduction of the Pope's name, to whose approval, he said, the act was made subject before becoming law. He clearly said 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 earnestness. He also presented a memorial from Montreal, N.B. siding with the deputation. It was signed by 500 people.

Mr. James Harper followed, presenting a petition.

Governor-General (short and business-like) - Referred to the council.

Prof. Springer 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 consideration.

Dr. Antiff spoke to the same effect.

As the Governor-General's reply takes somewhat in detail the allegations embodied in the Toronto petition, and the documents herewith submitted, 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 Canada:

The petition of the undersigned electors entitled 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, the title of which is, 'An Act for the Disallowance of the Jesuit Estates; 2, that the said act recognizes a right on the part of the Pope to interfere in the administration of the civil affairs of Canada, which is derogatory to the supremacy of the Queen, and menacing to the liberties of the people; 3, that it places \$400,000 of public money at the disposal of the Pope for ecclesiastical and sectarian purposes; 4, that further evidenced by the appeal of the Pope for the appropriation of public money contrary to the spirit of British and Canadian legislation and subversive of the religious equality which ought to exist; 5, that it, in effect, recognizes the rights of the Jesuits to the power of disallowance; 6, that the said act is a declaration, nowhere questioned in the act, of the treatment which the Jesuit Society expects in the future in the hands of the Government of Quebec, viz: That the establishment of the Jesuit Fathers in this province are always allowed in accordance with their desires, 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; 7, that the Jesuit Society has been expelled from nearly all Roman Catholic countries, was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV, in 1773, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, an illegal suppression, no doubt, of the establishment of which (in the opinion of the Solicitor-General of England, given in 1822), is not only incompatible with the constitution of an English province, but with every possible form of civil government; 8, that the act outlaws and recognizes the legal status of this society, whose operations are confined to a single province; 9, we respectfully submit that for the reasons herein set forth, the act, so far from dealing with matters of provincial concern merely, is one which affects the peace and well being of the whole Dominion; 10, the undersigned approach Your Excellency by way of petition, because we believe that the majority of the House of Commons, in the exercise of its 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 arisen in which there existed stronger reasons for trusting the power of disallowance. Your petitioners therefore pray: (1) That the act for the settlement of Jesuit Estates be disallowed; (2) that Your Excellency do exercise your

prerogative right of disallowing the House, so as to enable the constituents to pronounce on the question at the earliest possible moment. And 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 it is 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 as lay men's self open to a charge of arguing for or against measures in which the deputation, are interested, but with the sanction of my advisers I am disposed to 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 interest to the remarks of the gentleman who has 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 disapproval of their remarks, lest I should drift into what might be considered an argument, however unintentional.

"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 Jesuit's estates is so well known that I need not here refer to it in detail. A large amount of property had lain virtually idle because, when the provincial Government had endeavored to sell it, and in each case would purchase on a doubtful 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 Jesuit's 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 proposed by the Jesuit 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 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 to set out authority had been claimed on behalf of the Holy See, to which, however, the First Minister did not allude. The introduction of the name of the Pope may be a mere formality, and as it appears also 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 of the act, I did not consider that Her Majesty's Government, 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 that account.

NOT IN KIND, BUT IN MONEY,

a portion of the property of which that society was in years gone by deprived without compensation, 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, a portion of the rights of the Jesuit society to make further demands upon the Government, it seems 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 personal experience. When I was Secretary of the Treasury, ten or twelve years ago, it occurred to me that in cases of military setbacks and other forfeitures to the Crown, the moral claim of other persons was admitted and remissions were made, not as a matter of legal right, but as a matter of grace. There are also many Parliamentary precedents to the same effect. Still, in each instance, it seems to me, to be decided on their own merits, and 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 its nineteenth century that the Society of Jesus was ever a legal bidder or less lawful citizen than any other. As to the paragraph 6, it appears to me that the legal status of the society was settled by the act of 1857 (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 already 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 to whom he should refer the matter, and carry on the duties of the Government and affairs of the Dominion. As to the first, I cannot say that I disagree with the course which, under the circumstances, the ministers have recommended, believing it, from the best authorities to which I had access, to be constitutional. The Parliament of the Dominion, by 185 and 13, has expressed the same view. I decline to go behind recorded votes.

Members of Parliament are elected not as

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 interest of the high function which they have assumed. 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 Opposition 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 I believe that the dissentients are in the minority 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 doubts which I feel, however careful the Government 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 facilitate a reference to the Privy Council? I believe that my advisers have a perfectly good reason for 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 disturbance of the various businesses of the country. The expense both to the country and to all concerned is considerable, and it is a remedy that should be exercised only in the last resort.

ONLY IN THE LAST RESORT,

and though I say that I do so with great deference to those present, that, excepting in the province of Ontario 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 influence of the two provinces, but I cannot leave that of the Dominion out of sight, and I may express the personal hope that the Parliament may exercise for some time to come a

wise, constitutional influence over the affairs of this country.

"I think my answer has been made substantially to the other petitions which have been presented to me. For the reasons which I have endeavored to hold out to you may 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 Government recommend the reversal of an allowance already granted.

"Gentlemen, I cannot conceal from you the personal relief 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 clear. I have endeavored to avoid arguments and I sincerely hope that I have done something towards dissipating the alarm. I will only close by making an earnest appeal, an appeal which, in anticipation, has already, I am certain, found weight with you, and that is that in this question we should as far as possible set up to that which we find to be

FOR THE WELFARE OF THE DOMINION.

"During late years we have hoped that animosities which unfortunately prevailed in former years had disappeared, and that the Dominion, as a united country, was on the path of prosperity. It is a great pleasure to call upon the best friends of the Dominion, as far as possible 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 people.

At the conclusion, His Excellency's reply

the faces of the members of the deputation plainly told.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT THAT FELT.

All but Principal O'Connell had remained throughout 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 asked to leave the chair. There was a few moments' interval, and then the gathering dispersed.

When the deputation had the attack of 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 anticipated, except that I was astonished to find that a formal set up, argumentative reply, on the part of the St. John's deputation, had been prepared and was first off the deputation after a request or intimation that all argumentative matter should be avoided."

"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 determination.

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 Walker Penit 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, and the reading of the report of that His Excellency, while intimating with that any remarks leading to arguments 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, which, in the opinion of the deputation, had already been stated by the proper representatives of their views in Parliament."

Excursionists Wrecked.

WATERLOO, N.Y., August 1. - The palace steamer St. Lawrence, the best on the line of the Thousand Islands Steamboat Company, on a 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 excursionists, who were conveyed to the adjoining islands, where they remained under the supervision of the line and sent to take them off. 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 725 people, was detailed to take those who could not find room on the St. Lawrence. The Maynard and St. Lawrence left together, the former following after the St. Lawrence a short distance. Many were below at dinner when the boat touched 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 landed her passengers on the adjacent island.

Not a person was injured and all were landed without even getting wet. When the accident occurred the women were taken to the shore with fright, but no one attempted to jump overboard 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 Her Life.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 5. - At Mentevilla, Shelby county, Saturday, Will McCall killed his father-in-law, Sol Harris. McCall, a few days ago, married one of Harris' daughters. The couple eloped, their marriage being bitterly opposed by Harris. The young couple returned to Mentevilla Friday night, and Saturday morning Harris remarked to a friend, that 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. McCall surrendered.

Smallpox from Buffalo.

ALBANY, August 6. - Mrs. Mary Muhlach, 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 disclosed that the son resided in Buffalo, N.Y., on 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 Muhlach.

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 Cadogan. 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 During the Crown Suspect's Journey to Chicago.

FARGO, Dak., August 5. - Suspect Burke, in the Chicago case, Detective, passed through this city last night on his way to Chicago. He was chained to the floor of the sleeper and handcuffed to two of the officers. There was an officer in front and one behind, leaving small chance for escape. At every station where the train stopped there was a crowd waiting to catch a glimpse of Burke. As Graton, a few miles back 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 Lieutenant Ross that if they could only catch a glimpse of the prisoner they would kill him with as little hesitancy as they would a rat. "Dr. Cronin," 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 drew a revolver and peered into the smoking compartment of the car, where Burke was with two officers, but before he had time to distinguish the faces, Lieut. Ross hustled him off the platform. Burke, however, did not get away without threats, but kept on his way. "I might as 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 O'Sullivan, the ice man, by transferring O'Sullivan's case, with those of all the other prisoners, from branch No. 1 of the Criminal Court, over which he presides, to branch No. 2, presided over by Judge McConnell. The prisoners will be tried there together. Judge Horton overruled the motion to quash the indictments in the cases of Egger, Coughlin, Woodruff and Knuz. The prisoners were arrested under a writ of habeas corpus. On motion of the state's attorney, the case against all the prisoners was set for trial before Judge McConnell Monday, August 26th.

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 8,490 bbls for the week previous. The market has largely been a steady one, and holders 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. The market is therefore in a declining state, and holders complain to us that they find it exceedingly difficult to make sales even at concessions. 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 as \$5.60, but it is said that this figure has been reached.

PATENT WHEAT.

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; Oats, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Barley, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Strong Bakers, \$5.50 to \$5.70; Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.55; Ontario bags, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

GRAIN, &c.

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 oats, \$1.25; moultrie, \$1.25.

BRAN, &c.

Sales of Ontario bran have been made at \$13 on track. Shores, \$14 to \$15.50 on track.

WHEAT.

Receipts for week were 97,289 bushels, against 111,230 bushels for week previous. There is very little business to report on this week, and the market is decidedly quiet. American wheat for export on through bills. Here the price of Manitoba wheat has met with a material decline, the sale of lot No. 1 hard being reported at \$1.03 to arrive, although some holders refuse to name less than \$1.08 on spot. In Chicago the price of No. 2 spring has dropped to 77c August during the week, but it is not so low as 75c. Yesterday's market was 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. Two vessels were engaged in Chicago yesterday to bring 100,000 bushels to Kingston.

PEAS.

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 60 lbs.

OATS.

Receipts for the week 8,972 bushels, against 12,340 bushels for the week previous. The firmer feeling in this market reported by the market for export has been decided by an advance in prices; sales of good Lower Canada oats being reported at 32c to 32 1/2c per 32 lbs. The sales are also reported of a lot of two cars choice Ontario oats at 35c, and a lot of 1,000 bushels at 35c. Higher prices are now asked.

BARLEY.

Receipts for the week 600 bushels, against 100 bushels for the week previous. We quote 45c to 52c as to quality.

RYE.

65c to 70c.

BUCKWHEAT.

Market quiet at 50c per 48 lbs.

MALT.

35c to \$1 per bushel.

SEEDS.

Market quiet; timothy seed, \$2.05 to \$2.10 for Canadian. American, \$1.85 to \$1.90 to quality and quantity. Red clover, 85c to 90c per lb. Flax seed, \$1.60.

PROVISIONS.

POBK, LARD &c. - Receipts of pork during the past week were 206, against 181 bbls for the week previous. The decline in Chicago pork has had its effect upon this market, 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 \$18.75 to \$17.25 for Canada short cut, and at \$14 for western short cut. Western ham mess pork is quoted at \$14 to \$14.25. Lard is very quiet, a few sales being reported in pairs at 8 1/2c to 9c, chiefly at the outside figure. In smoked meats business is quiet at about former quotations, round lard being shaded.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.75 to \$17.25; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.75 to \$15.25; Western, per lb, \$14.00 to \$14.25; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 9c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to 6c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS. - Receipts during the past week were 1292 pkgs, against 624 pkgs for the week previous. The market is very quiet, under liberal receipts, which are of poor quality, and have to be cancelled 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 fresh 14c to 15c. The shrinkage recently has been 2 or 3 dozen per case.

Bacon - White medium, \$1.90 to \$2.10 per bushel, but the demand continues slow.

HOPS.

Theoprop said 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 in quips at \$10.00 to \$11.00. Canada - White medium, \$1.90 to \$2.10 per bushel, but the demand continues slow.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - Receipts during the week were 5,488 pkgs against 7,168 pkgs for the week pre-

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 moderate demand at about last week's quotations. Farmers are supplying produce with butter direct, which has a tendency to produce an easier feeling, as commission houses experience less demand. Prices are quoted as follows: - Creamery, 18c to 20c; Eastern Township, 16c to 18c; Morrisburg, 15c to 16c; Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, 14c to 15c; Bull's, 15c to 16c.

CHEESE. - Receipts during the week were 45,180 boxes, against 80,000 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 occasioned by covering short sales. To-day 8c was bid for a well known factory to arrive without getting in, and was quoted finest white and colored 8c to 8 1/2c, 8 1/2 being freely bid for white. Sales of secondary quality have been made at 8c to 8 1/2c, several thousand boxes changing hands at those figures. Things are beginning to have a lively appearance in the country, and are 9 1/2c being paid at Napanea yesterday. The country Board this week are said to have been well cleared. The shipments last week were 31,224 boxes against 32,823 boxes for the corresponding week last year. The Liverpool cable has declined 6d on the week to 43s. The Brookville market was active and excited, 4,000 boxes being sold at 8 1/2c to 9c, and 100 pkgs 8 1/2c, which shows an advance of 3-16c to 1/2c on the week.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES. - The receipts of American apples are increasing and prices are declining, sales of cars having been made at an average of \$2.75 per bbl. 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 \$2.75 and \$3.00. The receipts of very heavy, quality apples being over outside quotations. Further advice from the West states 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.

PEACHES. - Receipts very heavy, quality ripe and the market demoralized, with sales at 25c to 30c per bush.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT. - Peas are arriving in very good condition and selling at \$3.50 to \$4 per box; plums, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per box; grapes, \$3.00 to 30 lbs.

PEACHES. - New York peaches sold to-day at \$1 to \$1.50, and to \$1.50 in cars from Western fruit from Toronto sold at \$1.00 per basket.

RAISINS. - Sales were made to day at 85c per pair, and in crates at 12c to 13c per quart.

PEAS. - Hudson River peas are selling at \$4.50 per keg, and \$2 per box. Stickle prices \$2 per box.

BERRIES. - Sales of Saguenay berries were made at 90c per crate.

ONIONS. - Spanish onions sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per crate.

POTATOES. - New potatoes are in good supply and of very choice quality, with sales reported at 50c to 65c per bag. Tomatoes from Toronto have sold at 9c to \$1 per crate.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c. - The market for both raw and refined sugar is quiet at the recent decline of 1/2c per lb. in granulated and yellows. Molasses is also easy and lower at 47c for Barbadoes.

SALT FISH. - Sales of 100 bundles of new dry cod at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Old is quoted at \$3.50 to \$4 for the best. Shores herring have been sold at \$4.50 in other kinds there is no change.

FISH OIL. - The sale is reported of a lot of 150 bbls of steam refined seal oil at 42c, and which a round lot was placed at 45c, and we quote 45c to 46c. Newfoundland cod oil quiet at 37c to 38c and other grades at 34c to 35c. Cod liver oil 65c for Newfoundland, and 90c 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, 14; total for week, 200; shipped during week, 110; sales for week, 13; left for city, 40; on hand for sale, 10-197. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported horses at these stables are as follows: - 60; shipped from G.T.R. ex St. Louis Ontario; 60 horses consigned to W.M. Fields & Bro. of Oxford Falls Iowa; 25 to J. O. Sing