

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

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

The Catholic Chronicle

EST IN CECLO FIDELIS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XL., NO. 15.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1889.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Centenary Celebration.

BALTIMORE ALIVE WITH CLERGY.

Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and Distinguished Laymen Participate in the Celebration—The Oration by Bishop Ireland—Papers Read at the Congress.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—With fitting grandeur the most important group of events in the history of the Catholic Church in America began here this morning. It was the commencement of a triple celebration, the hundredth anniversary of the appointment of the first American Catholic bishop, the inauguration of the first American Catholic bishop, the inauguration of the first American Catholic bishop, the inauguration of the first American Catholic bishop.

Promptly at the appointed time the priests, seminarians and theological students were marshalled in Calvert hall. Curious throngs were already in the neighboring streets taking note of the decorations. The hall in which the priests assembled was elaborately decorated. Above the doors were the Papal colors, yellow and white, and stretching upward to the eaves were great streamers of red, white and blue. When all was ready a hundred redclerics, walking two and two, emerged clad in white surplices and black cassocks and berettes. Their fine looking strong marked faces and unaffected bearing attracted general attention as they marched down the street a few squares to the residence of Cardinal Gibbons, unaccompanied by music. One of the features of the whole day's proceedings was the absence of any band playing on the streets.

BISHOPS, ARCHBISHOPS AND CARDINALS.

At the doorway of the Cardinal's house and leading up the broad steps, with auras and polished helmets glittering in the bright morning sunlight, were two double lines of guards. Here again the Papal colors and the Stars and Stripes were intermingled. In all directions the street seemed filled with people, and the open windows of surrounding dwellings each had their quota. Presently, while the white-surpliced priests were opening ranks, a mass of purple enveloped figures were seen on the Cardinal's doorway. It was the gathering of nearly all the Catholic bishops and archbishops of the United States with representatives from Mexico, Canada, England and Rome itself. The prelates came forth from the big portico in pairs, and as each two stepped into the street their costly robes were caught up by diminutive altar boys in waiting, who then walked behind, taking care that the brilliant fabrics were kept stainless for the ceremonies to come. Here and there among the alken purple vestments of the bishops could be seen the coarse brown or white garb of a bearded abbot.

Through the long lines of priests the prelates threaded their way around the square to the main entrance of the cathedral, the rear of the procession being brought up by the tall ascetic figure of Archbishop Feshan, of Chicago, who immediately preceded a golden vested cross bearer, followed by two spare, slight looking men, almost hidden in dazzling scarlet. The two men were Cardinals Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Taschereau, of Quebec. Eight delegates upheld their long vestments and surrounding them were their monsignors with the Papal delegates, O'Connell and Sattoli, of Rome. Within the cathedral ten minutes later the scene was simply magnificent. The pews throughout the church were crowded to the utmost with the laity. In striking contrast with the dark clothed aggregation thus formed were aisles, centre and front and sides, packed with the snowy surpliced prelates. Against both laity and prelates inside the sanctuary. On each side was a dais for a cardinal. At the high altar stood the mitred celebrant of the mass, Archbishop Williams, of Boston, and over all was the great white and gold dome of the cathedral.

BEGINNING OF THE MASS.

A dreamy lull lulled the ear, while the eye was delighted with the myriad candles shining out on the altar from among the rustling green leaves and white blossoms of lilies. Now was heard a Gregorian "Agnus regis," sung by perfectly attuned male voices, and the mass proper began with the chanting of the "Kyrie." Subdued reverential feeling was manifest throughout the church as the wave-like genuflections in the pews, and at each pronouncement by the choir of the name of Jesus, heretics were doffed in unison from the Cardinals and Archbishops in the sanctuary to the students in the farthest vestibule. At the consecration of the Host the Cardinals advanced from the sides with the monsignors, and, bowing low, knelt at the prie-dieu facing the altar. Back of them was a row of richly arrayed acolytes bearing lighted bronze torches. The effect at this moment was noble. As the Sacred Host was held high aloft by the celebrant, amid the deepest silence reigned all through the cathedral while every head

was bent low in prayer, the tinkle of a tiny bell at the altar broke the spell. With each movement or two a little bell sounded, and each time at the instant was heard outside the church the heavy intonation of the Cathedral chimas. An Cardinal Gibbons retired to his dais, the reporters in the improvised press gallery noticed, for the first time, not six feet away from him in the sanctuary among the abbots and other special dignitaries, the black face of Father Tolton, of Chicago, the first colored Catholic priest ordained in America.

THE PAPAL BLESSING.

Probably the most impressive part of the mass next to the consecration was the offering of the Papal blessing. The venerable Archbishop at the altar seemed to feel it a doubly solemn moment when, turning to the congregation, he paused for an instant, while the people in the church knelt, he raised his hand and slowly made the sign of the cross. The mass ended with a special intercession for the Pope chanted by the clergy.

The first oration of the centenary followed. It was delivered by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, whose fine presence and magnetic eloquence, in spite of the long oratorical preceding, held his hearers for another hour and a half. The patriotic spirit of the Archbishop's address and his tribute to Miss Drexel, who is to devote her life to the welfare of the colored people and Indians, seemed to awaken general enthusiasm, but the most telling effect was aroused when he vindicated the rights of Catholic editors, if need be, to freely comment on the failings of the clergy.

A ringing Te Deum by the choir and orchestra brought the memorable services to a close.

BISHOP IRELAND'S SERMON.

To-night the cathedral was resplendent from basement to dome, inside and out, with electric lights. The crush of people surpassed even that of the morning. Many of the stately bishops in the city were present, as were a large proportion of the thousand priests who have gathered here. Papal vestments were sung by Archbishop Heils, of Milwaukee. The orator of the evening was Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul. His boldness and intense earnestness captured the listeners from the outset. He said that the church needed was salvation armies. Pews and pew renters were only to be regarded as necessary evils. There was great work to do, and fierce injustice existed. Socialism was not without its excesses for being.

He declared "our work is to make America Catholic. The Catholic Church will confirm and preserve as no human power or human Church on the liberties of the Republic. The importance of the possession of America to the cause of religion cannot be overestimated. The Church triumphant in America, Catholic truth will travel on the wings of American influence and with it enrolls the universe. The present time is one of history's epochs; we are assisting at the birth of a new age. There is a revolution in the ideas and feelings of man. The burden of the strife falls to the lot of Catholics in America. The movements of the modern world have their highest tension in the United States. Here, unhampered by dictate of government or by despotic custom, the Church can bring the contest to a speedier close."

The conferring of the Papal benediction closed the celebration as far as the centenary of the hierarchy is concerned. Tomorrow the deliberations of the Congress of Catholics begin.

The most distinguished body of Catholic prelates and clergy that ever dined together in this country were banquetted at St. Mary's Seminary this afternoon in honor of the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of their hierarchy in America. Over four hundred clergymen were present. Toasts were responded to by Archbishop Sattoli, the Papal delegate; Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau, Bishop Montes de Oca, of St. Louis Potosi; Bishop Virtue, of Portsmouth, Eng., and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul.

PAPERS TO BE READ.

A joint session of the advisory committee, the committee on papers and the committee on organization was held yesterday. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, presided and among the prominent laymen present were Mayor Henry F. Brownson, of Detroit, and City Comptroller W. J. Oshann, of Chicago. It was decided that the permanent organization of the congress would be placed in the hands of a committee appointed by the temporary chairman, ex-Governor Lee Carroll, of Baltimore. The committee will consist of one member from each ecclesiastical province in the United States. Each paper read at the congress will be limited to twenty minutes in delivery, and discussion will be confined to twenty minutes. The revised list of papers that will be presented in the congress are as follows:—"Catholic Congress," by John Gilmary Shea, of New York; "Lay Action in the Church," Henry F. Brownson, Detroit; "Papal Independence," Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; "The New Society Order," Peter L. Foy, St. Louis; "The right of the State in Education," Edmund J. Danne, Florida; "Religion in Education," W. L. Kelly, St. Paul; "Catholic Journalism," George D. Wolf, Philadelphia; "Societies," H. J. Spanghorst, St. Louis; "Catholic American Literature," C. B. Patis, St. Louis; "Sunday Observance," Manly B. Tello, Cleveland; "Temperance," John H. Campbell; "Catholic Achievements in the Century," Richard H. Clark; "Labor and Capital," William Richards; "Church Music," Herman Allen, Chicago. The notes worthy feature this afternoon were the arrival of Cardinal Taschereau, and the active work being done by the St. Louis delegates to secure the selection of their city as the place for holding the next congress.

DISTINGUISHED CANADIAN VISITORS.

Among the distinguished arrivals were: Hon. Honore Mercier, prime minister of the province of Quebec, Monsignor Labelle and Hon. James McShane. Another notable from the British possession was M. J. Power, speaker of the Nova Scotia assembly. Cardinal Gibbons went in a carriage to the depot

to meet Cardinal Taschereau, and after informal greetings the Cardinals drove together to the clergy house adjoining the cathedral. Last evening in the hotel a novel expedient was resorted to for the accommodation of the clergy on account of the press upon the occasion. It was the providing of temporary chapels and the erection of improvised altars where mass was celebrated to-day and will be celebrated on the succeeding days of the congress. Last night, in honor of the great throng of visitors, the bells of all the thirty-four Catholic places of worship in Baltimore were rung in unison for half an hour.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CONGRESS.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—The Catholic congress was called to order at noon to-day. Every seat in the galleries was crowded with delegates. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, briefly invoked divine blessings. In a few remarks introducing ex-Governor Carroll as temporary chairman, Mr. Oshann mentioned the name of Pope Leo. Instantly there was hand clapping and cheers all over the hall, soon growing into a tumult of enthusiasm. Mr. Oshann's suggestion, that he need not far distant to see an international congress of lay Catholics, also met with hearty approbation. Ex-Governor Carroll said that this congress, so auspiciously begun, will be but the forerunner of others yet to come, and that the Catholic of the United States will look to these congresses with pride and satisfaction. The congress has not two great purposes at heart, the glory and progress of the Catholic Church and the continued prosperity of the American people. (Applause, long continued.)

The following cablegram from Rome was read:—

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore:— Having made known to the Holy Father the expression of devotion conveyed to him on the part of the Catholic congress to be held in Baltimore, His Holiness graciously bids me say that he most affectionately imparts his blessing to the members.

(Signed) M. CARD. RAMOLLA.

Daniel Dougherty, of New York, then addressed the Congress. All through Mr. Dougherty's address there were outbursts of cheers. At the conclusion the cheering was renewed again while the dignitary, who had been seated at the head of the hall, was warmly by the hand. "Catholics," he said, "have silently submitted to wrongs and injustices in manifold shapes from time immemorial. Away back in colonial years, Catholics suffered the direst cruelties. The only religious martyrs who ever stained our fair land with life blood were Roman Catholics."

THE PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS.

"Spurred with suspicion, disfranchised, persecuted for opinions sake, hunted as criminals, and punished with death by infamous laws, we have been driven to the United States. We have been proscribed at the ballot box. Though the rank and file of the army and navy are largely of our creed, the chaplains are fewer than the fingers of one hand. It is said that Catholic Indians have Protestant teachers; churches have been burned, convents have been pillaged and libraries destroyed; nay, political parties, the past has been sought to rob of civil rights, and we are branded as tools of foreign potentates, and unworthy to enjoy the name of Americans. The time has come when we, the Roman Catholic laity of the United States, can vindicate ourselves, not by harsh words, heated rhetoric, nor defiant threats, but calmly, yet firmly.

"We are pre-eminently Americans. There would be no America, the continent would be so-day unknown had it not been for Roman Catholics and the Roman Catholic Church, and that liberty, which is the essence of all liberty, freedom to worship God, was first established in America by Roman Catholics alone. It was priests, nuns, Jesuit missionaries, who first sought and explored our land, penetrated into the wilderness, tracked the streams and gave sainted names to localities, bays, lakes and rivers. The first worship here of the true God was the holy sacrifice of the Mass. Catholic nations were first to come to the rescue of our revolutionary fathers in their war against the greatest Protestant powers. That freedom, that independence, the name of Archbishop Carroll is forever linked with that of Benjamin Franklin in the mission to Canada.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM'S GROWTH.

"Marvellous as has been the growth of the population, Catholics have outnumbered all. From 40,000 they have become 10,000,000, from a despised and despised minority they are a despised majority. In every avenue of industry and intellect they are the peers of their fellow men. The shadow of an imposing event begins to move; the people of the United States, say, of the hemisphere, are preparing to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. We especially rejoice in this respect. That Roman Catholicism, the name of Archbishop Carroll is forever linked with that of Benjamin Franklin in the mission to Canada.

"Protestantism was unknown when America was discovered. It was Catholicism that converted the mighty thought. It was when footstep and downdropt at the porch of a monastery that hope dawned on him. It was a Cardinal who first encouraged him. It was a Cardinal who interceded with the Sovereign of Spain, it was a Catholic king who fitted out the ships, and a Catholic queen who offered her jewels as a pledge. The Catholic Columbus sailed with a Catholic crew who sailed away for months upon an unknown sea, where ship had never sailed before. It was to spread the Catholic faith the sublime risk was run. It was the hymn to the Blessed Mother with which captain and crew closed the perils of the day and inquired with hope the morrow. It was the Holy cross, the standard of Catholicity, that was borne from the ships to the shore and planted on the new found world. It was the holy sacrifice of the mass that was the first, and for over a hundred years the only Christian worship on the continent which a Catholic named America. Why, the broad seal of the Catholic Church is stamped forever on the four corners of the continent. Therefore let us in mind, heart and soul rejoice at the triumph of our country and glory in our creed. The one gives us constitutional freedom on earth, the other, if faithful to its teachings, ensures eternity in heaven.

CHEERS FOR THE CARDINALS.

Father Nugent, a distinguished clergyman, of Liverpool; Hon. Mr. Mercier, of Quebec; and ex-United States Senator Francis A. Kernan, of New York, followed in brief addresses, congratulating the Congress on its successful inauguration. Cardinal Gibbons, in his scarlet robes, entered the hall while Senator Kernan was speaking, accompanied by a committee of laymen. Sides by side with Cardinal Gibbons, and equally brilliant in array, was Cardinal Taschereau, of Canada. The two Cardinals were heartily cheered by the Congress as they made their way through the delegates to the platform. The Cardinals were formally introduced to the Congress by Chairman Carroll, and Cardinal Gibbons welcomed the delegates in his own name and that of the people of Baltimore, irrespective of creed. The Cardinal urged the delegates to show in their proceedings the liberty and independence that characterized free men. (Cheers.)

The temporary organization of the Congress was made permanent, and a short recess followed. At the afternoon session various papers were read. Charles J. Bonaparte eloquently discussed "The Independence of the Holy See," the necessity for which he enthusiastically upheld. Catholics should not be passive. They do less than their duty, they fail to say, and to say loudly and plainly, that no one can ever pretend to mistake their meaning, that the Holy See has been and is gravely wronged, that against this wrong they temperately but firmly protest and will protest so long as it remains unrighted.

THE CHURCH'S FREEDOM IN AMERICA.

Mayor H. C. Brownson, of Detroit, read a paper entitled "Lay Action in the Church." Mayor Brownson took the ground that this country there was an embarrassing entanglement of church and state thwarting the rights of laymen, and he believed in the fullest and freest discussion and action here on their part. They knew their duties on their rights and knew the moral penalties of overstepping the bounds. It was better, he thought, that the times fall into error rather than that they should stagnate in silence. Catholic voters should their suffrage as a sacred trust and vote honestly, neither buying nor selling their own or another's vote. It would do much if not all to bring our elections to their pristine purity and go far to solve the question of temperance.

THE CHURCH'S FREEDOM IN AMERICA.

The Congress then adjourned until tomorrow. To-night a great reception was tendered to the visiting prelates and other distinguished persons at the hall occupied by the Catholic congress to-day. The city was beautifully illuminated during the reception. The address of welcome to the guests was delivered by ex-Governor Lee Carroll, of Maryland. While he was speaking two Indian chiefs, in full panoply of gay-colored feathers and embroidered, many-colored blankets made their way through the crimson-vestured prelates to where stood Cardinal Gibbons. With solemn mien they reached for the hands of the noted ecclesiastical and bending low silently kissed his archiepiscopal ring, while the spectators stood in wonder, finally breaking into cheers. The Indians were both Catholics. Chief Joseph, of the Flatheads of Montana, and Chief Whitebird, of the Sioux of Dakota. They were given seats of honor close beside the cardinal with their travelling companions, Father Van George, S. J., of the Rocky Mountain mission. Following the address of welcome came a reply on behalf of the prelates by Archbishop Ireland.

The Resolutions.

The resolutions, which the committee of the congress of laymen approved late to-night, to be submitted to the convention to-morrow, are understood to be strictly confined to topics pertinent to the announced objects of the Congress, as follows: Devotion of Catholics to the constitution and laws of the land; necessity of independent action by the Holy See; Catholic education for Catholics; Christian schools for a Christian people; duty of supporting Catholic journals and encouraging in every way the wider diffusion of Catholic literature; rights of Catholics to liberty of conscience and freedom of religious worship in the army and navy, and the exclusion of Catholics in preference to the church and school to settle in sufficient numbers together, so as to provide the one and the other; importance of Catholic societies being organized on a religious and not on race or national basis; sympathy with the cause of temperance and decent observance of the Sunday, and, finally, the rights of labor and duties of capital.

MISS DREXEL'S RECEPTION.

The Wealthy Heiress Renounces the World—Description of the Ceremony.

Miss Drexel daughter of the millionaire banker of Philadelphia, F. A. Drexel, held her reception at the new convent, St. Mary, Webster avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on last Thursday night. There was a large number of relations and friends of the young lady present on the occasion. Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha, among others. Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, assisted in the ceremony. Miss Drexel's costume was elaborate, beautiful and quite artistically fashioned by a Philadelphia tailor. The white shawl was tastefully decorated with the orange blossoms of a bride. Her garb of a peasant consists of plain black dress, lace cap and black lace veil. This costume she wore at the reception until the ceremony of blessing her religious habit took place. She was led into the chapel by the Mistress of Novices, Mother Inez. They were preceded by one of the younger Sisters, who carried aloft a large gold crucifix, to signify that the postulante's future life must be her own salvation. On ordinary occasions the novice is preceded by little girls dressed in white. This part of the ceremony was dispensed with by Miss Drexel. When the procession appeared before the altar, she received her veil, the notices stepped forward and with her attendants, knelt at his feet. They held lighted candles in their hands and the Bishop asked the usual questions preceding admission into the Order. The first question was: "My child, what is it you demand?" Miss Drexel replied: "The holy habit of religion."

St. Anthony's C.Y.M.S.

St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's society held the first meeting of their literary academy at the hall, 329 St. Antoine street, Thursday evening. The business done was the election of Rev. Father Donnelly as moderator, Mr. John Roach, as president, and Mr. W. H. Whyte, as secretary. A few of the members gave recitations, readings, and essays, with great success, and after the meeting was over several songs were given.

The Government Defeats

ST. JOHN, Nfld., November 11.—The elections to the Legislature of the island took place yesterday. Contrary to expectation the Opposition under the leadership of Sir William Whitson made a very strong stand. Two members of the Government, Hon. Mr. Penelon, colonial secretary, and Hon. Mr. Penny, surveyor-general, have been defeated. It will be Saturday before full returns are in. In the meantime the outlook for the Government is doubtful. Mention of suffrage and the ballot were in force for the first time. Should it turn out that Sir Robert Thorburn's cabinet is defeated, it will mean that the Bait act, which was secured with much difficulty, will be repealed. It was the main issue before the electors, Sir Robert Thorburn advocating its maintenance and enforcement, and Sir William Whitson desiring its modification and allowing the French fishermen to purchase as they want in the island ports. The sectarian issue was not raised to any extent. HALIFAX, N.S., November 7.—Regarding the general election in Newfoundland cablegrams to the Halifax Herald indicate that the Government has been badly beaten. Returns so far received show that Colonial Secretary Penelon and Surveyor-General Penny are defeated.

Bishops Coffer of Winona, McGoldrick of Duluth and Shanley of Jamestown, three of the five bishops appointed by the Pope for the new dioceses recently created in the ecclesiastical province of St. Paul, will be consecrated at the St. Paul cathedral on Nov. 30th. Archbishop Ireland is expected to be present. The Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., of the Paulist Fathers, New York, will preach the consecration sermon. Archbishop Ireland has received a letter from bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud, informing him that Dr. Zardetti was consecrated on Oct. 25th, at the shrine of Our Lady of Montserrat, Switzerland, Most Rev. Archbishop Coates of Portland, Ore., has received the consecration. Bishop Zardetti left immediately for home, and will stop on his way at Baltimore to participate in the centenary celebration.

for two years more the postulant will be "professed." If in the mean time she wishes to leave the convent and rejoin the outside world she may do so. The service of profession is more solemn and impressive than the reception. The postulant prostrates herself and the Bishop spreads a black pall over her, typifying that she is dead to the world. The choir chants a mournful hymn and the postulant receives the black veil and a silver ring.

The Sister of Mercy, as Miss Drexel will be professed, will take her departure for the West. She intends to dwell in the convent at O'Connor City, Neb., near Omaha. Miss Drexel will cease to live and a new being known as "Sister Katharine" will spring into existence. On Oct. 21 last the Sisters of the community at O'Connor City, Neb., celebrated their silver jubilee of the establishment of the first house of the Order in Omaha.

Since entering the novitiate of the convent, six months ago, Miss Drexel has avoided meeting every person who was prompted to visit her out of curiosity. She has had her mind occupied by teaching a select school of small children in the convent.

Miss Drexel's sister, Mrs. E. De V. Morrell, at whose wedding last January Miss Kate was a bridesmaid, and their elder sister were among the small company attending the ceremony. When the three went to Europe together last year a great deal of attention was shown them, particularly in the Eastern City. They were entertained by some of the Roman nobility and many of the American and English residents. They were also presented in private audience to the Pope.

Their father gave outright \$1,500,000 to Roman Catholic charities. The remainder of his fortune, amounting to over \$1,000,000, he left share and share alike to his daughters for life; at their death it is to go share and share alike to the issue of any or all of them. If there should be no issue the entire fortune will, after the death of all three, be divided in equal proportions among the charities mentioned in their father's will. The Home for Boys founded by the daughters will associate their names for generations with one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world. It is intended to rival Grand College in material, extent and educational scope. It will accommodate five hundred orphans boys, to whom, besides a book education some manual training will be given.

A Grand Dinner.

The annual banquet given by the lady patronesses of the Nazareth Institution shall take place in the hall of the asylum on Wednesday, November 20th, at 7 p.m. It is needless to say that the expenses incurred to support the establishment are very heavy and having no revenue, and but few resources, it trusts entirely to the public generosity for its maintenance and progress. The majority of blind children belong to the poor class whose parents cannot contribute to their support; hence the great cause of embarrassment. It is to increase the funds and give extension to this work that the committee of charitable ladies of Nazareth organized this annual dinner, and they now extend a cordial invitation to the benevolent public whom they hope shall prove as generous this year as in seasons gone by.

Irish Catholic Benefit Society.

At the regular monthly meeting of the society, held in the hall, 223 McGill street, Thursday night, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing six months: President, Mr. A. Jones; first vice-president, Mr. Thomas McAnulty; second vice-president, Mr. Daniel O'Neill; secretary, Mr. Joe. McConn; assistant secretary, Mr. Joe. Kennedy; treasurer, Mr. P. Corbett; collecting treasurer, Mr. John Davis; assistant treasurer, Mr. O'Brien; grand marshal, Mr. John Dwyer; assistant marshals, Messrs. John McGrath and Patrick McGowan. The auditor's report showed a fair increase of funds collected during the last six months. A considerable sum was paid out for orphan's dues and widows' benefit, and a balance of \$2,500.

The Government Defeats

ST. JOHN, Nfld., November 11.—The elections to the Legislature of the island took place yesterday. Contrary to expectation the Opposition under the leadership of Sir William Whitson made a very strong stand. Two members of the Government, Hon. Mr. Penelon, colonial secretary, and Hon. Mr. Penny, surveyor-general, have been defeated. It will be Saturday before full returns are in. In the meantime the outlook for the Government is doubtful. Mention of suffrage and the ballot were in force for the first time. Should it turn out that Sir Robert Thorburn's cabinet is defeated, it will mean that the Bait act, which was secured with much difficulty, will be repealed. It was the main issue before the electors, Sir Robert Thorburn advocating its maintenance and enforcement, and Sir William Whitson desiring its modification and allowing the French fishermen to purchase as they want in the island ports. The sectarian issue was not raised to any extent. HALIFAX, N.S., November 7.—Regarding the general election in Newfoundland cablegrams to the Halifax Herald indicate that the Government has been badly beaten. Returns so far received show that Colonial Secretary Penelon and Surveyor-General Penny are defeated.

Bishops Coffer of Winona, McGoldrick of Duluth and Shanley of Jamestown, three of the five bishops appointed by the Pope for the new dioceses recently created in the ecclesiastical province of St. Paul, will be consecrated at the St. Paul cathedral on Nov. 30th. Archbishop Ireland is expected to be present. The Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., of the Paulist Fathers, New York, will preach the consecration sermon. Archbishop Ireland has received a letter from bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud, informing him that Dr. Zardetti was consecrated on Oct. 25th, at the shrine of Our Lady of Montserrat, Switzerland, Most Rev. Archbishop Coates of Portland, Ore., has received the consecration. Bishop Zardetti left immediately for home, and will stop on his way at Baltimore to participate in the centenary celebration.

A GREAT SCHEME.

The British Government Propose

To Buy UP ALL THE LAND OF IRELAND

And Sell it to the Tenants.

(New York Tribune Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Rumors have long prevailed that the Government would tackle the Irish Land question next session. They are confirmed in to-day's Standard. It is the dual ownership of land in Ireland which gives rise to so much of recent trouble. The Legislature created it, and the Legislature is to be asked to terminate it. The Cabinet will, without delay, say the Tory organ, attempt to solve the problem of releasing both a considerable amount of land from the hands of the State. There is no doubt, though the Standard does not say so, that the Cabinet, or some of the Cabinet, has for some time past been engaged in this problem. The question is, how to make the tenant the undivided master of his holding, while affording reasonable compensation to the present nominal owner, without imposing on the English taxpayer an unendurable and dangerous liability. This is what Mr. Gladstone, in 1885, tried. He failed disastrously. Nothing did more to wreck Home Rule than the coupling it with Land Purchase. Mr. Gladstone declared the two measures to be inseparable, and then threw over Land Purchase to lighten the ship when the storm grew heavy, but too late. Mr. Chamberlain has since launched a scheme of his own, but could not get it seriously considered. Lord Randolph Churchill proposed another, so late as last August, in Birmingham, but that, too, fell flat.

NO EXPERIMENT COULD BE MORE INTERESTING, NONE MORE HAZARDOUS.

The Ministry can hardly avoid staking its existence on such a measure, and the measure will undoubtedly pledge British credit in order to compensate landlords who are to be bought out. This will be no more extension of the Ashbourne Act, but a bill covering the whole soil of Ireland, perhaps even compulsory upon landlords to sell wherever tenants are willing to buy. The nation at large is to stand security, says the inspired scribbler who this morning makes this momentous disclosure. Nothing could be more excellent. The stake the Government play for is enormous; nothing less, in their belief, than the extinction of the Home Rule and the Home Rule party by the pacification of Irish tenants. There is a distinct school which believes that land, not Parliament, is what the Irish people really want. The Government has joined that school. If they will add to their programme such a measure of Catholic [university] endowment as shall satisfy the Irish bishops they will come before Parliament next February with the largest Irish programme yet framed. Mr. Gladstone's not expected. The Standard says nothing on this point, and nothing has lately been heard from any quarter, but Mr. Balfour's hint at the end of last session was not idly thrown out. The scheme which he had in mind, whatever it was, will not be lightly dropped. Local government in some shape must sooner or later be added. Supposing, however, that Ministers put both land purchase and Catholic endowment forward together, they will array against themselves two of the strongest opponents known to the British mind: hatred of taxation or of increased liabilities—and hatred of the Pope. They know perfectly well what they have to face, but the die is cast and they are going to face it. They might have still and lived out their Parliamentary life for three sluggish years. They prefer to risk all, even the allegiance of one section of their own party. One of their shrewdest supporters said the other day that if they attempt constructive legislation they are lost. But constructive legislation of the gravest and most difficult kind is now to be attempted.

The Government Defeats

ST. JOHN, Nfld., November 11.—The elections to the Legislature of the island took place yesterday. Contrary to expectation the Opposition under the leadership of Sir William Whitson made a very strong stand. Two members of the Government, Hon. Mr. Penelon, colonial secretary, and Hon. Mr. Penny, surveyor-general, have been defeated. It will be Saturday before full returns are in. In the meantime the outlook for the Government is doubtful. Mention of suffrage and the ballot were in force for the first time. Should it turn out that Sir Robert Thorburn's cabinet is defeated, it will mean that the Bait act, which was secured with much difficulty, will be repealed. It was the main issue before the electors, Sir Robert Thorburn advocating its maintenance and enforcement, and Sir William Whitson desiring its modification and allowing the French fishermen to purchase as they want in the island ports. The sectarian issue was not raised to any extent. HALIFAX, N.S., November 7.—Regarding the general election in Newfoundland cablegrams to the Halifax Herald indicate that the Government has been badly beaten. Returns so far received show that Colonial Secretary Penelon and Surveyor-General Penny are defeated.

Bishops Coffer of Winona, McGoldrick of Duluth and Shanley of Jamestown, three of the five bishops appointed by the Pope for the new dioceses recently created in the ecclesiastical province of St. Paul, will be consecrated at the St. Paul cathedral on Nov. 30th. Archbishop Ireland is expected to be present. The Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., of the Paulist Fathers, New York, will preach the consecration sermon. Archbishop Ireland has received a letter from bishop Zardetti of St. Cloud, informing him that Dr. Zardetti was consecrated on Oct. 25th, at the shrine of Our Lady of Montserrat, Switzerland, Most Rev. Archbishop Coates of Portland, Ore., has received the consecration. Bishop Zardetti left immediately for home, and will stop on his way at Baltimore to participate in the centenary celebration.

THE JESUITS' AWARD PAID

Historical Gathering in the Government Offices.

Premier Mercier Speaks About the Jesuits' Legislation and its Results—Father Turgeon's Thanks and Professions of Loyalty.

The Government office on St. Gabriel street were on Tuesday morning the scene of a most notable gathering to witness an historical event. It was the payment of the grant of \$400,000 voted to the Society of Jesus as a compensation for their estates. The event was surrounded with all the dignity that the presence of ministers of state and leading members of the clergy could give, and November 5th, 1888, will pass down into history as a date memorable in the history of the province. Just as the city clocks were tolling the hour before noon, the Premier entered the room, accompanied by his two young sons, and Hon. Messrs. Gagnon, Rhodes and Turcotte, his colleagues in the ministry. They were followed by Rev. Father Labille, robed in purple; Monsignor Tera, representing Cardinal Taschereau; Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J.; Rev. Mr. Rivest, representing Archbishop Fabre; Rev. Fathers Vignau, Hudon, Leclompie and Jones (four Jesuit priests); Rev. Mr. Gagnon, representing Laval University; Mayor Grenier, Hon. Messrs. Prevost, Marcell, Henry Starnes, J. K. Ward, and F. G. Marchand; Messrs. James McShane, Robidoux, Rochet, Lafontaine, Lussier, Champoux, Bourgeois, Coyette and Babin, M.P.'s; Mr. C. B. Gosselin, M.P., and Messrs. Gustave Lemire, L. O. Huet, Alfred Harper, P. M. Savalle, A. Mosher, James Harper, Cyril Toussier, notary, of Quebec; Machin, assistant provincial treasurer; Coroner Jones; Bolvin and others.

THE CHECKS HANDED OVER.

So soon as all were seated, who could be Mr. Lussier, N.P., read the deed of agreement between the Government and the Society of Jesus, in which were recited the different clauses of the Jesuits' act and the stipulations by which for the consideration of \$400,000, Father Turgeon abandoned all claim to the Jesuits' estates, in the name of the order, both ancient and present, and in the name of the Pope, the Propaganda and the Church. Assistant Provincial Treasurer Machin then produced thirteen cheques on the Bank of Montreal, payable to the order of Rev. Father Turgeon, in the following order:— One hundred and sixty thousand dollars for the Jesuits. One hundred thousand dollars for the Laval University, Quebec. Forty thousand dollars for the Apostolic Prefecture of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Ten thousand dollars the Quebec archdiocese. Ten thousand dollars for the Montreal archdiocese. Ten thousand dollars for the Chlocoinet diocese. Ten thousand dollars for the diocese of Rimouski. Ten thousand dollars for the diocese of Nicolet. Ten thousand dollars for the diocese of Three Rivers. Ten thousand dollars for the diocese of St. Hyacinthe. Ten thousand dollars for the diocese of Sherbrooke. Five thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and fifteen cents—the interest due to the Jesuit Fathers.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, then, before the deed was signed, spoke in the following terms:— MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—Before putting my signature at the bottom of this important deed, I wish to say a few words. I will be short in my speech, but I trust that my words will be appropriate. This deed which will stand as a monument contains two important clauses: first a cession of all the rights in the Jesuits' estates to the province of Quebec, and secondly the payment of \$400,000 by the province. This cession is the result of a compromise between Father Turgeon and myself, sanctioned by the Legislature; a compromise made in the name of several important parties; 1st, the Pope, representing the Catholic Church; 2nd, the Jesuit fathers, both ancient and present; 3rd, the province of Quebec. A cession is made of all rights which the church could claim, of all the rights which the ancient Jesuits could claim, and of all the rights which the body of the Jesuits, newly incorporated in 1857, might claim to these estates. For this, the province of Quebec pays \$400,000—a considerable sum in appearance, but in reality a very small one. If the real value of the estates be compared to this sum, the amount becomes insignificant. Moreover, if we take into consideration the fact that we are purchasing peace at this price, and causing the disappearance of difficulties between civil and religious authorities—that we are bequeathing to our children a legacy of peace which will enable them to proclaim on high that men were found in these days sufficiently imbued with religious and national sentiments to settle this important and difficult question. If all these things are taken into consideration, we are certainly entitled of credit for having worked for the public good. (Applause.) The amount is paid by separate cheques for each item of distribution. This may seem strange to those who are not acquainted with Father Turgeon's delicacy. He was to receive the whole amount for distribution. The whole could, and perhaps should, have been given to his order. However, he thought better (and for that I thank him) that separate cheques should be made out, so that each one might be considered as receiving direct the amount granted them by the Holy Father. This distribution is simply an account, for \$60,000 more will shortly be given to the Protestants. I say \$60,000, because the statute mentions that amount, but I believe there is an error which will have to be corrected, for according to the last census (1881) they appear to be entitled to \$64,000 and a few hundreds more. The \$4,000 cannot be paid before the Legislature has sanctioned it, but the Protestants can have the \$60,000 whenever they deem it advisable, and I hope they will soon make known to me their intention to accept it. The Protestant council meet to-morrow to discuss the question, and judging from the tone of discussion lately, my conditions will be accepted. As God is my witness, I make the most fervent vows that peace may reign everywhere, not only among Catholics, but among Protestants also, and that all may unite in proclaiming

believes we did right; if others think otherwise let them take the responsibility of their acts. History will relate in its pages, when passion has cooled down, who were right and who were wrong. However, above us all stands a most impartial judge, before whom all must appear, Catholic and Protestant, French and English. He will judge us all with more equity than men may sometimes have done. (Applause.) Before closing, gentlemen, I must inform you that I invited here my only two sons, whom I wish to sign this deed, which I consider the most important document in my whole life; and I trust you will allow them to put down their names as witnesses thereto. (Applause.)

FATHER TURGEON'S REPLY.

The Premier having then authorized Mr. Machin to hand the cheques to Rev. Father Turgeon, the representative of the Jesuits replied as follows:— Monsignor, Mr. Premier, and gentlemen, I did not expect to be called upon to speak on this occasion. However, I cannot refuse the request of the Hon. Mr. Mercier, who has rendered me so many valuable services on different occasions. To say that I am thankful to the Legislature is a statement astonishing to no one. Appointed to a special mission by the Propaganda and my superiors, I wish to say how grateful I am to the Hon. Premier and his colleagues for their proceedings towards me. Mr. Mercier referred to my delicacy, and in that case I must say that there was a conflict of delicacy between us and the palm remained with him. He had many difficulties to overcome and got over them victoriously. I have at times been charged with meddling in politics. Now, why should I not have the right to say a thing in the country which is my right and to thank the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues for what they have done for the Catholic Church. I thank them, then, in the name of the Propaganda and of the Society of Jesus. It does not become me to praise the Jesuit order, but I may be allowed to state that from the very beginning of the colony they were ALWAYS FOUND TO BE MOST LOYAL SUBJECTS. From east to west, and from the very beginning up to the present date, Jesuits though they be, more loyal subjects than they could not be found. The early history of the country shows an important mission and posts entrusted to them. Let me simply mention here the names of Fathers Journey, Potter and Germain, who defended the British flag. I also thank Mr. Mercier as a Canadian. Thanks to God first, then to him and the Legislature we are now recognized as citizens. In becoming a Jesuit I still remained a Canadian. Ancient Rome, I must say, conferred the title of citizenship for less than has been done by our Fathers. Our order has glorious pages in the history of the country. Our Fathers have shed their blood for the country, and they surely deserve the name of Canadians. I thank the Premier, his colleagues, the members of the Legislative Council, and the whole Legislature, for the delicacy of their proceedings towards me. I may add that I was a witness to the good impression produced among the high dignitaries at Rome by this important act of the Legislature. (Applause.) You can tell the public that we are loyal to the Crown of England, as our history proves; and that the last drop of blood which shall be shed in this country may yet be shed by a Jesuit.

HAUNTED BY SPOOKS.

The Mystery of Clarendon Front, Ont., and its Effects Upon the Inhabitants. OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—An Ottawa reporter has been investigating the alleged mysterious happenings in the dwelling of Geo. Dagg at Clarendon Front, Pontiac county. Hundreds of persons have visited the scene. The reporter says every Saturday afternoon something happened which was very uncanny. The house was full of curious visitors and neighbors and suddenly there was a rill in the conversation. This was evidently taken advantage of by the unknown, for the next moment the pocket of an overcoat hung on the back door suddenly gave up its treasure and a large paper bag full of candles belonging to one of the visitors was emptied of its contents and hurled across the room, striking several of the occupants violently in the face. It was the work of an unseen, an invisible agency. Another curious incident happened while Mr. Horner, brother of Rev. Mr. Horner, the preacher, well known in Ottawa, was offering up prayer. It was at a prayer meeting convened in the house to help to drive off the speak. Mr. Horner states that he had just read a chapter from the Holy Scriptures and laid the book down on a chair in front of him while he knelt and prayed. The next minute when the book was wanted it could not be found, but was after a diligent search discovered in the oven twisted all out of shape and all in pieces. Twenty, thirty and forty pages had been torn clear out, evidently the work of a person with a grudge like a vise. The troubles of George Dagg are terrible to think of and yet he declares that he will not leave the weird and bewitched place until the perpetrators of the outrage have been found, whom the "Witch of Plum Hollow" told him were a woman and her two children, when he went some days ago to consult her as to the cause of the place being haunted. Mr. Dagg has tried to get his wife and family to leave the house and go to Mrs. Dagg's father's, but they prefer to stick to him and the place until a discovery is made. That this will be done soon there is no doubt, as the dwellers in the "haunted house" have increased, until now nearly a score of people stop there, taking watches by turns, ready to fathom the mystery of Clarendon Front.

MURDERED BY A MANIAC.

Terrible Death of an Inmate of Toronto's Asylum For the Insane. TORONTO, November 5.—The city was startled this afternoon by the announcement of a tragedy at the Asylum for the Insane. An inmate named Mary Ann Hare was killed early this morning by another inmate Flora McLeod. The two women occupied the same dormitory in ward 3, which was in charge of Nurse Barnes. While the latter was in one of the other wards on her watch, Flora McLeod got out of bed and used the jagged pieces of a pall which she had stolen to inflict terrible blows upon the defenceless head of her fellow unfortunate. When the nurse returned to the room the wounded woman lay weltering in her blood. The pall in question was made with the object of preventing so far as possible its being used as a former kind was used some years ago. The blows inflicted would not have proved fatal but for the loss of blood they occasioned. Dr. Buchan, medical officer at the Asylum, and his assistant spent two and a half hours sewing up the wounds with the hope that they might not prove fatal, but their efforts were in vain, the wounded woman dying about five o'clock this morning. An inquest was held this evening on the body of the

deceased, and a verdict returned to the effect that she deceased came to her death "by blows on the head from a book supposed to be in hands of Mrs. McLeod, a patient in the same room." The jury recommended, also, that a greater number of night watches be kept "to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of occasions such as this." The homicide was formerly a resident near Limestone, P. Q., in Grey county, and is about 31 years of age and married. The victim is a native of Prince Edward county, and a resident for some time of Ottawa. She was aged about 40, and has been insane for 11 years, her mind having been unbalanced by epilepsy.

A FAMOUS CHRISTIAN BROTHER

Rev. Thomas A. Fitzgerald's Death at the Christian Brothers' Monastery.

It can only be with feelings of sincere regret that the many pupils of Rev. Brother Thomas A. Fitzgerald will learn of his demise at the Christian Brothers' Monastery, Cahersiveen, Ireland, on the 1st inst., at the age of eighty-three years. During the many years that he labored with unceasing activity for the glory of God and the education of Irish youth, he has imparted to several thousand pupils not only a sound education but also inculcated into their minds a fervent attachment to faith and fatherland. From the frozen regions of Canada to the torrid plains of Australia his pupils are scattered, and the position held by many of them sufficiently attests the character of the education they received. His death will sever the chain which bound them to the old land, and many will feel that they have not only lost the tutor and adviser of youth but also the unselfish and affectionate friend of their manhood.

As the venerable superior of a religious institution for upwards of thirty years his position in Irish ecclesiastical circles was decidedly unique, inasmuch as he was not only president of the schools, centres of piety and of learning (where the curriculum of higher studies and exquisite works of classic art which he inaugurated—his lectures and writings being replete with critical skill as models of analytical method and marvellous of excellent taste, and which seen an accomplished educator the polished scholar and thoroughly classical tutor had long directed with great efficiency and with the most complete success, the classic lore of many a land flowed freely over his tongue), but he was also the ever kind, indulgent landlord of the valuable landed estates adjoining the ruins of the moldering sanctuary and abbey of St. Michael—Ballynaskellig, (the remains in perfect preservation, of a noble edifice founded by an Irish saint long before the ninth century)—and which was left to his administration by his brother, Rev. Edward Fitzgerald.

Always more willing to give than to receive, he loved the cheerful giver. As has been formerly exhibited throughout the tenor of "a life precious to God," and as a conspicuous descendant of the pure ore of princely ancestry whose valor in many a well-fought battle and zeal for the house where His glory dwelleth, have given to the "Annals of Ireland" some of the brightest and fairest of pages and the world a history of matchless victories, and of sure victory over their foes, that acts which claim the veneration of succeeding generations, the admiration of posterity, noble deeds which have won the martyr's crown and a world-wide recognition for unsurpassed heroism which shall shine as immortal when history and its remnants will have disappeared into the province of the swiftest of fables.

He was an ornament not only to his profession but to the honored name he bore; religious end patriot to the heart's core, he rivalled in his ardent zeal and devotion in efforts to ameliorate the condition and best interests of his oppressed country, the traditions of his illustrious ancestors, the princely lords of Kerry, the Geraldines of Desmond, who, to use a familiar expression, were *ipsis Hibernicis Hiberniores* (more Irish than the Irish themselves). The presence of an emergency man or agent of oppression of any kind whatever never once placed foot on this property and, if we only had many more landlords of this type following this magnanimous spirit of obliquity and friendship and constant aid towards tenants, then indeed would the sweet dream of Charles Stewart Parnell's life be said to be already accomplished, because it brings one back to the happier days of Ireland's glorious past, when landlords were truly regarded, not only in the light of brothers, but of public benefactors charged with a sacred trust towards others. The extraordinary confidence always reposed in him by his ecclesiastical superiors was not only implicit, but it was complete. Placed in positions of high trust and great responsibility, he never once disappointed their hopes, nor those of his friends, either, who had known his worth and who regarded him with a well-ordered love and esteem bordering on veneration. His intense love of his native land was only second to the willing sacrifice of a noble life, which, for upwards of fifty years, he had consecrated to the service of his blessed Redeemer. With zeal refined by religion he inculcated to others virtues of a sterling quality which he himself cultivated to a high degree, not only as a religious man, but as a peer amongst patriots, for every throeb of his heart beat for God and his country whilst he twined the cross and the shamrock in the hearts of his pupils. Neither his devotion to the interests of holy Church, nor his zeal for religion, of which he was so bright an ornament, ever stripped him of his manhood, or of his ardent desire of seeing the efforts of his oppressed countrymen rewarded with the blessings and crown of self government, and, it is only due to him to say that the heart of a *pater patriae* never beat beneath the helmet of the casque for freedom from oppression from the shackles of the ruthless invaders—whom to conquer his means, and his voice, and his pen—which he so well knew how to use with admirable skill and telling effect—but every effort in his power—even a life so precious and consecrated to the sacred and ennobling service of suffering humanity—was at the disposal of his country, for he belonged to an order which has long been pre-eminently regarded as the very nursery of patriotism, and of which "he was its patriarch par excellence." He belonged to a famous family of churchmen, who, in throwing aside all solitudes for flesh and blood, have long been ranked as great benefactors to religion and learning in the diocese of their nativity, where their works and their saintly lives shall forever be cherished and treasured in benediction. The mortal remains of five priests, Kilmara, and of a younger brother of the Rev. T. A. Fitzgerald, who died in desecrated orders (a *quondam* class fellow in Maynooth College and kinsman of the saintly and illustrious Dr. McCarthy, late Bishop of Kerry, who was famous throughout Europe, and far beyond it, for his deep piety and vast learning), are laid in the family vault on the borders of the celebrated Lakes of Killarney and in view of the sacred spot, "Sweet Innisfallen," which has been immortalized by Moore, with its ancient abbey, holy places, shadows of the pristine glories past, which recount the sad tale of the sacrificial band of the Saxon invader, and where was composed the annals of Ireland, which are held in sacred esteem. The re-

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, MOUNT OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLOPAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urban streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND STEREOPTICONS. We have the best and cheapest means of object teaching for Colleges, Schools, and Sunday Schools. Our assortment of Views, illustrating course of instruction and Early Education, etc., etc., nothing can be found as instructive or amusing, while Church instruction, Public Lectures, and all other occasions, is a grand success. We have the largest assortment of Views, and they are all up to date. If you wish to know how to use them, send us your name and address on a postal card, enclosing this paper, and we will send you a 152 PAGE BOOK FREE.

males of the departed worth are sleeping the long silent sleep awaiting the reunion of the blessed immortality—heroic souls, priests not only by profession but in heart, who were actively engaged in defending the religion for which their fathers bled and died, whose lives were spent in constant works of benevolence and in erecting sacred edifices for the service of the ministry and institutions of learning for the benefit of their oppressed countrymen.

Religion and philanthropy have most assuredly floated down to this distinguished family through the corridors of time, for we find that even two of his illustrious kinsmen, both "Onions of Belgium" and perfect masters of science and *laureat* Doctors of Divinity and of civil and canon law, and professors in the renowned University of Louvain, Belgium, which has been famous for many centuries past, where there is no royal road to learning or doctor's caps or degrees of any kind, were alternately Presidents and noble benefactors of the Irish Pastoral College, affiliated with the University of the ancient city, where they both established in perpetuity several houses, nice in all, for the education of kindred and, in the way of philosophy, theology, canon and civil law and medicine, such as the relatives may desire to select and pursue.

"Give me at my back," said Pope Pius IX., to the many of his hundred learned pupils with their laurels of triple doctorate, and then indeed shall I be able to fight and conquer.

These courses have been largely supplemented and placed on a new footing by succeeding relatives graduated of this ancient institution, as the full benefit of these rich foundations can be enjoyed in other countries of Europe as well as in Belgium, as the writer knows by experience, and as a result of his "successful, and personal diplomatic relations with all three governments," who have lent their aid in "an honorable acknowledgment of 'valid claims' which it is morally impossible on the part of any one to attempt to set aside," and as the claims are clearly established according to law, and a right which the Belgian, French and British Governments willingly unite in conceding, though all three powers have succeeded in enforcing from time to time the honours of each.

For fifty years he had labored incessantly, until three years ago, by reason of physical infirmities, he was compelled to relinquish the active work of the schools, and, as Superior, confine himself to the calm seclusion of the monastery, where he calmly awaited the summons of the Redeemer, and which, through the pecuniary aid of certain relatives of his, combined with his own personal exertions, he had recently built as the crowning work of a well-spent life in the service of his Divine Master, whom he had served so faithfully and well.

His uncle, Rev. Edmund Fitzgerald, P.P., in the vicinity of Killarney, proved himself a master of singular intellectual power, and that during a trying crisis when he was gallantly engaged in defending the holy religion of which he was an accomplished and distinguished minister and fearless in his denunciations of the atrocities imposed by the infamous penal laws on Irish Roman Catholics, whom "he constantly counselled to welcome hunger and exile, and even death itself, sooner than abandon the faith of their fathers."

Each succeeding generation of relatives gave its due share and fitting representation—the pure heart to offer up "the clean oblation"—Churchmen whose acts and tenor of life proved most conclusively that they loved the beauty of God's house and the place where His glory loves to dwell. Men of lofty character who entered the service of the ministry with its exalted powers and soothing consolations, to enrich it with their means, their talents and their virtues, which have shone with a lustre all their own, deserve something more than a passing notice; their deeds and good works, which tell best for the faith that, were in them, shall continue to merit the praise and the thanks of a grateful posterity. The spirit of the chivalrous wearers of the coronet was ever safe in their keeping. They have earned the martyr's crown. They fought and bled for their country when 'twere treason to love her and sure death to defend. Give, them, O, give them, their fitting theme of praise in their sublime apostolate and a place in our memory dearest.

His saintly kinsman was Rev. T. Fitzgerald, for many years of Ireland's obscure history P. P. of Prior, Cahersiveen, of whom it is said that "He was the living embodiment of zeal in the service of the sanctuary, and of all the virtues that adorn the exalted character and sublime office of the priesthood."

Even in distant sunny Belgium two near relatives of the deceased preside in two of its principal cities as Sisters Superior over ancient institutions of learning, in which are represented pupils from most of the European countries and from America. Relatives of his in other continents are not a few, by any means far from it, for they have long held foremost positions in their native diocese, where they rank formidable, as has been so frequently illustrated by beautiful examples, and, as an instance, we may mention the respectable position which the well-known and accomplished Sister Mary Evangelist has filled for many years, and still maintains with great credit to herself and her large community; Mother Superior of the Mercy Convent in far-famed Killarney. It is so praiseworthy and most adorning to see so many members of a devoted Catholic family (who have been brought up in the midst of plenty and of enviable surroundings) abandon the world to follow the inspired call and consecrate their lives to the service of God in the sanctuary and cloister.

His brother, Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, the life long and highly esteemed friend of the liberator and parish priest of Cahersiveen for twenty-five years, was founder both of the Presentation Convent and Christian Brothers' schools in this town, as well as of several other distinct and important educational establishments throughout the diocese of

papils to erect a memorial token of their grateful remembrance. Committees will be formed in New York, London, Boston and elsewhere, and subscriptions forwarded to Cahersiveen, where a central committee will complete the necessary arrangements. The idea will undoubtedly be taken up with generous enthusiasm by the numerous Kerry men who are indebted to the Rev. Brother Fitzgerald for their education.

He belonged to a family distinguished alike both in Church and State; to a long roll of eminent ecclesiastics whose hereditary benefactors have enriched various parts of piety and learning, and adorned the sanctuary of their Lord and Master; and of Bishops and Archbishops who have shed and still shed lustre on the mitre—the pride and the glory of those who claim them as their own. The deceased gentleman was uncle of Mr. Edward M. Fitzgerald, of Boston, Mass.

After the celebration of a solemn Requiem High Mass, offered up for the eternal repose of his soul and the accompanying fitting panegyric, the mortal remains of the much loved dead were slowly and silently borne away from the parish church of Cahersiveen. Here, where for thirty years he daily offered the incense of prayer and hymns of praise and of thanksgiving, he will be laid to rest, and his mortal remains will be placed in the arms of the blessed angels of the Eternal Ark, and peace and rest, loving hearts tenderly laid and the precious remains of the honored dead in the little cemetery of his own construction, under the green sod of his native land and beneath the shadow of the beautiful monument, the newly erected monastery which he has left to Cahersiveen, and which shall perpetuate forever the sweet fragrance of his virtues, and the lasting memory of the double work, saintly, princely Geraldine.

Foremost in the cause of religion and country, and ever as such devoutly beloved.

And passed a noble, well-spent life on merit, in daily doing good.

As founder of the celebrated schools (in the home of his kinsman, O'Connell), through the instrumentality of his reverent brother, his life, which was an equity which, to all, and his grand and edifying example, shall for ever be cherished in Cahersiveen. May the hand of the Master, whom he served so faithfully and well, rest lightly on the arduous way now called to its eternal reward. They who instruct others unto justice shall shine as stars for all eternity. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints, they shall praise Him for ever and ever."

An unpublished letter of the liberator, addressed to "his kinsman, life long faithful counsellor, and P.P.," during the famous year of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, by which all the laws and disabilities against Roman Catholics in the British realm were repealed, is as follows:

"Derryane Abbey, Sep'tember 21st, 1829.

"MY RESPECTED FRIEND—I am anxious to see you for two or three reasons: First, I want to come to a definite arrangement with Mr. Trench to give up the portion of the parish beyond the mountain. I wish you to be the person to close that arrangement. Indeed, I cannot well do it without your assistance. In the second place, my youngest son is now in the habit of going of himself every week to confession, and I would be glad he made his First Communion. He has such a disposition to piety, and is so intelligent and has a favorite object of establishment that I should be glad you should have him with him for half an hour before I allowed him to make his First Communion. And, thirdly, I should like to give you a document signed by me and my son, to secure that you should be repaid all your expenditures at Caherin, as it is my intention to demand no part of that farum until I realize my favorite object of establishment the grand part of the town there. If you could come and spend a couple of days with me for these purposes you would very much oblige me. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your very faithful DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"The Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, P. P., Caherin, Cahersiveen, County Kerry."

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.

A Byrn, Mich., woman wanted to put \$150 worth burglars wouldn't find it, so she put it into the stove. Not even the ashes remain to tell the sad story.

Five Millions of Dollars. You can make a large sum of money at work for an hour in your own home. During the past few days we have received over Five Millions of Dollars for our services. We want a few more workers at once. The best and most profitable work that can be done at home and of other sex. You can work all the time in your spare time. Any one can do the work after studying our directions for a day or two. This is the chance of a lifetime for those who are not content with their present lot. Great rewards, the most favorable to much money, without capital, and without any other means. No class of people in the world are making all the money they can get. If you are one of the workers we need, we will pay you \$250.00. Better write now. If you conclude not to go, we will cancel money you, no harm to either. Every one of our workers can employ you. Trus & Co., Box 2922, Augusta, Maine.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By the thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of the well-selected ingredients, Epps's Cocoa has been prepared as a breakfast and a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ECKERMANN AND WILL MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH CANDLES SYRAGUSE PRICE LIST N.Y.

TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use DR. COOPER'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

MINORITY RIGHTS.

How the Protestants Have Been Treated in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Mercier's Revelations Regarding Legislation on the Jesuits' Estates Act—The Government Loan Explained.

Long before 5 o'clock Wednesday evening, the hour at which Mr. Mercier was announced to address the National and Legislative Clubs in the hall of the former, the hall was packed to the doors with an eager crowd of intelligent looking young men who occupied all the seats and filled the space reserved for the Cabinet Ministers in front of the platform, and even the stairway was covered. The approach of the Ministers was heralded by a commotion among the crowd, and a resounding cheer went up as Mr. Mercier's well known form was seen forcing a passage to the platform. Closely following him were Hon. Messrs. Tardieu, St. Laurent, Rhodes, F. Laugel, McShane and Gilmour. Mr. Gouin, President of the Club National, welcomed the Minister, and the Secretary, Mr. J. G. de la Durantaye, read an address to the Provincial Congress congratulating him on reculing the Province from the condition of ruin and bankruptcy into which it had been plunged by his predecessors, and putting an end to a series of deficits.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH. Hon. Mr. Mercier upon rising to begin his speech received an ovation. So soon as order had been restored the Premier returned thanks for the reception of himself and colleagues. They had decided whenever it was possible to meet in Montreal and there settled upon the spot local question which interested this political district and to meet their friends and the public. The Club National and the Club Lestellier, which had lately been to welcome them both alike dear to the Liberals of the province of Quebec. The first was honored in that it bore the same title as the Government of the province, and the second in that it bore the name of that departed patriot and statesman, Luc Lestellier de St. Just, whom he praised most highly. Then the union of parties met together about the Nationalist Government which brought about attention, and the speaker lauded the patriotism and the sacrifices which had brought about the union. They were united under the national flag to prepare new triumphs for the country and to ensure public prosperity. Replying to a clause in the address presented to him, complimenting him upon the work his Government had accomplished, the Premier said: "We have done a great deal but our work is far from complete. We have settled many questions since we have been in power; we have made the shameful deficits which degraded our province disappear; we have adopted strict measures to secure the payment of all moneys due to the province; we have stopped the numerous robberies which attended the distribution of colonization moneys; and we have put an end to certain grievances by which certain lumbermen did injustice to colonists. They had also

SETTLED THAT CELEBRATED DIFFICULTY nearly a century old, concerning the Jesuits' estates, and the Government took credit to itself for the establishment of the agricultural order of merit. They still had much to do. The task of developing the country was a great one and required all their energies. Public instruction, also, in order to meet the hopes and aspirations of intelligent men, claimed their assistance and support. Their duty was to see that the light of education penetrated the masses of the people. The people asked that they should be given all the education possible and they must fulfill their wishes. They must also multiply means of internal communication, and render as easy as possible the lines of communication between the cities and the country districts, with the idea of facilitating the exchange of country produce and city manufactures. It was also their duty to improve the country roads. To realize all these objects they must augment the revenues—obtain from the Federal Government that to which they had a right, on the lines laid down by the Interprovincial conference of 1888; must secure the conversion of the debt, and thus reduce the burdens of the province; extend the borders of the province to Hudson's bay and Eastern Maine; and to develop the mineral, industrial and agricultural resources of the province. He claimed that in this work they were entitled to the support of all classes of the population, without respect to nationality or religion. The results of the by-elections were taken as proof that the people approved of their policy, and as sure signs of success in the coming general elections, which he was confident would result in an increased majority for his Government.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION was then dealt with at great length. Four items of the receipts, in which increases were complained of, were cited:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Crown lands, Justice, License, Commercial corporations tax, and Other increases.

Mr. Mercier admitted, however, that out of this total the commercial corporations tax could not be collected until 1888, so that the increase was only really \$205,644. The speaker then proceeded in detail to attempt to justify the increased expenditure, and stated the increase for the years 1867-7 and 1877-8 as follows:—1867-8, \$3,995,082; 1877-8, \$9,288,797; increase, \$76,235. Mr. Mercier announced his opponents of stating that the expenditure for the year ending June, 1888, had been \$5,908,977, instead of the figures stated above, and it was surprised that some Liberals had been led away by these statements and had confounded the payments with the expenditure. Each item of the accounts which showed an increase was then explained one by one, and in connection with agriculture and colonization tributes of praise were made to Col. Rhodes and Care Labelle, the mention of whose names provoked hearty applause. Taking up the charge that the number of employees had been unduly raised and their salaries increased, Mr. Mercier contended that all the departments had shown a great increase in work and that increased staffs were necessary. The recent loan next came in for consideration, and the Premier contended that it had been effected under the most favorable circumstances, and had produced \$3,376,332.50, and out of this they had paid all the floating debt possible. With reference to the charge that the public treasury is empty, Mr. Mercier stated, amidst great applause: "We have not borrowed a cent since last year, and we have yesterday morning paid \$400,000 to the Jesuits. It was true, letters credit had been given but it was because they had no money; simply as a

matter of accommodation. Then Mr. Mercier went on: "I affirm here before the distinguished men who surround me and who are my judges; I affirm before the people of this province, whom I respect and whom I would not deceive; I affirm that there is nothing in all these charges; that the salaries of public employes have been regularly paid; that the interest on the debt has been settled to the satisfaction of our creditors; the letter of the law and the honor of the province."

THE JESUITS' SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Mercier then turned to the Jesuits' estates settlement, and announced his intention of replying to the misapprehension made by Hon. Mr. Chapleau at St. Hilaire in September last. This misapprehension and difficulty had been settled by the co-operation of Cardinal Taschereau and Rev. Father Turgeon, to both of whom he paid high compliments, which the audience answered with applause. Much credit was, of course, taken to the Government for its course in this matter, and then Mr. Mercier turned his attention to Mr. Chapleau, quoting the report of his speech. He did not know how Mr. Chapleau could be supported by the Orangemen after he had proclaimed on that occasion that he (Mr. Mercier) had only completed what he (Mr. Chapleau) had begun and carried on almost to fruition. The speaker, however, objected to this statement, as he claimed there were two things necessary before a settlement could be reached: 1. to muster sufficient courage to defy the Orangemen; and 2. to define the sum to be paid. This, he contended, Mr. Chapleau had never done. "Our opponents say, however," continued Mr. Mercier, "that we were wrong in bringing the Pope into the transaction." This was a very strange accusation from Catholics, but he was not surprised at it from the Orangemen. They could not have carried the negotiations to a success without bringing the name of the Holy Father. For Catholics this was an easy question, because it is an elementary principle in ecclesiastical law that the property of religious orders which have been abolished belongs to the universal church and that the Pope alone can dispose of it. This was declared in all pontifical documents concerning the Jesuits' estates question, and the Pope would never have consented to a settlement unless he had had control of the distribution. Mr. Mercier having gone into a lengthy history of the negotiation, read a letter which he had written to Cardinal Taschereau on October 25th last, asking whether His Eminence thought it would have been possible to bring about a settlement of the matter without the money being left at the disposal of the Pope, and the Cardinal's reply, in which he stated that there was not the slightest hope that the Pope would have agreed to anything of the kind. He answered Mr. Chapleau at length and concluded: "What need discuss what Mr. Chapleau thinks when Cardinal Taschereau approves of the settlement?" He regretted as much as anybody the agitation which had resulted in this agitation, but he had nothing to say. The Orangemen were their natural enemies, the enemies of French Canadian, the enemies of Catholics and above all the enemies of the Pope, and he had been glorified by their condemnation.

THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

Mr. Mercier then continued:—Some ill-intentioned people have sought to profit by the settlement of this question to raise prejudice against the majority of this province in accusing them of injustice towards the Protestant minority, and it has been stated, as we know falsely, that this minority is badly treated and have not the free exercise of their rights. The rights of a minority must be considered from four points of view—religious, civil, educational and political. Surely, no one will pretend that the Protestant minority does not claim and claim with success all their rights in the province from these points of view. Nobody can say that Catholics prevent Protestants from practicing their religion as freely as they like. There are Protestant churches everywhere, and even exclusively Catholic centres, and we often have to listen to insults poured upon us when they meet. As to civil and political rights, nobody can say that Protestants have any reason to complain. The law declares that both French and English shall be official languages, all our public documents are printed in both languages, in our Legislature the two languages are spoken, and we often hear French Canadian members reply in English to a speech made in English by our colleagues of another origin, and we try to render them all the service we can and to give them no cause for complaint. The same is seen in our courts of justice, where we often hear French Canadian lawyers plead in English out of courtesy to their confreres of a foreign origin, and in our public departments we have a rule that all our employes, with very few exceptions, must speak the English language.

PROTESTANT EDUCATION.

Coming to the question of education, Mr. Mercier thought the minority were very well treated, and he did not know of a minority in better position in this respect than the Protestants of Quebec. In case they would not believe himself he had written to the Rev. Mr. Rexford, Protestant secretary for the council of public instruction, and read his reply, which was quite lengthy. In it Mr. Rexford said: "There are in the province of Quebec 916 Elementary Protestant schools, 38 Model schools, and 19 academies, giving a total of nearly a thousand schools, attended by 34,440 pupils. These schools suffer in certain cases on account of the sparsity of the element from which they derive their support, but they enjoy all the rights and privileges belonging to the majority." The following list was also given of the Government grants to Protestant schools and colleges for superior education:—

Table with 2 columns: Institution and Amount. Includes McGill university, Bishop's college, and Quebec High school.

That is how the Protestant minority is treated in this province. I need not speak of the electoral divisions where the majority is French and Catholic which elect English members; I need not speak of the large number of English Protestants which we have nominated to the Legislative Assembly to represent districts where there are very few Protestants. I need not speak of the large number of English Protestant public employes receiving magnificent salaries and treatment in this province; they are treated generously, even liberally, and there is no country in the world where the majority has less of religious and national prejudice than

in the province of Quebec. A minority has no rights because of its nationality or its religion; it has rights because it is a minority. Protestants have the same rights as Catholics, Catholics as Protestants, Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen have equal rights with the Frenchmen but the Frenchman also has equal rights with the English, Irish and Scotch. That which is accorded to one in Canada should be accorded to the other. That which is refused to the one should be refused to the other. Concluding in reference to this subject, Mr. Mercier hoped that he would never have reason to complain of the minority in any other province in the Dominion being worse treated than was the minority in the Province of Quebec.

In conclusion, the Premier praised the alliance which had brought about the formation of the Parti National, which he termed an honorable alliance, liberal enough to assure the public prosperity and conservative enough to reassure good but timid citizens. On resuming his seat, he was loudly cheered. Other speeches flattering the Premier and praising the settlement of the Jesuits' question were made by Hon. D. A. Ross, Hon. W. Rodes, Hon. Attorney-General Turcotte, Hon. Henry Starnes, Mr. F. Langlier, M. F., Mr. McShane, M. P. P., Mr. Robidoux, M. P. P., Mr. O. Desmarais, of St. Hyacinthe, and others, and the gathering broke up about midnight.

AMERICA'S DISCOVERER.

Was it the Irish Abbot, St. Brendan?—Gen. Basterfield's Researches.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who went abroad some months ago, was a passenger on the steamer Columbia from Hamburg, which arrived at this port recently. The General's trip not only has been productive of great pleasure to himself, but before long it is likely to redound to the direct benefit of the province of the community which is interested in historical research. While in Paris Gen. Butterfield spent a good deal of time in delving among the old parchments of the Bibliotheque Nationale, and succeeded in bringing to light a mass of information regarding the discovery of America which just now, when the country is making elaborate preparations to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of the event, will be of peculiar interest. The General talked most interestingly of what he had seen.

My researches at the Bibliotheque Nationale," he said, "were undertaken to satisfy some close friends of mine as well as myself as to whether there was any foundation in fact for the belief that St. Brendan a renowned abbot of the fifth and sixth centuries, had really over made a voyage to sea, and if so, if his voyage was made to America. Brendan is the oldest son of Fionn and was born in Ireland in the year 481. He was abbot of Clonfert, and died May 16, 578, so that if he made a voyage it must have been in about the year 515. He found thirteen different manuscripts of the eight and ninth centuries at the Bibliotheque, some of them in an excellent state of preservation. There were others in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, and in the library at Nuremberg.

"Most of the manuscripts I examined were very legibly written, but the abbreviations and methods of writing Latin in those days were so different from anything known to us now that it required a great deal of work and a careful comparison of the various parchments to get the Latin itself clearly written out before venturing upon a translation. However, my examinations and researches have gone far enough to convince me that St. Brendan did make a voyage to sea, that his ground for the voyage was through confessions made to him in his priestly capacity by Baran, which told of a land beyond the sea, the promised land of the saints. The matter impressed itself so strongly upon St. Brendan, that he called a council of his brethren. It was decided by them to build a ship and make a voyage to this promised land.

"The manuscripts differ somewhat as to the direction taken, whether it was east or west. This variation is probably due to the mistakes of the monks who wrote out the story after having heard it from St. Brendan. But whatever the truth of the matter may be, I have determined to give our people who are interested in such things a chance to study the facts for themselves. I have had the most ancient of the manuscripts photographed. And I intend to place them, with a resume of what I have learned, in the State Library at Albany, under the care of the Board of Regents, where they will be accessible to the general public, as I feel that this two square acre of fire-proof surface, the property of the State at large and under the care of the State, will be the natural receptacle for every document, book or object of historical value and interest to our State and to our country.

"Many writers have treated of the subject, and I do not claim to have made a discovery of these manuscripts. I have simply made a study of them for my own pleasure and the benefit of any one who cares to examine them. In the course of the narrative St. Brendan describes having seen a volcano and having sailed in a sea which looked like milk. It is quite possible that Columbus got his first idea for his voyage from these very parchments. Certainly we don't want to steal from him the credit of his discoveries."—N. Y. Tablet.

THE EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES

Some Strong Testimony Against the Suspects in the Cronin Case.

A Milkman Identifies Kunze and Coughlin—Captain Shaack's Story of His Examination of O'Sullivan, the Iocman.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 7.—When the hearing of the Cronin case was resumed this morning, Coroner Henry Hertz was called to the witness stand. After relating how the inquest came to be called to investigate the death of Dr. Cronin, and how the different articles in evidence came into his possession, he identified the trunk in court as the chest which was turned over by him to the Chief of Police. He also identified the key which opened the trunk. Mr. Forrest's cross-examination was confined to a few questions about how the Coroner first got the trunk. Mr. Forrest's point was to show that there were times when the trunk was not properly guarded from possible tampering with by persons admitted to the safe. Mr. Hertz first saw the trunk in the court room where the inquest was held. It was brought there by policemen and a deputy coroner.

Mr. Mertes, the milkman, was then called. After inquiring the name and occupation of the witness, Judge Longnecker asked Mertes if he knew where the Carlson Cottage is and if he was near there May 12th. Witness replied that he knew where the cottage is and that he was near there at the time mentioned. He was asked to tell in his own way what he saw and heard.

Judge Wing for the defense objected, but Judge McConnell permitted the witness to proceed. Hertz told his history, and faced the jury. He said: "I was on the east side of Ashland street near the Carlson cottage, about 5.30 o'clock that night. I saw two men drive up to the cottage in a buggy. The horse was dark brown with a white face. A big fellow got out of the buggy and went up to the steps, and it looked to me as if he had keys and let himself in. As soon as he entered the other man drove rapidly away. When he turned I saw his face very plain. He was a little man with a big forehead. He had no beard and he looked to be about 20 years old. The man who went into the cottage was a big high-shouldered man. I went down to the grocery store and stayed there about an hour. When I came back by the Carlson cottage I heard noise like there was a struggle, there was a small light in the house. I went home and stayed all night. When asked if he had seen those men since, witness answered "yes," and identified Kunze and Dan Coughlin as the men.

The identification by the witness was dramatic in the extreme. "The fellow that with the buggy," he said, "is that fellow there, John Kunze, who at that time was in the Carlson cottage next to Mr. O'Sullivan," pointing at Dan Coughlin. At this damning statement every eye was turned on the two prisoners. Even Lawyer Miller swung himself around in his chair and regarded them intently, but to all appearances they were more cool and collected than anybody in the court. A faint smile played over the ex-detective's face, while Kunze flashed a grin. The witness was cross-examined by Judge Wing, and said that he picked Kunze out of a line of men in the station. He had stood looking at the man in the buggy for fully five minutes, and the man looked at him sharply too. I never saw a man look like he did at me," said the witness. Mertes went on to say that he saw him in the county jail. This evidence troubled the ex-detective.

The cross-examination developed the fact that Judge Wing, had called upon the witness at his house, and put him through a course of sprouts in the way of an examination. Mertes, however, had been warned by Captain Schuller to tell nobody the evidence he was going to give. Finding himself unable to shake off the attorney, for the defense, he had told him a fair story. It was upon this story the cross-examination was based, and as a result the lawyer found himself treading on dangerous ground. The witness frankly admitted that he had lied to the lawyer because he had been told to say nothing to anybody, adding: "That was in my house, but this is different. In my house I told whatever I please, when I come in court I swear by God to tell the truth, and by God I tell the truth."

At this there was loud applause, which caused Judge McConnell to say that if the demonstration was repeated he would adjourn long enough to clear the court and resume the trial.

The cross-examination continued for over an hour, but the witness did not vary in his story. Officer Lorch, who was one of the first to enter the Carlson cottage, described its condition and told of finding the paint-spotted key under the washstand in the front room. The key was placed in evidence and the court took a recess.

Ex-Police Captain Shaack, of the Chicago Avenue station, was the first witness at the afternoon session. He testified to his conversations with O'Sullivan on May 8th and May 25th. The Iocman denied that he belonged to the Clan-na-Gael and gave the witness a very unsatisfactory account of his relation with Dr. Cronin. O'Sullivan's testimony admitted that he had talked with Coughlin and while the latter was a detective under Shaack and that he made enquiry about Kunze.

Chief of Police Hubbard was the next witness, and his appearance on the stand caused a ripple of excitement, it having been understood that he would have something sensational to reveal. He was first asked about the custody of the trunk since it was given to the Coroner. He said it had been in his possession until delivered to the State Attorney. This was also true regarding the lock and key. The Chief identified suspect Burke as the Burke he had first seen in Winipeg jail and the direct examination ended, much to the disappointment of the spectators, and Attorney Wing tried to bring out what the chief knew about his client, Coughlin, but the Judge refused to permit him as Coughlin had not been mentioned in the direct evidence.

Police Captain Schuller next told of his connection with the case on which he had been working since the beginning. He first heard of the Carlson cottage on the night of May 22nd, the day the body was discovered, and went into it the next day. Among the things found there was a piece of blood-stained soap on which was some hair. He told of the footprints in the blood-stained floor, and upon being shown pieces of the flooring had that been taken up identified them. The witness controverted the theory that the trunk in the court was not the one found in Ervaton avenue, by indicating to the jury an identification mark made on it by himself last

May. But before the conclusion of the cross-examination the court adjourned.

DR. CRONIN'S SURGICAL CASE AND MUTILATED CLOTHING FOUND IN A SEWER. CHICAGO, November 8.—The sensation in connection with the Cronin case to-day was the finding of the surgical case and clothes of the murdered physician and the forging of another link in the chain of circumstances that flunk around the conspirators. For some time complaints have been made to the sewer department of the Lakewood station that the sewer at the intersection of Evanston and Buena avenue was flush and running over. To-day two or three sewer cleaners were detailed to investigate the trouble. The cover was removed from the manhole in the centre of the street and with long poles the workmen prodded among the rubbish beneath the water.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Finally a solid resistance was encountered and the workmen realized that something more than aluvial deposit was causing the trouble. After some looking and digging two valves were unearthed, one of leather and the other the remains of a paper can. In the leather valve was found Dr. Cronin's prescription book with several prescriptions bearing his signature. The paper valve dropped to pieces as it was pulled out and from it fell a mass of tattered clothing that bore evidence of having been cut in strips with a knife. The only intact garment was the vest, which was in the centre and which encircled the doctor's case of surgical instruments.

THE CLOTHING CUT INTO STRIPS.

The clothing had evidently been cut and the buttons removed, in the hope that they would the sooner drop apart and be borne away by water into the lake. The surgical case and prescription book bore the doctor's name, and they, as well as every article of outward clothing, were recognized by the Conklines and a dozen other friends as the property of the murdered physician. The most damning of all circumstances for the prisoners is the fact that all this was found only one block from the spot where the bloody trunk was discovered after it had been thrown from the wagon on the night of May 4th, or only half a mile south from where the body of Dr. Cronin was found in the catch basin. The paper valve is supposed to have been the one purchased by S. B. Symonds from A. H. Kovalsky & Co., and a clerk from that store will endeavor to identify the remnants.

A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

A tragic event which occurred just in front of the court house while everybody was examining these articles caused the wildest excitement. A shot was heard just at the entrance of Judge McConnell's court. The State Attorney and a dozen lawyers and reporters rushed from the State Attorney's office into the street. Stretched lengthwise on the sidewalk was a strong man with a smoldering revolver in his hand, and bracing against the wall. He was quite dead, and as no one could identify him it was at once presumed that his tragic death had some mysterious connection with the sensational discoveries of the day. After an hour's investigation by the police officers, however, it was ascertained that his name was Edward Riem and that he had been for some time partially insane. He doubtless committed suicide while laboring under mental aberration.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TRIAL.

In the trial to-day Police Captains Schuller and Wing and several others gave testimony which contained nothing new of importance. William Newman, who at the time of the murder kept a saloon not far from the Carlson cottage, then testified that defendant O'Sullivan entered his saloon between 10 and 11 on the night of the murder. He was accompanied by two men. The witness was reluctant to say which of the two was one of the defendants in this case, but finally said he thought Coughlin was one of them. The other could not speak English plainly; he had a slight German accent. Witness thought this was Kunze. The three stood closely together and talked in undertones for 20 minutes.

SULLIVAN WANTS FULL LIBERTY.

Attorney Gilbert this morning made application in Judge Baker's court for the release of Alexander Sullivan from the ball bonds of \$25,000 given by him last June. Mr. Gilbert said he asked for the discharge of his client for the reason that the grand jury, after long investigation, had failed to return any indictment against Mr. Sullivan. Upon recommendation of the coroner's jury he had been held to await the action of the grand jury. Several grand juries had met since that time, but no return of indictment had been made against Sullivan and, therefore, he asked for his discharge. "The state, of course, resists that motion," said Mr. Elliott. "The matter is pending before the grand jury now and still undeposited."

Quarrels About Trifles.

What absurd little things people quarrel about. What trivial matters cause ill-feeling in families. The mutton being roasted too little or the beef too much; an opinion about the temperature of the house or the style of curtains that ought to be bought for the front window; the definition of a word or its pronunciation, are things that might be argued pleasantly about, but surely are not topics worth a quarrel when peace and good-will are of so much importance in the home. A little ill-feeling is like a seed that may grow into a large tree which will shadow the whole house. Many a man and woman must look back with regret on the hasty word or the cold reproach which was the entering wedge that split a household in two, and yet how few make a point of uttering the soft word that turneth away wrath. Quarrelling is one of the original sins, I suppose; for the babies sitting on the floor will fall out over their toys, and one will push down the block tower that the other has built with great pains; and there will be a "name called and a "face made" and a slap given, and mamma will be called to settle a quarrel, and no truth can be got at, for each is right in his own estimation, and each has been wronged by the other. So it is through life. A reasonable quarrel about great matters may be settled, and the parties made friends again; but little tiffs about nothing are such foolish, intangible affairs that reason cannot overcome them.

"Good-by, my boy. Remember the advice of Polonius:—
"Oh, yes, I know—'don't be a clam'—I won't."—Money's Weekly.

Jill—"I wonder why they make the magazines so stupid nowadays?"
Jack—"I suppose it is to make the advertising pages more attractive by contrast."
Paok.
"What are you doing now, Gus?" said one young man about town to another.
"Oh, I write for a living."
"On the daily press?"
"No; I write to father about twice a month for a remittance."—Merchant Traveler.

CATARH AND GOLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

NASAL BALM NASAL BALM. A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages. SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after MONDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th November, inclusive. By order of the Board, G. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, 21st Oct., 1889.

DIVIDEND NO. 48. JACQUES CARTIER BANK. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT on the Paid-up Capital of the Institution has been declared for the current six months, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, at Montreal, on and after the 20th DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th November, both days included. A. DE WAERTYAN, Managing Director. Montreal, 21st Oct., 1889.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, No. 1982—DAME MARY HENDERSON, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM HENDERSON, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said WILLIAM HENDERSON, of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the Fourteenth of October, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-nine. Montreal, 14th October, 1889. JUDAH BRANCHAUD & BAUSEY, 126 Avenue for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 801. MARGUERITE CHARTRAND, wife of JACQUES CHARTRAND, of the Village of Gouais St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH BRUNET, formerly of the Village of Gouais St. Louis, District of Montreal, deceased, and now of Escomba, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months. Montreal, 11th October, 1889. GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.O.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1574. DAME MARIE-EUGENIE CHOUQUET, Plaintiff, vs. JOSEPH EMILEM JACQUES, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 10th October, 1889. ETHIER & PELLETIER, Advocates for Plaintiff.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME SOPHIE DUBEAU, Plaintiff, widow of JACQUES DUBEAU, her son CHAULES and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city, hereby give public notice to all the interested heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was deceased near Shelter Island, New York State, during August 1886, that they will petition, on the 22nd day of November, 1889, one of this District Superior Court Judges, at the Court House of Montreal, at 10.30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of verification of the heirs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge convenient. Montreal, October 17th, 1889. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAYS, Atty. for Petitioners, 1608 Notre Dame street. 12-5

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc. BELL CASTING, REPAIRING, and all kinds of BRASS and IRON WORK. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. For Gas. Wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Schools, Halls, etc. Handmade designs, Baffle-plate guaranteed. Catalogue and price list sent on application. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EVERYBODY Should keep a box of McCall's Pills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the purest, and contain nothing injurious. An Acute Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 Cent per box.

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:
Country.....\$1 00
City.....1 50
If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country)
and \$2 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.
A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 10c per line (minimum first insertion—10 lines to the inch—and to per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 13, 1889

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

An early application for advertising space in THE TRUE WITNESS will ensure first-class positions. We invite correspondence in this connection from Advertising Agencies and the general business public. Only a limited number of columns of the paper will be given up to advertising, so that those taking advantage of this feature will at all times be certain of having their announcements prominently set forth to the reader.

J. P. WHELAN & CO.,
761 Craig Street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, St. Stanislaus Kostka.
THURSDAY, Nov. 14, St. Lawrence O'Toole.
FRIDAY, Nov. 15, St. Gertrude.
SATURDAY, Nov. 16, St. Edmund.
SUNDAY, Nov. 17, St. Gregory.
MONDAY, Nov. 18, St. Hilary.
TUESDAY, Nov. 19, St. Elizabeth of Hungary.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, St. Felix of Valois.

Politics in France.

Since the late general elections in France politics have been comparatively quiet. Boulanger has almost entirely vanished from the scene, a rupture is said to have taken place between him and his warm adherents, and the Royalists appear to be heartily ashamed of their temporary alliance with the unscrupulous adventurer for the purpose of overturning the Republic. The French are beginning to adopt some of the customs prevalent in English speaking countries, and notably that of utilizing banquet halls for the purpose of disseminating their views on the politics of the day. In the early part of the month the editors of the Journal des Debats gave a dinner at which Mr. Leon Say was one of the principal speakers. Mr. Say is a representative man amongst what is known as the Moderate Republican wing. He spoke, in the main, as a man of common sense, desirous of remedying the gross abuses now existing in the country. Taking as his starting point the wretched opportunism which has prevailed for some time he said: "The Moderates had turned their backs on the Group policy, and that in the future they must look not for office, to be obtained only by unprincipled concessions, to the Radicals and the Extreme Right, but be content with adherence to their principles, and have a clearly defined and firm policy, from which they would not swerve through weakness and compromise. He pointed out that the result of the late elections clearly indicated a desire on the part of the great majority of the French people for a return to "A policy of order, tolerance and a respectful consideration for the principles and interests of all."

The most interesting points in the speech for Catholics are those wherein he refers to the military laws. At present young men preparing for the priesthood are compelled to do military service. This outrage was perpetrated, not because the Seminary, studying for the Holy Ministry of the Gospel of Peace, were needed for the defense of France, but, as one of the most outspoken of the Insidians, who have had the government in their hands, cynically said: "to ruin the vocations of the young men, who after having spent some years in the barracks would have other notions in their heads than that of joining the ranks of the clergy." Mr. Say distinctly states that in the Senate he had already opposed these laws with respect to Seminary, and that his views on the subject, had under-

gone no change. He urged upon his hearers and friends that it is useless and vexatious to force ecclesiastical students to do rifle exercises in time of peace, and that in time of war they ought to be employed with the ambulance corps and in the infirmaries. With regard to the policy of driving the religious orders out of the hospitals and schools, he condemned it as tending to keep up internal discussions and religious feuds. Leon Say is a strong power in French politics, and should his views prevail, much will be done towards making a Moderate Republic acceptable to the vast majority of Frenchmen. Catholics will naturally watch the progress of events; the policy of the Government cannot be long delayed, and there is good reason to hope that the counsels of moderate men will prevail and a cessation of hostility to the Church and its religious communities take place.

Newfoundland Elections.

The elections just over in the Island of Newfoundland have proved of genuine surprise. Everyone confidently expected that the Thorburn Government would be sustained, and that the worst Sir William White-way, the leader of the Opposition, could possibly effect, would be to reduce the majority of his opponent. The returns show that Mr. Thorburn's party has not only been routed home, foot and artillery, but he himself has sustained a defeat in his own constituency by a large majority. The previous elections were fought on sectarian issues, and the Protestant party triumphed. There was a great deal of feeling on religious disputes prevalent for a considerable time, but these had gradually subsided, and the recent election was fought on the merits of the platforms of both political parties. For the first time in the history of the colony, the ballot was brought into play, and as in many other instances, the party that inaugurated the reform was the first to suffer by the untrammelled vote of the people. The Thorburn Government was looked upon, it seems, as being too much under the control of the capitalist class, who have been managing everything in the colony, and more especially the fisheries, in their own interests, regardless of the poor fishermen, who have to do all the labor and run all the risks. The latter found in the ballot the sword of their revenge, and right vigorously did they use it. The Ballot Act, which was passed by the late Government, was looked upon generally as a good measure for the protection of the fisheries, and, no doubt, it was, since the workings of it had caused great discontent amongst the French rivals of the Newfoundlanders. The French Government had protested against the Act, and it was with great difficulty that the Island Government succeeded in preventing the Government of Great Britain from disallowing the legislation. It was asserted, however, that the Act was so worked as to greatly benefit the merchants, whilst it operated against the poorer classes. The merchants were quite willing to pocket all the profits of the new state of affairs, but were not at all ready to make any allowance to the class that formerly made a little money out of the bait supply. It appears to have been a case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg with the merchants. They were too greedy, and now run the risk of losing all. Sir William White-way is a politician of great experience, and fully alive to the responsibilities of the situation, but it is difficult to see how, having fought the elections on the lines adopted, he can do otherwise than repeal the Ballot Act. In that case Canadian interests will be greatly exposed, for if the Newfoundlanders are going to supply bait to all foreigners, French and American, then our own Maritime fisheries would be seriously diminished in value. Newfoundland politics are rather complicated, however, and it is difficult to anticipate what a new government may do. In the meantime, if Sir Ambrose Shea, who was deprived of the position of Governor of the Island, owing to the bigotry of the Protestant party that arrayed itself against him, is disposed to enjoy the complete rout of his enemies, the elections just over will afford him an opportunity of consulting with himself, with the thought that the whirlwind of time brings about its revenge.

French and English in Canada.

Under the above title, in a new publication styled the Commonwealth, Mr. Thomas Cross writes a very sensible article, calculated to allay the ill-feeling caused in the community by the ravings of the equal righters. He opens his contribution as follows: "In the anguish of a mortal wound, in the faintness of approaching death, defeated, his life's work overthrown, M. Leon Say sent the following brief letter to Brigadier Townshend: "MONSIEUR,—The humanity of the English 'sees my mind at peace concerning the fate of the French prisoners and of the Canadians. I feel toward them as they have caused me to feel. Do not let them perceive that they have 'changed masters.' Be their protector, as I 'have been their father.' History has abundantly justified the dying hero's confidence in the virtues of his life-long foes. With the transfer of Canada from France to England, Canadians advanced at one step from the ancient régime of pre-revolutionary France to a freedom which had long been the wish of the admiring world. Politically, the Quebec Act placed them infinitely in advance of the nations of the European continent; and religiously, their condition was no less enviable."

He then proceeded to say that under British rule the French Canadians have so prospered that we now begin to look askance at the way in which they are overruling the land. He urges that they have done nothing but avail themselves of the liberties granted to them, and yet mutterings are heard, that would indicate grudging them the natural and inevitable fruits of their liberties, accorded in a less enlightened age. In a truly liberal spirit Mr. Cross remarks: "These mutterings have taken forms very offensive, both to race and religion, and we ought to remember that it is not to talk about the political benefits we have shared with the French Canadians, if we turn round and in-

clude them from most sensitive points. In-cluding expressions are as effective in alienating a people as the most positive ones."

IRISH FAITH.

It is as Firm as the Eternal Hills—An Eloquent Tribute.

The Very Rev. John McLaughlin, author of "Is One Religion as Good as Another," thus concluded an eloquent discourse recently delivered at the dedication of St. Joseph's new church, Banagher, Ireland: "These reflections ought to make this great festival a day particularly dear to the Irish people. It directs our thoughts back to that hallowed time when the memorable work of winning Ireland to the gospel was completed, when Ireland, as a nation throughout her length and breadth, put on full and perfect Christianity, when she received without doubting, and believed with firm conviction the consoling message of the gospel, that this vale of tears was not a permanent dwelling, that death and judgment were but the horizon which lay before her, and that beyond them there stretched out an endless eternity of eternal recompense for the just and of punishment for the wicked. Yet, this great anniversary of the dedication of the Church of Ireland carries us back in imagination to the day when the floodgates of the faith were open, as it were, to the noble impulses of the Irish heart, when from sea to sea, as the morning sun went forth, the people's adoration rose to heaven, and thousands and millions of voices united in prayer to one true God in praising Him and in thanking Him—in a word, it brings vividly before our mind the hour when St. Patrick put up to heaven the memorable prayer that Ireland might never fall away from the faith. It fixes our thoughts, too, on the characteristics of that great petition. He prayed that Ireland might wallow in the wealth of 'no world, not that her soil might be covered with palaces and castles, not that she might be victorious in all her wars, not that her commerce might cover all the seas, and oceans of the globe, nor that she might become the wonder of the world through the number and ingenuity of her inventions, not that she might reach the highest height of material prosperity, not that her children might be able to enjoy a life of idleness, and of pleasure—no, but that she might stand ever firm, unflinching and unwavering in the faith—that faith without which it was impossible to please God, that faith which leads to life everlasting, that faith which led to the realms which were imperishable, which moth and rust could not consume, which thieves could not steal, with which once possessed no tyrant hand could ever deprive her children of—that faith which led to the bright, blissful and eternal home in the heavens, from which there was no eviction—that faith which led to the eternal union with God, our first beginning and last end, the fountain of all that can satisfy the human soul and give joy to the human heart. The assurance that his prayer was granted was his supreme consolation. The knowledge that it has been ought to be our great consolation, too. The heartless, cold-blooded oppressor of Erin might drain her of her resources, might break away her silver and gold, might take the life of her husband, might strike to starve her out of existence, might send her children in thousands to the grave and the land of the stranger, might reduce her fair form to a skeleton, and might continue to deal cowardly blows upon her weakness—all these she could bear with resignation to the will of Him who is to judge all on the great day of account, and all earthly goods she might be forced to part with; but when her enemies would strive to tear from her mangled form the treasures of faith, she said, no, never! You may rob me of my harvest, you may deprive me of the produce of my soil, you may silence those who advocate my rights and speak a word in my defence, you may turn my humble dwellings into smoking ruins, you may tear away my children in thousands from the home of their birth, you may drive them over the ocean in penury, and force them to land destitute on foreign shores—but rob me of my Faith, which lights up darkness of death, and makes the grave shine with the bright hope of a glorious resurrection—No, never! Thus far your tyranny may go, but no farther. Strip me of my earthly possessions, open the cells of your prisons, raise our scaffolds, prostrate the emblems of my worship, close my schools, empty my granaries and cellars, reduce my temples, as you did before, to a heap of ruins, but deprive me of the priceless treasures of Faith, no, never! Here, at least I can defy you, this is a possession which is beyond the reach of tyranny, a possession over which the hand of despotism has no control. Long, long ago you would have torn it from my bleeding hands if you had been able, but you could not then, nor can you ever, for life must go first."

Our Cattle Export Trade. Few Canadians imagined that our cattle export trade, inaugurated only a few years ago, would have in so short a time have assumed the large proportions it has today. There have, no doubt, been many vicissitudes in the trade, some not been so lucky as others in their ventures. The business was a new one, and experience has, in many cases, been dearly bought. The figures we give below, however, prove that had not the undertakings been, on the whole, successful, they would not have gone on increasing as they have done. We have had particular reasons to be thankful for the absence of disease amongst our cattle, the prevalence of which on the other side of the lines has caused their cattle to be scheduled, whilst the Canadian stock has had free access to the British markets. No doubt this is in a great measure due to the admirable arrangements, vigorously and rigorously carried out by our Department of Agriculture, practically seconded by the cattle raising section of the community. The following is the table of exports, according to the last returns:— In 1880 the export of cattle amounted to 40,577 head, in 1881 to 37,841; 1882, 27,049; 1883, 49,090; 1884, 54,376; 1885, 58,692; 1886, 69,907; 1887, 61,225; 1888, 56,402; 1889, to date 75,416, or nearly double the number shipped in 1880. Before the close of navigation the latter figures will have very largely increased.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B.

Monthly Meeting of the Society. The monthly meeting of this society was held in the new hall of St. Patrick's presbytery, Sunday afternoon. Hon. Edward Murphy, president, and Rev. James Callaghan administered the pledge of total abstinence to twelve persons. The chairman, on opening the meeting, made a brief address, in which he alluded to the recent successful bazaar, and warmly praised the members of the society who had taken an active part in the undertaking. The minutes and reports were read by the secretary, Mr. James J. Costigan, and were adopted. Three new members were admitted to the benefit branch of the society. The question celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of this society was discussed, and at the meeting's request Hon. Mr. Murphy gave a brief resume of the society's history. The society was organized with the title of the Reclaim Temperance society on Feb. 24th, 1840, and was changed into the Reclaim Total Abstinence society on Feb. 21st, 1841, and its present title was assumed on the opening of St. Patrick's church. The founder was the Rev. Patrick Phelan, who was then pastor, and was afterwards Bishop of Kingston. Mr. Murphy has been a member of the society since its formation. On motion of Mr. Emerson, seconded by Mr. James Connaughton, the committee of management were empowered to make all necessary arrangements to fitly celebrate the event. A special committee, composed of Messrs. J. H. Feely, Jas. J. Costigan, A. Bregan, N. P. Doyle and P. Maitreky, were appointed to revise the constitution. Addresses in the interest of the society were made by several present, and after the transaction of considerable routine business the meeting was closed with prayer.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

Catholic and Protestant Both to Open on Monday Next. The arrangements for the evening schools have all been completed, and unless something happens they will open on Monday evening next at 8 p.m. The classes will be held every week day evening until the last of May, and will be absolutely free to all persons sixteen years old and upward. The teachers, as selected by Mr. Morley on his trip here last week, are: For Montreal East, Messrs. T. A. Mitchell, Bergeson, Perreault, Belleau and Roudeau; for Montreal West, Rev. Brother Arnold and Messrs. Tompkins, Blake, L. Morin and R. Noholson. The advanced classes at the Piateau academy will be conducted by Messrs. Chaliquy and Leitoh, and Mr. Temple will have supervision of the whole. The Protestant classes will be held in the Panet and Riverside schools. The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, and speedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S Bitternutt Pills.

THE NEXT POPE.

More Speculation as to the Probable Successor of Leo XIII.

In view of the gathering of the great prelates of the Roman Catholic Church of America in Baltimore this week to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the hierarchy an article on "Roman Catholicism in America," which will appear in the November number of the Nineteenth Century, is of peculiar interest. The article is carefully prepared by Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, who is a student of Catholic history and unusually familiar with the genealogy of the Church in America. The writer speaks of the Roman Catholic Church and its strengths in Canada and its fall following in Newfoundland. Mr. Bodley then refers to the bitter strife of creeds in the various British Possessions, and remarks that in spite of this the "Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec maintains the respect and confidence of the Protestant minority of the province."

Perhaps one of the most interesting portions of Mr. Bodley's article is that devoted to speculation as to whether the next Pope may or may not possibly be an American. After pointing to the fact that all European powers feel thoroughly friendly with the United States because there is no danger of international complications, the writer refers to Cardinal Gibbons thus: "Of the ecclesiastical qualifications of Cardinal Gibbons for the most exalted honor in the Church of God, it is not for a layman to speak. It is enough that the Holy See has seen fit to place him at the head of one of the most powerful and perhaps the most intelligent hierarchies in the world, and that the Vatican has paid unprecedented respect to his council. Of his fitness as a man of affairs and of his knowledge of the world I have had some opportunity of forming a judgement. During many months of travel and residence in the United States and Canada, my observation led me to the conclusion that North American continent has produced in this generation two really great men, in the sense that the last generation accounted Lincoln and Cavour as great. One of them we have the Quebec, Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of our Canadian Dominion."

OBITUARY.

The Late Bernard McNally.

Within a brief period it has been our melancholy duty to announce the death of many of our oldest Irish Catholic residents of this city. And now we are called upon, with profound regret, to add the honored name of Mr. Bernard McNally, who, after a long and painful illness, borne with resignation, died at his late residence on Wednesday last. The deceased was a resident of this city for over thirty-five years, during which time he not only labored assiduously and successfully to build up a firm for his large and highly respected family, but in the midst of his busy life found time to devote his attention to many undertakings calculated to improve and strengthen the position of his fellow-countrymen. He occupied the office of president of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society for a term of years, and was prominently associated with the organization of the Irish Mutual Building Society, which was founded with the object of assisting Irishmen to acquire an interest in real estate. He was trustee of this latter society for many years, and discharged the duty with irreproachable honesty and fidelity. Several years previous to his death, he was engaged with his son, Mr. William McNally, in a general business, but was forced to seek retirement through failing health. During his career he gave many evidences that he always remembered the land of his birth with affection; yet withal he was a true and faithful Canadian and proud of the land of his adoption. As a private citizen he was esteemed and respected by people of all creeds and nationalities for his genial, kindly and unassuming manners. Although never married, he was blessed with the consolation of witnessing the successful progress made by his family, comprised of seven sons and his two daughters. Two of his sons, Patrick and William, are engaged in well established and successful commercial enterprises on their own account, and the others are holding positions of trust and honor in the mercantile houses of the city. Mr. McNally was a devout and earnest Catholic, and while his peaceful, happy death, surrounded by all the members of his family, is but the just reward of a well spent life, it must be, however, a source of much consolation to Mrs. McNally and children in this hour of their trial.—R.T.P.

The Ludwig Concert.

Those who attended the Ludwig concert, given in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday last, must admit that they were well repaid by having an opportunity of hearing not only the best Irish singers, but some of the best artists who have assisted in making the name of the renowned Carl Rosa's Opera Company famous. Of Mr. Ludwig's exceptionally fine powerful voice it is difficult to speak in proper terms within the space of our disposal. Suffice to say that musicians and critics of the highest standing agree in the opinion that he has at present two rivals, viz. Mr. Stanley, of London, England, and Mr. Kauri, the great French baritone. The singing of Miss Adeline Mullen, Miss Annie Layton and Mr. Henry Beaumont was evidently much enjoyed, considering the applause bestowed on each. Mr. Ludwig made an indelible impression upon us all by his performance of the "Ave Maria" which was created by his declamatory rendition of "God Save Ireland," and for which he was most enthusiastically and vociferously accorded. The manipulation of the famous "Kerry Piper" on the Irish bagpipes was undoubtedly marvellous, particularly in the intricate and descriptive music imitative of "The Fox Hunt." A beautifully melodic "quintet" of voices, "The Wine Cup in Circling" (Moore) brought this really enjoyable entertainment to a close. We can sincerely congratulate Mr. Ludwig upon the concert having also resulted financially a decided success.

IRISH NOTES.

Parliament will not assemble again until February, 1890. Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has called Judge Gowen, of Canada, to the Irish Bar in recognition of his eminent services as a jurist. Father McFadden, who was recently on trial in connection with the murder of Police Inspector Martin, at Gweedore, will visit America. A Tenants' Defence League Convention was held at Dublin yesterday. Three hundred delegates were present, including a large number of priests. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Davitt has learned that Pigott told his servant that he had, some time before the trial of O'Donnell vs. Walker, confessed to the Times that he could not support the authenticity of the forged letters in the witness box. Archbishop Walsh, in a speech at Dublin, referred to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's lightly treated pledges and said he would not be misled into delusive hopes regarding a Catholic university. He did not believe the Government expected by the university scheme to detach the Irish Episcopacy from their support of Home Rule. Mr. Molloy, M.P., in a speech at Sheffield Wednesday evening, said the Examiners had in their possession documentary evidence proving the complicity of Government officials in a conspiracy against the Irish and the publication of this evidence would cause a sensation even greater than that resulting from the Com mission revelations. He said it was intended to expose the plot immediately after the opening of Parliament. William O'Brien has applied for a new trial against Lord Salisbury. General Glyn, in his application, said Lord Salisbury, having in distinct terms charged O'Brien with inciting to murder and robbery, sought to justify his charge by quoting a speech inciting to boycott. This defence, said the counsel, was inadequate and opposed to the facts. O'Brien was entitled to a new trial. The case was adjourned. Mr. Pierce Mahony, M.P., for a division of Meath is a landlord and a statistician. Says Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, the London Star: "He is one of the most distinguished-looking men of the House of Commons. He is intimately acquainted with Ireland, and especially with the details of the land question. He was for some years an Assistant Land Commissioner, and always saw that the tenants got full justice. His speeches are brimful of fact, but he can get sorely impassioned, and often brings tears to the eyes of his audience as well as to his own, as he describes some case of woe of which he has been witness. He has been very effective on the platform."

THE NEXT POPE.

More Speculation as to the Probable Successor of Leo XIII.

In view of the gathering of the great prelates of the Roman Catholic Church of America in Baltimore this week to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the hierarchy an article on "Roman Catholicism in America," which will appear in the November number of the Nineteenth Century, is of peculiar interest. The article is carefully prepared by Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, who is a student of Catholic history and unusually familiar with the genealogy of the Church in America. The writer speaks of the Roman Catholic Church and its strengths in Canada and its fall following in Newfoundland. Mr. Bodley then refers to the bitter strife of creeds in the various British Possessions, and remarks that in spite of this the "Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec maintains the respect and confidence of the Protestant minority of the province."

Perhaps one of the most interesting portions of Mr. Bodley's article is that devoted to speculation as to whether the next Pope may or may not possibly be an American. After pointing to the fact that all European powers feel thoroughly friendly with the United States because there is no danger of international complications, the writer refers to Cardinal Gibbons thus: "Of the ecclesiastical qualifications of Cardinal Gibbons for the most exalted honor in the Church of God, it is not for a layman to speak. It is enough that the Holy See has seen fit to place him at the head of one of the most powerful and perhaps the most intelligent hierarchies in the world, and that the Vatican has paid unprecedented respect to his council. Of his fitness as a man of affairs and of his knowledge of the world I have had some opportunity of forming a judgement. During many months of travel and residence in the United States and Canada, my observation led me to the conclusion that North American continent has produced in this generation two really great men, in the sense that the last generation accounted Lincoln and Cavour as great. One of them we have the Quebec, Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of our Canadian Dominion."

OBITUARY.

The Late Bernard McNally.

Within a brief period it has been our melancholy duty to announce the death of many of our oldest Irish Catholic residents of this city. And now we are called upon, with profound regret, to add the honored name of Mr. Bernard McNally, who, after a long and painful illness, borne with resignation, died at his late residence on Wednesday last. The deceased was a resident of this city for over thirty-five years, during which time he not only labored assiduously and successfully to build up a firm for his large and highly respected family, but in the midst of his busy life found time to devote his attention to many undertakings calculated to improve and strengthen the position of his fellow-countrymen. He occupied the office of president of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society for a term of years, and was prominently associated with the organization of the Irish Mutual Building Society, which was founded with the object of assisting Irishmen to acquire an interest in real estate. He was trustee of this latter society for many years, and discharged the duty with irreproachable honesty and fidelity. Several years previous to his death, he was engaged with his son, Mr. William McNally, in a general business, but was forced to seek retirement through failing health. During his career he gave many evidences that he always remembered the land of his birth with affection; yet withal he was a true and faithful Canadian and proud of the land of his adoption. As a private citizen he was esteemed and respected by people of all creeds and nationalities for his genial, kindly and unassuming manners. Although never married, he was blessed with the consolation of witnessing the successful progress made by his family, comprised of seven sons and his two daughters. Two of his sons, Patrick and William, are engaged in well established and successful commercial enterprises on their own account, and the others are holding positions of trust and honor in the mercantile houses of the city. Mr. McNally was a devout and earnest Catholic, and while his peaceful, happy death, surrounded by all the members of his family, is but the just reward of a well spent life, it must be, however, a source of much consolation to Mrs. McNally and children in this hour of their trial.—R.T.P.

The Ludwig Concert.

Those who attended the Ludwig concert, given in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday last, must admit that they were well repaid by having an opportunity of hearing not only the best Irish singers, but some of the best artists who have assisted in making the name of the renowned Carl Rosa's Opera Company famous. Of Mr. Ludwig's exceptionally fine powerful voice it is difficult to speak in proper terms within the space of our disposal. Suffice to say that musicians and critics of the highest standing agree in the opinion that he has at present two rivals, viz. Mr. Stanley, of London, England, and Mr. Kauri, the great French baritone. The singing of Miss Adeline Mullen, Miss Annie Layton and Mr. Henry Beaumont was evidently much enjoyed, considering the applause bestowed on each. Mr. Ludwig made an indelible impression upon us all by his performance of the "Ave Maria" which was created by his declamatory rendition of "God Save Ireland," and for which he was most enthusiastically and vociferously accorded. The manipulation of the famous "Kerry Piper" on the Irish bagpipes was undoubtedly marvellous, particularly in the intricate and descriptive music imitative of "The Fox Hunt." A beautifully melodic "quintet" of voices, "The Wine Cup in Circling" (Moore) brought this really enjoyable entertainment to a close. We can sincerely congratulate Mr. Ludwig upon the concert having also resulted financially a decided success.

IRISH NOTES.

Parliament will not assemble again until February, 1890. Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has called Judge Gowen, of Canada, to the Irish Bar in recognition of his eminent services as a jurist. Father McFadden, who was recently on trial in connection with the murder of Police Inspector Martin, at Gweedore, will visit America. A Tenants' Defence League Convention was held at Dublin yesterday. Three hundred delegates were present, including a large number of priests. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Davitt has learned that Pigott told his servant that he had, some time before the trial of O'Donnell vs. Walker, confessed to the Times that he could not support the authenticity of the forged letters in the witness box. Archbishop Walsh, in a speech at Dublin, referred to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's lightly treated pledges and said he would not be misled into delusive hopes regarding a Catholic university. He did not believe the Government expected by the university scheme to detach the Irish Episcopacy from their support of Home Rule. Mr. Molloy, M.P., in a speech at Sheffield Wednesday evening, said the Examiners had in their possession documentary evidence proving the complicity of Government officials in a conspiracy against the Irish and the publication of this evidence would cause a sensation even greater than that resulting from the Com mission revelations. He said it was intended to expose the plot immediately after the opening of Parliament. William O'Brien has applied for a new trial against Lord Salisbury. General Glyn, in his application, said Lord Salisbury, having in distinct terms charged O'Brien with inciting to murder and robbery, sought to justify his charge by quoting a speech inciting to boycott. This defence, said the counsel, was inadequate and opposed to the facts. O'Brien was entitled to a new trial. The case was adjourned. Mr. Pierce Mahony, M.P., for a division of Meath is a landlord and a statistician. Says Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, the London Star: "He is one of the most distinguished-looking men of the House of Commons. He is intimately acquainted with Ireland, and especially with the details of the land question. He was for some years an Assistant Land Commissioner, and always saw that the tenants got full justice. His speeches are brimful of fact, but he can get sorely impassioned, and often brings tears to the eyes of his audience as well as to his own, as he describes some case of woe of which he has been witness. He has been very effective on the platform."

THE NEXT POPE.

More Speculation as to the Probable Successor of Leo XIII.

In view of the gathering of the great prelates of the Roman Catholic Church of America in Baltimore this week to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the hierarchy an article on "Roman Catholicism in America," which will appear in the November number of the Nineteenth Century, is of peculiar interest. The article is carefully prepared by Mr. J. E. C. Bodley, who is a student of Catholic history and unusually familiar with the genealogy of the Church in America. The writer speaks of the Roman Catholic Church and its strengths in Canada and its fall following in Newfoundland. Mr. Bodley then refers to the bitter strife of creeds in the various British Possessions, and remarks that in spite of this the "Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec maintains the respect and confidence of the Protestant minority of the province."

Perhaps one of the most interesting portions of Mr. Bodley's article is that devoted to speculation as to whether the next Pope may or may not possibly be an American. After pointing to the fact that all European powers feel thoroughly friendly with the United States because there is no danger of international complications, the writer refers to Cardinal Gibbons thus: "Of the ecclesiastical qualifications of Cardinal Gibbons for the most exalted honor in the Church of God, it is not for a layman to speak. It is enough that the Holy See has seen fit to place him at the head of one of the most powerful and perhaps the most intelligent hierarchies in the world, and that the Vatican has paid unprecedented respect to his council. Of his fitness as a man of affairs and of his knowledge of the world I have had some opportunity of forming a judgement. During many months of travel and residence in the United States and Canada, my observation led me to the conclusion that North American continent has produced in this generation two really great men, in the sense that the last generation accounted Lincoln and Cavour as great. One of them we have the Quebec, Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister of our Canadian Dominion."

OBITUARY.

The Late Bernard McNally.

Within a brief period it has been our melancholy duty to announce the death of many of our oldest Irish Catholic residents of this city. And now we are called upon, with profound regret, to add the honored name of Mr. Bernard McNally, who, after a long and painful illness, borne with resignation, died at his late residence on Wednesday last. The deceased was a resident of this city for over thirty-five years, during which time he not only labored assiduously and successfully to build up a firm for his large and highly respected family, but in the midst of his busy life found time to devote his attention to many undertakings calculated to improve and strengthen the position of his fellow-countrymen. He occupied the office of president of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society for a term of years, and was prominently associated with the organization of the Irish Mutual Building Society, which was founded with the object of assisting Irishmen to acquire an interest in real estate. He was trustee of this latter society for many years, and discharged the duty with irreproachable honesty and fidelity. Several years previous to his death, he was engaged with his son, Mr. William McNally, in a general business, but was forced to seek retirement through failing health. During his career he gave many evidences that he always remembered the land of his birth with affection; yet withal he was a true and faithful Canadian and proud of the land of his adoption. As a private citizen he was esteemed and respected by people of all creeds and nationalities for his genial, kindly and unassuming manners. Although never married, he was blessed with the consolation of witnessing the successful progress made by his family, comprised of seven sons and his two daughters. Two of his sons, Patrick and William, are engaged in well established and successful commercial enterprises on their own account, and the others are holding positions of trust and honor in the mercantile houses of the city. Mr. McNally was a devout and earnest Catholic, and while his peaceful, happy death, surrounded by all the members of his family, is but the just reward of a well spent life, it must be, however, a source of much consolation to Mrs. McNally and children in this hour of their trial.—R.T.P.

The Ludwig Concert.

Those who attended the Ludwig concert, given in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday last, must admit that they were well repaid by having an opportunity of hearing not only the best Irish singers, but some of the best artists who have assisted in making the name of the renowned Carl Rosa's Opera Company famous. Of Mr. Ludwig's exceptionally fine powerful voice it is difficult to speak in proper terms within the space of our disposal. Suffice to say that musicians and critics of the highest standing agree in the opinion that he has at present two rivals, viz. Mr. Stanley, of London, England, and Mr. Kauri, the great French baritone. The singing of Miss Adeline Mullen, Miss Annie Layton and Mr. Henry Beaumont was evidently much enjoyed, considering the applause bestowed on each. Mr. Ludwig made an indelible impression upon us all by his performance of the "Ave Maria" which was created by his declamatory rendition of "God Save Ireland," and for which he was most enthusiastically and vociferously accorded. The manipulation of the famous "Kerry Piper" on the Irish bagpipes was undoubtedly marvellous, particularly in the intricate and descriptive music imitative of "The Fox Hunt." A beautifully melodic "quintet" of voices, "The Wine Cup in Circling" (Moore) brought this really enjoyable entertainment to a close. We can sincerely congratulate Mr. Ludwig upon the concert having also resulted financially a decided success.

IRISH NOTES.

Parliament will not assemble again until February, 1890. Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has called Judge Gowen, of Canada, to the Irish Bar in recognition of his eminent services as a jurist. Father McFadden, who was recently on trial in connection with the murder of Police Inspector Martin, at Gweedore, will visit America. A Tenants' Defence League Convention was held at Dublin yesterday. Three hundred delegates were present, including a large number of priests. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Davitt has learned that Pigott told his servant that he had, some time before the trial of O'Donnell vs. Walker, confessed to the Times that he could not support the authenticity of the forged letters in the witness box. Archbishop Walsh, in a speech at Dublin, referred to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's lightly treated pledges and said he would not be misled into delusive hopes regarding a Catholic university. He did not believe the Government expected by the university scheme to detach the Irish Episcopacy from their support of Home Rule. Mr. Molloy, M.P., in a speech at Sheffield Wednesday evening, said the Examiners had in their possession documentary evidence proving the complicity of Government officials in a conspiracy against the Irish and the publication of this evidence would cause a sensation even greater than that resulting from the Com mission revelations. He said it was intended to expose the plot immediately after the opening of Parliament. William O'Brien has applied for a new trial against Lord Salisbury. General Glyn, in his application, said Lord Salisbury, having in distinct terms charged O'Brien with inciting to murder and robbery, sought to justify his charge by quoting a speech inciting to boycott. This defence, said the counsel, was inadequate and opposed to the facts. O'Brien was entitled to a new trial. The case was adjourned. Mr. Pierce Mahony, M.P., for a division of Meath is a landlord and a statistician. Says Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, the London Star: "He is one of the most distinguished-looking men of the House of Commons. He is intimately acquainted with Ireland, and especially with the details of the land question. He was for some years an Assistant Land Commissioner, and always saw that the tenants got full justice. His speeches are brimful of fact, but he can get sorely impassioned, and often brings tears to the eyes of his audience as well as to his own, as he describes some case of woe of which he has been witness. He has been very effective on the platform."

REMINISCENCES OF LAKE OREAMPLAIN.

O! beautiful lake by whose verdant shore, I have sat idly dreaming the livelong day...

MARGUERITE.

LADY KILDARE; Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER IV. TAKING TIME TO CONSIDER.

While the singular events we have narrated were occurring to the Lady Kathleen Connor and her two sisters, the Lady Nora Kildare was face to face with the great question which had arisen in her own life...

He told his story. Pardon the cowardice which kept me from you as such a moment. I am a coward, you know, and I am a coward...

That, at least, you are a coward. I am a coward, you know, and I am a coward. The Lady Nora was cruelly embarrassed...

A MEDICAL STUDENT'S WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE. BROOKLYN, July 31st, 1887. Reverend Sir,—I give you in this letter a complete history (as far as I can recollect) of my case...

MASSACRED FOR REVENGE. ZANZIBAR, November 6.—It is reported that Masnis or Somalis have massacred Dr. Peters, the German explorer, and his whole party...

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Intemperance, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

THE LADY NORA KILDARE—My dear young Lady Nora, this letter will be sent to you by one of those persons who have never known, but yet who is closely related to you by ties of kindred.

HE RECEIVED A MESSAGE FROM THE EXPRESS. Christopher Gould, the assistant despatcher at the Philadelphia and Reading railroad...

THE QUESTION OF CO-EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA is just now a burning one. Mr Childs is championing the young woman who are anxious to get into the university...

AN EXCITING OCEAN RACE. NEW YORK, November 7.—One of the most exciting ocean races that has ever been recorded was finished yesterday afternoon...

A NEW PAPAL ENCYCLICAL. NEW YORK, November 6. The correspondent of the Catholic Review at Rome writes that the Pope has completed, after two years' labor, an encyclical on the social question...

WHAT A MAN SEEKS, THAT HE FINDS. What he wills, that he can; what he prays for, that he obtains—only he must not desire impossible things.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

What some of them remember—The Story of Red Hair—Last Winter's Gown.

An Every Day Romance.

When Vivian was sixteen All roses were love's view, And naught should ever intervene She and her fancied lord between.

He who would her affection claim Must be earth's most refined, A poet with a world-wide fame, An artist with a deathless name.

When Vivian was twenty-eight Her mind had altered soon, She stored a little bit at fate But would no longer hesitate.

If you should pass their place, pray stop And see the happy wife, Her husband runs a butcher shop And she helps sell the steak and chop.

—Chicago Herald.

Last Winter's Gown.

One of the difficulties which will assail the fashionable dressmaker when her customer appears is that which can be done with last winter's gown. There is always a certain amount of making over every season, and the modiste usually suggests in what way handsome left-overs can be turned to account.

The Son's Terrible Discovery.

The father did not remain in the room to renew his murderous attack, but fled, leaving the lamp behind. The son followed, and in passing the mother's room discovered the tragedy that had been enacted while he was asleep.

Lured to Their Ruin.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—Some months ago an advertisement appeared in the Toronto dailies for young girls to take lucrative positions in the Western States.

Mark Twain on "The Ladies."

At a public dinner Mark Twain was selected to return thanks for the toast of "The Ladies." Said he, "Let us consider woman's ways. Her first is dress. A large part of the daughter of civilization is her dress."

What Women Remember.

You never can tell me what will fix itself in a woman's memory, but most of the time she remembers only what she wears. I called at a house the other evening where several ladies happened to be calling too.

Women in Medicine.

There are 3,000 medical women in the United States whose incomes range from \$5,000 to \$20,000 a year. The number is increasing every year, and the supply of "doctor's" bids fair to be as great as that of the male physicians.

No Anxiety About Her.

Among the guests at an old lady's recent birthday party was her son. As the old lady was celebrating her centennial and the son was 80 years old they made a remarkable couple.

So he embraced his mother, saying wistfully, "Well, mother, I suppose this is the last time I shall see you."

A FATHER'S AWFUL CRIME.

After Attempting to Murder All His Family He Kills Himself.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 5.—Haggal Westbrook, a farmer, of Vergennes township, about twenty miles from this city, arose shortly after four o'clock this morning.

The father was not yet through with his horrible work; one more of his family was left, a son of seventeen, who occupied a room up stairs. Taking the lamp in one hand and carrying the blood stained hammer in the other the father went in search of the boy.

The World's Temperatures.

The mean temperature of all the continents together, according to Von Thilo, is 59 deg. F. for the year, 45.1 deg. for January, and 73.2 deg. for July.

Composition of Diamonds.

There has always been somewhat of a mystery attached to the question of what a diamond is composed, though 1772 in Humphry Davy completed experiments which upset several old-fashioned theories on the subject.

The Force of Dynamite.

Dynamite is so instantaneous in its action that a green leaf can be compressed into the hardest steel before it has had time to flatten. One of the experiments at the United States Torpedo Works was to place some leaves between two heavy flat plates of iron.

One Little Girl's Romance.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—In the Law and Equity Court to-day Judge Toney granted a divorce to Carrie Ashby Stultz, and at the same time rang down the curtain on a sensational and criminal romance.

My Beads.

Sweet, blessed, beads! I would not part With one of you for richest gem That gleams in kingly diadem.

The Use of Friendship.

There are many people to whom the chief use of friendship seems to be the abuse of it. A friend to most of us is more or less conscientiously a person whom we may treat not only with less ceremony than we do others, but with less justice as well.

FITS All Fits Stopped.

Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

At a wedding which took place recently at Obelisk, England, the officiating clergyman left out the words: "With this ring I thee wed," etc.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Parlor Electricity—A New Found Organ of Sense—Composition of Diamonds—Notes.

A very simple apparatus for obtaining an electric spark is made by a German physicist. Round the center of a common lamp-chimney is pasted a strip of tin foil, and another strip is pasted from one end of the chimney to within a quarter of an inch of this ring.

The World's Temperatures.

The mean temperature of all the continents together, according to Von Thilo, is 59 deg. F. for the year, 45.1 deg. for January, and 73.2 deg. for July.

Composition of Diamonds.

There has always been somewhat of a mystery attached to the question of what a diamond is composed, though 1772 in Humphry Davy completed experiments which upset several old-fashioned theories on the subject.

The Force of Dynamite.

Dynamite is so instantaneous in its action that a green leaf can be compressed into the hardest steel before it has had time to flatten. One of the experiments at the United States Torpedo Works was to place some leaves between two heavy flat plates of iron.

One Little Girl's Romance.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—In the Law and Equity Court to-day Judge Toney granted a divorce to Carrie Ashby Stultz, and at the same time rang down the curtain on a sensational and criminal romance.

My Beads.

Sweet, blessed, beads! I would not part With one of you for richest gem That gleams in kingly diadem.

The Use of Friendship.

There are many people to whom the chief use of friendship seems to be the abuse of it. A friend to most of us is more or less conscientiously a person whom we may treat not only with less ceremony than we do others, but with less justice as well.

FITS All Fits Stopped.

Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 331 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

At a wedding which took place recently at Obelisk, England, the officiating clergyman left out the words: "With this ring I thee wed," etc.

IRISH JUSTICE.

A Voice from the Pacific Condemns Balfourian Business—The Better Day Coming.

In the Vancouver, B.C. Daily World, of the 18th, we read: The scene enacted in County Donegal yesterday in an alleged court of justice was such as to shock the sense of fairplay, which is the birthright of every Briton.

Death in the Blizzard.

Many Herds and Cowboys Lost in a New Mexico Snowstorm. DAYTON, Nov. 6.—Unusually early snow has been falling for several days in this section, and the snow is now about two inches on a level and in many places it has drifted seven feet high.

How Can the Long Be the Short?

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3,000 miles of road; it is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Prohibitions Past.

It Reads Amazingly Like a Long List of Failure. Illinois enacted prohibition in 1845, but the people repudiated it at the polls in the same year. New York passed the law in 1851, tried it for two years and then gave it up.

How Can the Long Be the Short?

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3,000 miles of road; it is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Prohibitions Past.

It Reads Amazingly Like a Long List of Failure. Illinois enacted prohibition in 1845, but the people repudiated it at the polls in the same year. New York passed the law in 1851, tried it for two years and then gave it up.

How Can the Long Be the Short?

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3,000 miles of road; it is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Prohibitions Past.

It Reads Amazingly Like a Long List of Failure. Illinois enacted prohibition in 1845, but the people repudiated it at the polls in the same year. New York passed the law in 1851, tried it for two years and then gave it up.

How Can the Long Be the Short?

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3,000 miles of road; it is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reason it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

Prohibitions Past.

It Reads Amazingly Like a Long List of Failure. Illinois enacted prohibition in 1845, but the people repudiated it at the polls in the same year. New York passed the law in 1851, tried it for two years and then gave it up.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED. COATES—DOWLING—Oct. 9, at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Bray, Co. Wick, eldest son of Peter Coates, Bray, Co. Wick, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Dowling, Bray.

DONOHUE—O'NEILL—Oct. 8, at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Co. Wick, eldest son of John Donohue, Wick, to Mary, only daughter of the late Wm. Walsh, Upper Abbey st., Caher.

DOUGAN—HAYES—October 14, at the Catholic Church, Marlborough street, by the Rev. Patrick Doyle, St. Peter's College, Westford, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. James Murphy, C. C. Marlborough, Westford, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Michael Hayes, Mount.

GEARY—SLADEN—Oct. 14, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lishtown, Clonmel, by the Rev. R. J. Sladen, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Meagher, Edward street, Clonmel, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Sladen, Clonmel.

Death in the Blizzard.

Many Herds and Cowboys Lost in a New Mexico Snowstorm. DAYTON, Nov. 6.—Unusually early snow has been falling for several days in this section, and the snow is now about two inches on a level and in many places it has drifted seven feet high.

McKAY—ROBINSON—Oct. 17, at St. Mary's Church, Cloughriner, by the Rev. James Robinson, brother of the bride, Thomas W. McKay, Taylor street, Westford, to the younger daughter of the late John Robinson, Cloughriner, Co. Kildare.

McWILLIAM—McMAHON—Oct. 10, at St. Mary's Church, Cloughriner, by the Rev. James Robinson, brother of the bride, Thomas W. McKay, Taylor street, Westford, to the younger daughter of the late John Robinson, Cloughriner, Co. Kildare.

DIED.

BROOKER—October 15, at Dunkettle, county Cork, Bridget Brooker, aged 63 years. BROWNE—October 18, at 28 Upper Mount street, Dublin, Jeffrey Browne, aged 57 years.

BIRNAN—October 15 (Feast of St. Teresa), at St. Mary's, Sligo, Rev. William Brennan, P. P., Killybegs, aged 91 years. COLFER—October 10, at Ballygrog, Carrigrohane, Elizabeth Colfer, aged 78 years.

DOUGAN—October 16, at her residence, 33 Essex street, Dublin, Catherine Dougan, aged 82 years. DOOLEY—October 13, at Luggish, Monasterevan, Mrs. Mary Dooley, aged 92 years.

DONOHUE—October 14, at her residence, 68 Meath street, Dublin, Ellen, wife of James Donohue, G.S.W. Railway. DOWLING—October 10, at Hughtstown, Ballynagles, Mr. John Dowling, aged 81 years.

FLEMING—Oct. 16, Catherine Fleming, eldest daughter of the late David Fleming, cork merchant, Dublin. GELLY—October 10, at the residence of her mother, 4 Bright's square, Rathgar, Dublin, after a long illness, Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of the late John Gully, Esq., aged 17 years.

GUINNESS—Oct. 7, at her residence, Marimar, Killybegs, county Dublin, Mary Anne, widow of the late Robert Guinness, Esq., of the Farm, Stillorgan, co. Dublin, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas O'Connell Moore, of Lattinara, county Wick, aged 76 years.

HANLY—October 5, at her residence, Mell, Drogheda, Mrs. Mary Jane Hanly, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Hanly. HIGAN—Oct. 13, at Gary Hill, Ballymstown, Elizabeth (Becky), child of Thomas and Bridget Higan, aged 16 years.

JAMESON—Oct. 16, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, James Jameson, of Airfield, county Dublin, aged 69 years. KAVANAGH—At his brother's residence, 29 Martineau lane, Dublin, James Kavanagh, late of 25 Cork street.

KELLY—Oct. 16, at Neptune View, Dalkey, Bridget Kelly, widow of the late Daniel Kelly, Tallow, county Carlow, aged 49 years. LYNCH—October 16, at his residence, Athboy, Mr. Owen Lynch, principal teacher in Athboy schools for the past 24 years, aged 51 years.

LEAH—Oct. 14, suddenly, at Broadstone Terrace, Dublin, Joseph Leah. MARTIN—October 17, at his residence No. 55 Talbot street, Dublin, Joseph Martin, builder, of Marlborough street. MORAN—Oct. 13, at Tullamore, Sara Anne, wife of Patrick Moran, T.C.

MCCARTHY—October 14, at Drumaculling, Athina, county Wick, after a brief illness, Mary, wife of Daniel McCarthy, aged 40 years. MOORE—Oct. 16, after a lingering illness, Helen, daughter of Thomas Moore, Main street, Newtownbarry, aged 81 years.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED. COATES—DOWLING—Oct. 9, at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Bray, Co. Wick, eldest son of Peter Coates, Bray, Co. Wick, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Dowling, Bray.

DONOHUE—O'NEILL—Oct. 8, at St. Mary's R. C. Church, Co. Wick, eldest son of John Donohue, Wick, to Mary, only daughter of the late Wm. Walsh, Upper Abbey st., Caher.

DOUGAN—HAYES—October 14, at the Catholic Church, Marlborough street, by the Rev. Patrick Doyle, St. Peter's College, Westford, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. James Murphy, C. C. Marlborough, Westford, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Michael Hayes, Mount.

GEARY—SLADEN—Oct. 14, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lishtown, Clonmel, by the Rev. R. J. Sladen, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Meagher, Edward street, Clonmel, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Sladen, Clonmel.

Death in the Blizzard.

Many Herds and Cowboys Lost in a New Mexico Snowstorm. DAYTON, Nov. 6.—Unusually early snow has been falling for several days in this section, and the snow is now about two inches on a level and in many places it has drifted seven feet high.

McKAY—ROBINSON—Oct. 17, at St. Mary's Church, Cloughriner, by the Rev. James Robinson, brother of the bride, Thomas W. McKay, Taylor street, Westford, to the younger daughter of the late John Robinson, Cloughriner, Co. Kildare.

McWILLIAM—McMAHON—Oct. 10, at St. Mary's Church, Cloughriner, by the Rev. James Robinson, brother of the bride, Thomas W. McKay, Taylor street, Westford, to the younger daughter of the late John Robinson, Cloughriner, Co. Kildare.

DIED.

BROOKER—October 15, at Dunkettle, county Cork, Bridget Brooker, aged 63 years. BROWNE—October 18, at 28 Upper Mount street, Dublin, Jeffrey Browne, aged 57 years.

BIRNAN—October 15 (Feast of St. Teresa), at St. Mary's, Sligo, Rev. William Brennan, P. P., Killybegs, aged 91 years. COLFER—October 10, at Ballygrog, Carrigrohane, Elizabeth Colfer, aged 78 years.

DOUGAN—October 16, at her residence, 33 Essex street, Dublin, Catherine Dougan, aged 82 years. DOOLEY—October 13, at Luggish, Monasterevan, Mrs. Mary Dooley, aged 92 years.

DONOHUE—October 14, at her residence, 68 Meath street, Dublin, Ellen, wife of James Donohue, G.S.W. Railway. DOWLING—October 10, at Hughtstown, Ballynagles, Mr. John Dowling, aged 81 years.

FLEMING—Oct. 16, Catherine Fleming, eldest daughter of the late David Fleming, cork merchant, Dublin. GELLY—October 10, at the residence of her mother, 4 Bright's square, Rathgar, Dublin, after a long illness, Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of the late John Gully, Esq., aged 17 years.

GUINNESS—Oct. 7, at her residence, Marimar, Killybegs, county Dublin, Mary Anne, widow of the late Robert Guinness, Esq., of the Farm, Stillorgan, co. Dublin, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas O'Connell Moore, of Lattinara, county Wick, aged 76 years.

HANLY—October 5, at her residence, Mell, Drogheda, Mrs. Mary Jane Hanly, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Hanly. HIGAN—Oct. 13, at Gary Hill, Ballymstown, Elizabeth (Becky), child of Thomas and Bridget Higan, aged 16 years.

JAMESON—Oct. 16, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, James Jameson, of Airfield, county Dublin, aged 69 years. KAVANAGH—At his brother's residence, 29 Martineau lane, Dublin, James Kavanagh, late of 25 Cork street.

KELLY—Oct. 16, at Neptune View, Dalkey, Bridget Kelly, widow of the late Daniel Kelly, Tallow, county Carlow, aged 49 years. LYNCH—October 16, at his residence, Athboy, Mr. Owen Lynch, principal teacher in Athboy schools for the past 24 years, aged 51 years.

LEAH—Oct. 14, suddenly, at Broadstone Terrace, Dublin, Joseph Leah. MARTIN—October 17, at his residence No. 55 Talbot street, Dublin, Joseph Martin, builder, of Marlborough street. MORAN—Oct. 13, at Tullamore, Sara Anne, wife of Patrick Moran, T.C.

MCCARTHY—October 14, at Drumaculling, Athina, county Wick, after a brief illness, Mary, wife of Daniel McCarthy, aged 40 years. MOORE—Oct. 16, after a lingering illness, Helen, daughter of Thomas Moore, Main street, Newtownbarry, aged 81 years.

