

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 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 redclergy, 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.

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 Fesham, 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 monitors 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 shone the serried purple ranks of the priests 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.

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," by 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. Pattis, 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

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 conferring 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 there, 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 enfold 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 men. 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 banqueted 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.

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, a despised and despised minority. 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, 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. We are proud to stand among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The name of Archbishop Carroll is forever linked with that of Benjamin Franklin in the mission to Canada.

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.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CONGRESS.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—The Catholic congress was called to order at noon today. Every seat in the hall and the galleries were crowded with spectators. 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 be 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 in view, the glory and progress of the Catholic Church and the continued prosperity of the American people. (Applause, long continued.)

THE CHURCH'S FREEDOM IN AMERICA.

Mayor H. C. Brownson, of Detroit, read a paper entitled "The Church's Freedom in America." Mayor Brownson took the ground that this country there was an embarrasing 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.

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 bade me say that he most affectionately imparts his blessing to the members. (Signed) M. CARD. RAMPOLLA.

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, stood and shook him 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 land of the free and the home of the brave. 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; yes, political parties have been organized to persecute Catholics, 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 recriminations, nor by 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, apostles, 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. We are proud to stand among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The name of Archbishop Carroll is forever linked with that of Benjamin Franklin in the mission to Canada.

MISS DREXEL'S RECEPTION.

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

Miss Kate Drexel daughter of the millionaire banker of Philadelphia, F. A. Drexel, held her reception at the new convent of 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 milliner. 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 young 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 novice 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."

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 CHURCH'S FREEDOM IN AMERICA.

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 "The Church's Freedom in America." Mayor Brownson took the ground that this country there was an embarrasing 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.

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 the 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 \$2,600.

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 1.—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. Mentioned suffrage and the ballot were in force for the first time. Should it turn out that Sir Robert Thornburn'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 Thornburn 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, Mons. Rev. Archbishop Cozzani, of Portland, Ore., being the consecrator. 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 and most powerful forces in 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.

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 and most powerful forces in 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.

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 rescuing the Province from the condition of ruin and bankruptcy into which it had been plunged by its 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 lated that evening 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 in 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 1855; 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, Other increases, Total 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 \$5,998,977. Instead of the figures stated above, and it was surprising 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, From superior education fund, Quebec High school, Montreal High school, Academies, Model schools.

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, and 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 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 eighth 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 Baranac, 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.

Parnell's Influence.

The New England Magazine says: In no other country in the world does any one man now wield the influence which Parnell exerts in Ireland. Bismarck and Gladstone are the only two personalities besides Parnell who now dominate over large masses of men. But neither Bismarck nor Gladstone can nominate and elect candidates for scores of constituents or carry the vote of his party in his pocket. Both these things Parnell does. There is really next to no freedom of election in Ireland. If a parliamentary vacancy occurs, nothing is done till Mr. Parnell is consulted. He decides who the candidates shall be, and the person selected by him is nominated and elected without the voters being in any way considered. Thus Mr. Parnell's party is dependent upon him, and each man owes to him something very like personal allegiance.

A Chinese newspaper has entered upon its two thousandth volume. It has lost pretty much all its original subscribers.—Artist Printer.

"You say you are suffering from a cold." "Yes, sir." "In what battle was it received?" "Well, it wasn't in any battle; but I was rather prominent in the recent Gettysburg celebration, and one of the newspapers printed—"

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 Ioceman.

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 Ioceman denied that he belonged to the Clean-shaven 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 by telephone shortly before the murder, 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. 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.

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 30th DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th November, both days included. A. DE WAERTYAN, Managing Director.

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 HENDRIK O'HARA, 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, Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 801.

MARGUERITE CHARTRAND, wife of MARGUERITE 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 EPIHEM 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. Belts of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, etc. BULLY WAREHOUSE. Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

GLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 100 TESTIMONIALS. WATERBURY, CHURCHES, DOORS, BARRIERS.

BAILEY'S REFLECTORS. For Gas. Wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Halls, etc. Handmade designs. Baffle-plate guaranteed. Catalogue and price list sent free. 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, which 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."

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-

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.

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 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, 59,692; 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. Brogan, 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, Bergson, 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 Leitob, 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.

IRISH FAITH.

It is as Firm as the Eternal Hills—An Excellent 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 she had to pass, and that beyond them there stretched out an endless eternity of an eternity of 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 floggings 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 this world, not that her soil might be covered with palaces and castles, not that she might be victorious in all her wars, not that she might lead in any nation under her sway, 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.

Lord Spencer, speaking at a great Liberal meeting at Bury, Eng., Oct. 15, argued that it was in accordance with Liberal tradition and principles to seek for a new policy to remove wrongs that old policies left untouched. The Liberals saw that coercion was only temporary in its effect, and that their long series of reforms for Ireland had not effected the desired results. The whole system of English Government in Ireland from London must, therefore, be removed root and branch. If it were true that this involved the risk of separation, he would give up the mockery of representative Government in Ireland, and rule it as a Crown colony; but he believed there was no such risk, and he would not be the first to set the Irish to form a separate kingdom. A letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, saying that the more moderate and liberal of the dissentients must see from the recent elections that Home Rule was the only possible end to the present controversy.

OBITUARY.

The Late Bernard McNally. Within a brief period it has been our melancholy duty to announce the death of many of the 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 church 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 days, 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 the 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 no 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 delectable rendition of "God Save Ireland," and for which he was most enthusiastically and vociferously cheered. 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" by 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 fiercely 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 strength 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 bestow it on 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."

"The other," the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, although twenty years his junior, is his equal in worldly knowledge of men, and, although in some respects of singularly nature, resembles him in the essential of that lofty opportunism which is the essential of all true statesmanship. Cardinal Gibbons combines the suavity of an Italian monsignor with that ingenuous integrity and robustness which we like to think is the characteristic of our Anglo-Saxon race.

"If he were called to occupy the most conspicuous and most ancient throne in Christendom he would not go to Europe as a novice in European affairs. To be seated at an Ecumenical Council at an age when most men are on the threshold of a career is an early training in cosmopolitanism rarely experienced. During the intervening twenty years the Cardinal's frequent visits to Europe have brought him into contact with some of the foremost intellects of the Old World. Moreover, since his elevation twelve years ago to the head of the hierarchy of the United States, he has governed an episcopate and a priesthood which are composed of members of every European nation."

"His unexampled undertaking two years ago, when the youngest member of the Sacred College, he prevailed upon the Holy See to reconsider a momentous judgment, was not the achievement of a man whose attributes are merely local and national. The installation in the chair of St. Peter of this enlightened English-speaking churchman would be an event of such importance to human society that one dares not hope to see its accomplishment, for it seems as if it would be the first step towards bringing back to the Church the great democracies which are destined to govern the world, and as if it would hasten the time when 'unum orbe flet et unum pastor.'—N. Y. World.

SALISBURY'S PRONUNCIAMEN-TO.

Government Policy in Ireland, Egypt and South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At a meeting in the Guildhall to-day, Lord Salisbury delivered an address in which he congratulated the country upon the splendid expansion of its trade. The disputes between labor and capital, he said, were regrettable, and he warned the labor agitators that they undertook a grave responsibility. He was glad to be able to affirm that Ireland was progressing. Prosperity was increasing in that country. Disorders were vanishing, and there was every prospect of a permanent settlement of the burning questions between the two countries. No member of the Government indulged in wild theories of Home Rule, but they were ready with a practical policy which would satisfy the country.

Referring to Egypt, Lord Salisbury said that the policy of the Government remained unchanged and it would enable that country to protect herself against all attacks which at present she was unable to do without British assistance.

The difficulties in Europe, he declared, appeared to be tending toward a peaceful solution. All the great powers are desirous of avoiding a conflict.

In speaking of labor matters, Lord Salisbury said that employers and everybody having to do with trade disputes should remember that caution was necessary, as any imprudence might jeopardize great interests.

Lord Salisbury declared it was the wildest intention to alter its Irish policy.

Regarding Africa, he said that the affairs of that country were more interesting now than European matters. England was not behind other nations in their generous rivalry to promote the civilization of Africa. The Anti-slavery Congress at Brussels would form an epoch marking the great progress of European opinions on that subject. He expressed his obligations to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the latter's decree relating to the freedom of his subjects.

Mr. Balfour also spoke. After eulogizing Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in Parliament, he confined his remarks to the development of the House of Commons.

They who aspire to reform the morals of others lose their time and their pains by not preaching by example, in correcting themselves first.

Every day visit the garden of thy soul with the light of faith, to root up the thorns which might choke the good grain.—St. Catherine of Siena.

No matter if you are hidden in an obscure post, never content yourself with doing your second best, however unimportant the occasion.

Guizot, a Protestant, says that Catholicism is the greatest and holiest school of respect that the world has ever possessed.

The greatest perpetual battle of life is the warfare waged against self.

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 strength 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 bestow it on 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."

"The other," the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore, although twenty years his junior, is his equal in worldly knowledge of men, and, although in some respects of singularly nature, resembles him in the essential of that lofty opportunism which is the essential of all true statesmanship. Cardinal Gibbons combines the suavity of an Italian monsignor with that ingenuous integrity and robustness which we like to think is the characteristic of our Anglo-Saxon race.

"If he were called to occupy the most conspicuous and most ancient throne in Christendom he would not go to Europe as a novice in European affairs. To be seated at an Ecumenical Council at an age when most men are on the threshold of a career is an early training in cosmopolitanism rarely experienced. During the intervening twenty years the Cardinal's frequent visits to Europe have brought him into contact with some of the foremost intellects of the Old World. Moreover, since his elevation twelve years ago to the head of the hierarchy of the United States, he has governed an episcopate and a priesthood which are composed of members of every European nation."

"His unexampled undertaking two years ago, when the youngest member of the Sacred College, he prevailed upon the Holy See to reconsider a momentous judgment, was not the achievement of a man whose attributes are merely local and national. The installation in the chair of St. Peter of this enlightened English-speaking churchman would be an event of such importance to human society that one dares not hope to see its accomplishment, for it seems as if it would be the first step towards bringing back to the Church the great democracies which are destined to govern the world, and as if it would hasten the time when 'unum orbe flet et unum pastor.'—N. Y. World.

SALISBURY'S PRONUNCIAMEN-TO.

Government Policy in Ireland, Egypt and South Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—At a meeting in the Guildhall to-day, Lord Salisbury delivered an address in which he congratulated the country upon the splendid expansion of its trade. The disputes between labor and capital, he said, were regrettable, and he warned the labor agitators that they undertook a grave responsibility. He was glad to be able to affirm that Ireland was progressing. Prosperity was increasing in that country. Disorders were vanishing, and there was every prospect of a permanent settlement of the burning questions between the two countries. No member of the Government indulged in wild theories of Home Rule, but they were ready with a practical policy which would satisfy the country.

Referring to Egypt, Lord Salisbury said that the policy of the Government remained unchanged and it would enable that country to protect herself against all attacks which at present she was unable to do without British assistance.

The difficulties in Europe, he declared, appeared to be tending toward a peaceful solution. All the great powers are desirous of avoiding a conflict.

In speaking of labor matters, Lord Salisbury said that employers and everybody having to do with trade disputes should remember that caution was necessary, as any imprudence might jeopardize great interests.

Lord Salisbury declared it was the wildest intention to alter its Irish policy.

Regarding Africa, he said that the affairs of that country were more interesting now than European matters. England was not behind other nations in their generous rivalry to promote the civilization of Africa. The Anti-slavery Congress at Brussels would form an epoch marking the great progress of European opinions on that subject. He expressed his obligations to the Sultan of Zanzibar for the latter's decree relating to the freedom of his subjects.

Mr. Balfour also spoke. After eulogizing Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader in Parliament, he confined his remarks to the development of the House of Commons.

They who aspire to reform the morals of others lose their time and their pains by not preaching by example, in correcting themselves first.

Every day visit the garden of thy soul with the light of faith, to root up the thorns which might choke the good grain.—St. Catherine of Siena.

No matter if you are hidden in an obscure post, never content yourself with doing your second best, however unimportant the occasion.

Guizot, a Protestant, says that Catholicism is the greatest and holiest school of respect that the world has ever possessed.

The greatest perpetual battle of life is the warfare waged against self.



CUTICULAR REMEDY CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCORFUM...

OUR LITTLE GEM TIME-KEEPER. Just what every body needs...



THE WASHINGTON TREATY. One of the important topics of the day...

AMBERST, N. S., HAS VOTED FOR INCORPORATION BY A MAJORITY OF 37.

THE FAILURE OF THE LABRADOR FISHERIES IN ATTRIBUTED PRINCIPALLY TO THE INROADS OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH FISHERMEN...

THE FACADE OF THE QUIRINAL PALACE IN ROME IS TO BE RE-CONSTRUCTED...

THE SISTERS OF MERCH. BERMONDSEY, DIOCESE OF SOUTHWADE, ENGL., WILL CELEBRATE THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THEIR CONVENT ON NOV. 19.

THE HUNGARIAN CATHOLIC JOURNAL, THE MEGYAR ALLAM, SAYS THAT THE DOWAGER OF ESTERHAZY HAS BEEN CONVERTED TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH...

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

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN. The bakers of London threatened to strike for less hours a day. The Madrid has summoned all his chiefs to a council at Alcazar...

A modified form. Professor Edward D. Cope, the famous geologist, was elected to the chair of geology, and three women were elected as members of the University Hospital.

THE CRONIN TRIAL. Chicago, November 10.—Yesterday Captain Shuttler cleaned a piece of the evidence taken on the morning of Friday...

KNELL OF THE SUGAR TRUST. Created for an Unlawful Object, It Has No Legal Status. NEW YORK, November 8.—The sudden drop in sugar stock on Wall Street yesterday morning...

THE TINSNITH'S STORY. CHICAGO, November 11.—In the Cronin trial to day Henry Buchholz testified that John Kunze bonded with him in April last under the name of John Kaiser...

AMERICAN. The anarchists are said to have transferred their headquarters to St. Louis, Mo. An Indianapolis court has decided that natural gas is a commercial commodity.

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.

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...

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

That, at least, you are not a coward. I am a coward, I am a coward, I am a coward...

A MEDICAL STUDENT'S WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE. BROOKLYN, July 31st, 1887. Reverend Sir,—I give you in this letter a complete history...

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

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, 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...

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

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

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

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

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

What some of them remember—The Glory 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 step 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 what 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 or 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.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

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

PARLOR ELECTRICITY. A very simple apparatus for obtaining an electric spark is made by a German physicist.

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 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.

FATHER BRAN. Sweet, blessed, beads! I would not part With one of you for richest gem.

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 free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 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 scenes enacted in County Donegal yesterday in an alleged court of justice were 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 heavy snow has been raging for eight days in this section, and next summer will show a country covered with the dead bodies of animals.

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.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

COTTES—DOWLING—Oct. 9, at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Bray, Co. Wick, eldest son of Peter Cottes, Bray, Co. Wick, to Mary, only daughter of the late Wm. Walsh, Upper Abbey st., Cahir.

DIED.

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

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

We want a School Teacher, having a Second Class Diploma, to teach in St. Columban, County of Two Mountains. Salary, \$14.00 a month. School-house warmed. Address, J. E. VALOIS, Ste. Scolastique.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

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 Wm. Walsh, Upper Abbey st., Cahir.

DIED.

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

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

We want a School Teacher, having a Second Class Diploma, to teach in St. Columban, County of Two Mountains. Salary, \$14.00 a month. School-house warmed. Address, J. E. VALOIS, Ste. Scolastique.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

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 Wm. Walsh, Upper Abbey st., Cahir.

DIED.

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

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

We want a School Teacher, having a Second Class Diploma, to teach in St. Columban, County of Two Mountains. Salary, \$14.00 a month. School-house warmed. Address, J. E. VALOIS, Ste. Scolastique.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in season in which he resides.

WANTED.

