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### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1889.

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What Led a New England Agnostic to Become a Catholic.

Almost the first question asked a convert is : What led you to become a Catholic ?" It is a question often very hard to answerthat is, so as so be understood by a non-Catholic mind, unbelieving in the kingdom of grace and the action of the Holy Ghost upon a human soul. Every convert, the moment be enters the one fold of Christ and begins to live a life of faith, feels and recognizes how little he had to do with the blessing that has come to him therefore it is much easier for him ta give the reasons why he is a reach all nations, to observe all things that Catholio than why he became one. Every He had commanded and taught, and further virtuous man, if he but a ressoning one, that promised that this body of men, this living, turns his face Romeward in a spirit of in speaking voice, was for all time, that the turns his face Romeward in a spirit of in quiry will sooner or later reach the goal. The first step having been made by the future the Holy Ghost would guide it into all truth, convert toward God (which movement may and that He Himself would ablde with it have had its source in his ewn reason or from a heavenly inspiration,) his will and understanding come under the influence of the Holy Spirit, and he is led little by little from one truth to another, until the light of the first time my soul spoke to its Lord and Massian truth to the soul and he is the first time my soul spoke to its Lord and Massian truth to the soul and he is the first time my soul spoke to its Lord and Massian truth the soul and he is the first time my soul spoke to its Lord and Massian truth the soul and he is the first time my soul spoke to its Lord and Massian truth the soul and he is the soul and the soul and he is Christian faith breaks upon his soul and be- ter, its Brother and its God. The battle was comes a child of grace. Consequently, if be attempts to give the reasons that led him to under the guidance of grace, had triumphed the church of Christ, it always ends in giving over ignorance, prejudice, and love of the the history of the growth of grace within the soul—a very different form of narrative. I forsee that this account of my conversion will this body of men to whem Christ said: "He resolve itself into semething of the same

My parents, people of New England, des-cent, were good as the world goes, kind and leving in all their relations with their children, ever teaching us to be truthful and just in eur dealings with men. Of God they told me nothing. And they never gave me a higher principle to guide methrough life than one based on selfishness—namely, "Honesty is the best policy." On the other hand, they planted on my very nature not only a great dislike for all forms of religion, but also an aggressive contempt for Christianity. The result of this training was that I grew up a Pagan of the Pagans with a vague belief in the existence of God, none in the immortality of the soul, and very little in the virtue of woman or the up-rightness of men. Pleasure became the end of my existence. I was eaten up with self-love, and found nothing to value except those things and persons that contri-buted toward that end and that love. As the fire of youth burns itself eut, I, like all children of the world became the victim of satiety and ennui—completely the victim of satiety and ennui—completely ma, and that it was unnecessary to give me tired of pleasure and weary of myself. At any further instruction before admitting me times death would have been welcome, into the Church. Where had I learned all had it not been for a spirit of hope, a voice within my heart that now and then whisper-ad of a higher and a bester life. This forced me to seek for a love more stable than I had found among men, for a motive on which to build a nobler life. I was appalled at the mystery of pain, the inequalities of human existance, and the seeming unjust division of the good things of life. For the first time I was brought face to face with those momentour questions that comes sooner or later into the mind of everything being : Where did I ceme from? What am I here for? Where am

But, alas! wheresoever I turned to find a solution I only met with disappointment and disgust. Finally the higher aspiration of my soul, the voice of God, was hushed and buried under a most complete indifference. Bound in the ignoble chains of an agnostic pessimism. I no longer had any interest, with a single exception, in anything outside the study of ma terial forces, of nature, of those things which can be seen, handled, weighed and measured. In physiology researches and kindred pur-suits I forgot the higher needs of my nature and the miseries of my fellowmen. The single exception mentioned above was the study of history—a study that ultimately led me under God's grace, to the fountain of truth and the waters of reconciliation. It came about in this way : A brother of

the life of Christ and the true Christianity and this friend gave him a book on the sub-ject to read—Nelson's "Oure of Infidelity." -which work ultimately came into my hands and although in itself the book was stupid, the author's reasoning weak and eften incorrect, nevertheless it forced me to the thought that I knew very little about the life of Ohrist or the planting of the Christian faith. To remove this ignorance, and with the intention of getting a general idea of the sub-

ject, I read the New Testament through, al. of Gothic pattern of beautiful workmanship, ways regarding it, however, as a collection of another challes of plainer mark, a ciberium ways regarding it, nowever, as a substitution of the historical documents of doubtful authenticity, and silver gilt cruets.

Archbishep Smith also received a magnification of the sufficient authority as to the ordinary of the substitution of the yet of sufficient authority as to the ordinary facts therein parrated. When I had finished the Four Gospels, Jesus of Nazareth had be- cade, with the hood of woven gold, bearing come a living reality to me -so much so as in its center a medallion portrait of Our Lord. Plato—and henceforth I regarded him as a Edinburg has also received a full set of beauhistorical character, this was a great step forward, as I had hitherto inclined to believe cow receives a chalice for the use of the Cathehim a mystical being. Yet the more I studi- dral, and a ciborium; and there are similar ed his life the clearer I saw that if it was strip- gifts for the Cathedral of Aberdeen, Galloped of its supernatural element it would be

that spurred me on to further study. I took up all the Christian writers of the first three hundred years and read them carefully through, that I might understand what they, the followers of the apostles, the propagators of the faith, thought and taught concerning their Master. I then made an analysis of all the existing testimony concerning the life and Passion of Jesus, and comparing it with that in the witness of the life and deeds of Alexander the Great, I found, as all will who make the study, that other articles for use in the service of the of Jesus of Nazareth, and in addition, that the same of the noblest of our race at the spread, are four setts of what are called the planting of the faith laid and the spread, are four setts of what are called the spread that the spread the spread the the case of our Lerd a new class of wit, geniously fitted box which, when clessed, nesses: the prophete of the Old Law.

favor of the truth of the life and words of readily converted into an altar. The lid when Jesus Christ as recorded in Holy Writ that I opened contains a portion of consecrated was compelled to either doubt all history, all stone, and the box isself centains a requisit human testimony, or believe in him and his and all the vestments for saying Mars. There divine mission.

In the meantime, from purely metaphysical reason, the idea of God, his personality, and the necessity of something to unite our small instrument for making the altar bread. nature with the nature of God, became The lid when opened exposes the altar cards, vividly true to me, so that the moment my reason led me to believe in Jesus Christ I entered into a tulinous of faith.

What was this faith that mastered my understanding? that there was one God, Creator of all things; that He made Himself manifest in the person of Jesus Christ, the one Mediator of redemption ! Moreover, from my Scripture studies I had obtained a solid conviction that He to whom all power was given had delegated a certain body of men to teach all nations, to observe all things that gates of hell would not prevail against it, that "all days, even to to consummation of the world."

won ! right, reason and honesty of purpose

this body of men to whem Christ said: "He that hearsth you hearsth me?" Where was this "church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth?" Where was the "one fold and the one Shepherd?" Where was the Church, built upon the rock (Peter), that has the power of binding and lossing?"

When I cast my eyes upon Christendom I found that there was but one body that claim. ed these prerogatives, to the exclusion of all other bodies, and at the same sime bore the marks of apostolicity, and that this body was the Holy Roman Catholic Church. Moreover, I found that all other so-called Christian denominations were the offspring of some disobedient Catholic and generally bore his

God's will was plain; there was but one thing left for me to do, so I sought an intro duction to a priest in order to be baptized. The Very Rev. T. Hecker examined me, and almost immediately I was admitted to the sacraments by Rev. George Deshon. Much to my surprise, I discovered through the examination I underwent, that I was in possession of the entire system of Christian dogthis? From the Holy Bible and the Christian writers of the past three centuries; for up to had a book of ology, instruction or controversy in my bands, er had I any conversation with any Catholic, either lay or cleric upon the subject.

Years have passed; I have seen the Church in many climes and among many nations; I have read hundreds of lives of her saintly children: I have partaken of her Sacraments, tried to live her life, and now I have but one testimony to give: "How beautiful art thou, my love!-how beautiful art thou; Thou art all fair, O my love ! and there is not a spot in thes-fair as the moon, bright as the sun, terrible as an army set in array. -Catholic World.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Progress of Catholicity in the Land of Queen Mary.

[Catholic Progress.]

Pope Leo XIII. has not forgotten Scotland in the distribution of the jubilee gifts which were given to him by the whole Catholic world with such lavish generosity; on July 13, a number of larger boxes, containing premine fell into an argument with a friend upon sents of articles for use in the service of the Church, were received at the metropelitan Cathedral, Edinburg, forming a most tangible proof of the Holy Father's affection for Scotland. The gifts, which are to be shared in all the dioceses in Scotland, were laid out in the chapel of the Cathedral on Monday and Tuesday, July 15 and 16, and the interesting exhibition attracted numbers of people, Protestants as well as Catholics. The gifts to his Grace, the Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburg include a gold chalice

cent set of vestments in a rich crimson breway, Dankeld, and Argyll and the Isles diocess—the ciberium for Aberdeen having meaningless. This, in union with a glowing diocese—the ciberium fer Aberdeen having admiration of his character, was the good the top in the shape of a crown, signifying the crewning of our Lord in the Blessed

Sacrament, A number of plain gold challoes have also been sent for distribution among the poer missions. The vestments for the Archbishop are of a very rich and beautiful description, being made of white silk, with a white satin hood embroidered in gold. A very large pendant sanctuary lamp goes for the use of the Glascow cathedral. Each of the other Bishops received sets of vestments and various

their lives to show forth their belief in the lying districts or in camp in time of war or nesses: the prephets of the Old Law. measures 18 Inches or two feet square, by 6 Se ever whelming was the testimony in inches deep. The bex can be opened and

are places to hold the chalice, paten, orusts, bell, ciborium, candicaticks to screw into the box, the receptable of oils, wine flank, and a and there is a neat book stand to hold the little missals which forms part of the "chapel." There are four of these chapels, and they form a very interesting feature of the collection.

The bishop of Galloway has received a stole particularly rice in gold emboridery and studded with numerous precious stones. This article was intended for the Holy Father's own personal use. There are over one hundred different vestments, and the value may be best indicated by mentioning that for importation into England £34 of custom duty was levied for the gold and aliver on the ventmonts. An effort was made to get the goods exempted from daty on the ground that they were gifts of the Church, but the officials replied that only gifts to her Maiestey were exempted. The collection was arranged, by permission of the Archbishops and Bishops, by the Very Rev. Canon Donlevy, of the Cathedral, Edinbury.

### CARDINAL GIBBONS' PASTORAL.

The American Prelate Speaks Out Strongly in Condemnation of the Recent Unveiling of the Bruno Statue in

BALTIMORE, Md, Sept. 13.—His Eminence Cardinal Archoishop Gibbons has just issued the following pastoral letter calling attention to the allocution of Pope Leo on the unveiling of monument in Rome to the memory of the apostate monk, Giordano Bruno :--

CARDINAL'S RESIDENCE. BALTIMORE, Sept. 7, 1889.

To the Clergy, Secular and Regular, of the Archdiocese of Baltimore: DEABLY BELOVED BRETHBEN—It is inherent in the nature of men of principle to fly to the rescue of those who are unjustly assailed. Our rescue of those who are ubjustly assailed. Our feelings, on such an occasion, are a mixture of sympathy with the victim and of indignation at the aggressor. Such sympathy and such wrath are a measure of the nobility of one's nature. Our arms instinctively go forth to ward the blow, or, if too late, our voices rise in loud pro-

And such a mingled feeling of righteous wrath and deep sympathy has of late been bred in every Catholic, as it should in every Christian heart, when the news came to us that upon a public square, in the City of Rome, upon the solemn Feast of Pentecost, impious men dared to unveil the statue of an apostate monk to the admiration and veneration of the thousands then and there assembled. Dragging the memory of a wild theorizer, a shameless writer, and denier of the divinity of Christ, from the obscurity of a grave that had for three becked by mere brute force, have set upon a pedestal in the Holy City the statue of the infamous Bruno.

Such a proceeding is a palpable and flagrant outrage, not alone upon the Catholic, but upon the whole Christain world. It is a long pondered, deliberately planned, and well aimed blow at all that is sound and wholesome in religion and morals. Its animus is clear from the selection of time and place, and the unchristian and defiant language employed. in the unveiling of the statue of a man who whole life breathed cowardice, pride, and defi-ance of lawfully constituted authority. Upon the commemoration of that first great event, when the Holy Spirit of God descended into the when the Holy Spirit of God descended into the hearts and intellects of men, these miscreants, in their blasphemous arrogance, have repudiated all dependence upon any higher power, vainly attempting to deify human reason. They have contemptuously cast off the sweet yoke of Christ. In their frantic efforts after miscalled freedom they have spurned the Truth which

Theirs is not the action of decent, honorable, but misguided men, calmly, and with due regard to the feelings of others promulgating a new belief, or introducing a new cult. Their attempt, as has been well observed, is not so much to honor Bruno, their newly discovered martyr, as to insult and vilify the Vicar of Jesus Christ and his devoted children throughout Christendom. Indeed, their aim is higher still; they defy and insult not alone His Vicar, but our divine Lord Himself. From every land they have chosen as the committe to further the movement, the champions of atheism, the would be destroyers of the very foundations of Christianity. The orator of the occasion openly declared that the event of that day dealt a blow at the spiritual sovereignty of the Vicar of Jesus Ohrist. Such's demonstration was appropriately Christ. Such a demonstration was appropriately closed by the enacting of a famous play, written by the new saint of the worship of free thought.

It is proper, dearly beloved brethren, that the Christian world, and especially this portion, where the term "religious freedom" is understood in a sober, Christian sense, should brand with their indignant soon, action, such as this. with their indignant scorn action such as this. We are not, thanks be to God, yet ready for processions in which the red and the black flags revolutionists and anarchists are defiantly

Furthermore, as devoted and faithful children, we owe to our Holy Father an emphatic and unmistakable expression of deep sympathy with him in the indignities put upon him. Above all, the plain duty of expiation rests upon us, when from a city illuminated by the teachings of the Apostles, sanctified by the spotless lives and heroic deeds of virgins and confessors, reddened by the blood of countless martyrs, there now go up blasphemies against the Most

You will, therefore, at all the Masses, until further notice, recite the Collect "Pro Quacunque Necessitate," and, beginning with Monday, September 16 next, inclusively, you will conduct in your respective parishes a solemn Triduum Expiation, with Benediction of the Bless-ed Sacrament after Mass, the O Salutaris being immediately followed by the Litany of the

Saints.

More than this, dearly beloved brethren, I do not deem it necessary to say at this time, because it is my deare that the whole of the touching allocation of our Holy Fainer Leo XIII upon this subject be read at the High Mass in all the churches of the archdiocese on Sunday, September 15, being the day immediately preceding the excitators devotions of the solemn Triduum.

JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarter of the Globe.

The Catholic negroes of Cincinnati have organised a society of Knights of St. Angustine. The Casholic Congress of Germany at Bochum was attended by no less than 6 000 persons.

The Archbishop of Cashel paid a visit to his Eminence Cardinal Manning on Sunday the

The Rev. Father O'Dwyer. C.C., Castlelyons, has been marked out for imprisonment under the Coercion regime.

Mgr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was recently granted an audience by the Holy Father.

There are 18,290 persons under restraint, who have, according to the Alliance News, lost their reason through drink.

The death is reported of Mgr. Alexander Guintovt-Dzievialkowski, the Catholic Archbishop of Mohilev, in Russia. Since the erection of Ballarat(Vic.) into

separate diocese, £27,000 has been expended for the educational wants of the Catholic com-The Most Rev. Dr. Reynolds, Archbishop of Adetaide, has been presented with the first number of a new Catholic paper in Adelaide by

Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, is about to issue a book the object of which will be to win back to Christianity those who have yielded to Agnostic influences.

the directors.

Bishop-elect Van de Vyver, of Richmond, Va. will be consecrated at the Cathedral, Richmond, on Oct. 20. Cardinal Gibbons will be the consecrating Bishop.

Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach the sermon at the dedication of the American Catholic University at Washington,

D. C., on November 13. Upwards of £18,000 have been expended in the Monaro district, New South Wales, dusing the past twelve years in the interests of Catholic education and religion.

It has been arranged that Archbishop Duhamel and Sir James Grant shall be the speakers on the occasion of the unveiling of the Tabaret monument at Ottawa,

Most of the priests of San Francisco are total abstainers. Toe Vicar-General, Father Preudergast, and Rev. Robert Kenna, S.J., are enchusiasts in the cause of total abstin-

The Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry, died on Sunday the 8th inst. His Lordship was in his seventy-eight year. He succeeded the Most Rev. Dr. Magin in the episcopare in 1849. The Munich Fremdenblatt sunounces that

the Congress of Bavarian Catholics will be open ed on September 23rd. The appeal issued by the organizing committee has more than 500 siguatures. The Rev. Dr. Schroeder, called by the Right

Rev. Bishop Keane to the chair of Dogmin the University of Washington, has been ap pointed a supernumerary Private Chamberlain of the Holy Father.

The convent of the Alexian Brothers at Louvain, with which a lunatic asylum is connected, has been completely destroyed by fire. The 200 patients were fortunately saved, but many peo ple were injured.

The Empress of Austria had intended to make a pilgrimage on foot last week to the sanctuary, Mariazell, but as this got into the papers she has deferred the visit, wishing to avoid a concourse of curious sight-seers at the abrine.

Eight hundred Archbishops, bishops, patri-archs, and other Spanish and American Spanish dignitaries have petitioned the Pope to confer upon Uhristophor Columbus the title of venerable, The initiative has been taken by Count Rosselli de Lorques.

A degree has been published in Portuga authorizing the establishment at Mponda, situ ated to the south east of Lake Nyasa, of a Ca tholic mission, having for its object the found ing of churches and schools, the colonisation of the district, and the suppression of the slave trade

Among the prisoners just taken from Assoua to Cairo is an Italian woman, Marietta Cava-loco, who comes from Kordofah, and brings word that that the nuns, Sisters Teresa, Elisa-betta, Concetta, Catterina, and Maria, and the two priests, Fathers Paolo and Giuseppe, are still at Khartoum.

Mgr. Mermillod, the eminent Bishop of Lau sanne and Geneva, will celebrate his Golden Ju-biles on the 25th inst. He was conscerated in 1864 by Pope Pius IX. The clergy of the diocese have organized a subscription, the proceeds of which Mgr. Mermillod will devote to the new mission at Paverne.

Mother M. Emily Power, O.S.D., so many years Superior of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, forming the Congregation of Most Holy Rosary, has been unanimously elected Mother-General of the Congregation at the Chapter-General, which opened on August 10th, at the mother-houss, Convent of St. Clara, Sinsinawa, Mourd, Wisconsin.

The Right Rev. Dr. Higgins has blessed and The Right Kev. Dr. Higgins has blessed and opened a new convent of the Brigidine nuns at Cooma, archdiocese of Sydney. The ceremony was witnessed by a large assemblage, and his Lordehip was assisted by Dean Slattery, of Cooma, the Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, and Father Corboy. On the convent and grounds the sum of £5,257 has been expended.

The Right Reverend Colin U. Grant, was consecrated as Bishop of Aberdeen recently in the cathedral of that city. It is more than twenty years since a similar rite took place there, which was when his predecessor, Bishop McDonald, was consecrated, and a large crowd assembled to assist an the solemn occasion. There were, besides Catholics of the city, many from various dioceses of Scotland.

The Lady Superior of St. Joseph's Presenta tion Convent, Vepery, India, Mather Agnes, has left for Ireland, chiefly for the benefit of her health, which has been much impaired by her labors in the cause of the education of youth. The opportunity of once more visiting her native land will be embraced to secure efficient and zealous collaborators to help in the work of both houses of the Presentation Order in Madras, which have been much taxed of late by recent

Drovner Vincent, Superior of the Xaverian Brothers, has just completed a tour of inspec-tion of New England, accompanied by Brothers Archishop of Baltimore. P. J. Donahur, Chancellor.

P. J. Donahur, Chancellor.

Archishop of Baltimore. Peter and Alexius. The principal objects of the keep your own company good, for you are alone sometimes.

house of studies in New England. The Naverian Brothers fires settled in America in 1854, when six went from Belgium to Louisville, Rev. Brother Vincent, the present Superior of the Order, was one of the six. There are now nearly one hundred Brothers.

Thirty thousand pilgrims besides over one

thousand priests were present at the consecra-ton of the new and beautiful Church of the ton of the new and beautiful Church of the Holy Rosary at Lourdes. The consecrating prelate was the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, who was assisted by three other archbishops and nine bishops. A telegram was sent to the Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. by the Bishops, offering the Act of Consecration as a "pledge of the hopes Your Holiness has founded in the intercession of Our Lady of the Rosary for the liberty of the Church and its illustrious Head."

The Church in Hungary has not, like the Church in most other Continental countries, been plundered by the State in the name of re-volutionary reform. The Hungarian Bishops still possess enormous revenues, and they make a noble use of their wealth. The Primate, Cardinal Simor, has just re-opened the Cathedral of Gran, on the completion of works of restoration which have occuiped nearly seventy years. The Cardinal and his immediate predecessors have spent a nullion sterling on the cathedral, which is a copy of St. Peter's at Rome, and one of the largest churches in

Europe. Bishop Higgins, speaking at Cooms, Sydney Bishop Higgins, speaking at Cooma, Sydney, of the spirit of infidelity which was abroad in the world, and alluding to the godless system of education, the effects of whole he had himself witnessed in England, in America, and on the Contient said: — "The world to day is as strong in its opposition to Christ as when He was in the firsh—holding to the same principles of free-thought, licentiousness, and opposition to the light and truth of the Gospel. It does not advance these principles, uponly its tries insiadvance these principles openly; it tries insi-diously to instil them into the minds of the rising generation. Hence we have the public school, to which Catholica are invited to send their little ones, and to sacrifice them to the Moloch of Grodlessness, and I give it as my humble opinion that the day on which Catholics so far forget their duty to their children as to accord that invitation they sound the death knell of their children's faith and innocence."

Honours to the early Catholic pioneers of New England are increasing in number. Leif Ericson, the discoverer of Vinland, has already his statue in Boston, showing the Catholic dis coverer of the American continent looking over the fair land to which he was soon followed by the Irish Bishop, John, and the Northman Bishop, Eric. Now we learn that Professor &. N. Horsford, whose researches lead him to locate the settlement of the Catholic Norsemen on the Charles River, is about to erect a tower an Waltham, Mass., in their bonour. It is to be of stone, and fifty feet high, and to stand on the site which he claims to identify with Nor-umbega. A Catholic of later date, Miles Standish, of the famous Catholic family of Standish, of Standish, and Standish of Dur-bury, has a monument nearly completed at the place he called Duxbury, in Massachusetts, after the home of his Catholic family in Eagland. It is to be 116 feet high, and stands on an eminence 300 feet above the level of the sea.

PRAYER TO ST. JOSEPH.

To be Offered Throughout the Catholic World During the Month of October.

> [Latin Text.] CRATIO.

AN SANCTVM IOSEPHVM.

Ad te, beate Ioseph, in tribulations nostra confugimus, atque implorato Sponsae tuae sanctissimae auxilio, patrocinium quoque tuum fidenter exposcious. Per eam, quaesumus, quae te cum immaculata Virgine Del Gennetrice conjunkit, caritatem, perque paternum, quo Puerum Iesum amplexus es, amorem, supplices deprecamur, ut ad hereditabem, quan Iesus Christus acquisivit sanguine suo, beniguus respicias ac necessitatibus nostris tua virtute et

ope succurras.

Tuere, o Custos Providentissime divinae
Familiae, Iesu Christi sobolem electam, prehibe a nobia, amantissime Pater, omnem errorem ac corruptelam; luem propitus nobis sospitator noster forbissime, in hoc cum potestate tere brarum certamine a caelo adesto; et sicut olim Puerum Iesum e summo eripuisti vita discri-mine, ita nunc Ecclesiam sanctam Dei ab hostimine, the nunc Ecclesiam sanctam Det ab nosti-libus insidiis atque ab omni adversitate defende nosque singulos perpebuo tege patrocinio, ut ad bui exemplar et ope tua suffulti, sancte vivere, pie mori, sempiternamque in caelis beatitudinem assequi possimus. Amen.

[Translation.]

To thee, O Blessed Joseph, do we fly in our tribulation, and after imploring the help of thy most Most Holy Spouse, we ask confidently for thy protection. We beseech thee by that affec-tion which united thee with the Immaculate Mother of God, and by the paternal love with which thou has encircled the Child Jesus, and suppliant we pray that thou mayest regard with benignant eye the heritage which Jesus Christ has won by His blood, and that thou mayest aid us in our necessities by thy power and help. Protect, O Most Provident Guardian of the Divine, Family, the elect race of Jeaus Christ;

banish from us, O most loving Father, all plague of error and corruption; do thou, our strongest support, assist us from the height of heaven with thy efficacious help in this struggle meaven wish only emcassous neight this struggle with the power of darkness; and, as formerly thou didet rescue the Child Jesus from the greatest danger to His life, so now defend the Holy Church of God from the treachery of her enemies and from all adversity, and cover each one of us with thy lasting protection, so that following thy example and supported by thy help we may be able to live holily, die piously, and obtain eternal happiness in heaven.

An Informer wants His Pay.

DUBLIN, September 15 .- The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter from Patrick De-lany, who was implicted in the Phoenix park murders and is now in prison, addressed to a prominent official at Dublin Castle, in which the convict piteously claims his release from prison as a reward for giving evidence for the London Times before the Parnell commission.

True religion is not gloomy, "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

CRONIN CASE SENSATIONS.

Beggs and Coughlin Were Seen Going Into the Carlson Cottage-Kirby's Startling Story.

CHICAGO, September 12.—It is said—and the information comes straight from those engaged in the prosecution of the men indicted for the murder of Dr. Cronin-that the State has now completed its case against the accused and is confident of conviction. This was brought about by the squealing of a suspect, and that suspect is Martin Burke. As a matter of course the State will not give out even aninkling of Burke's confession. because they don't want it to get into the newspapers, but it is a fact that the prosecution is jubilant and certain of the ground it stands upon.

Jonas Carlson's promised suit against the attorney for the defence for breaking into the Carlson cottage was began to-day in the Circuit court. Carlson sues W. S. Forrest, his partner, John A. Qualey, Russell M. Wing, Daniel Donahue and Michael E. A. Ames, all of whom are actively engaged in the trial now in progress. Carlson places his damages at \$5,000. The declaration says that a large number of neople have paid to see the buildand the "marks and evidences of the crime." The place was fitted up for exhibition, and Cyricon has derived large rever neatherefrom. The acts of the defendants in removing the blood stalus have, the declaration alleges, greatly injured the house and depreciated its value as a museum of limited curiosities, and the interest of the public has been greatly diminished by the aforesaid acts. The defendante, he also alleges, threatened him with a large knife, and by this act caused him great

physical fright. CHICAGO, September 16.- The latest sensation in connection with the Cronin suspects is that John Sturzen, a Swede, living a block east of John Sturzen, a Swede, living a block east of the O'Sullivan residence on Bosworth street, saw Beggs and Coughlin going to the Carlson cottage twice—once on the 1st of May, three days before the murder, and again on the 17th of May, five days before the finding of the body. Sturzen was coming south on Ashland avenue, Wednesday evening, May 1, when he met the two men whom he has identified as Coughlin and Beggs coming north on the same street. They passed him a few feet south of the cottage, and when Sturzen turned to look at them he saw them go up the steps.

Coughlin opened the door with a key that

Coughlin opened the door with a key that was on his key ring with several others, and both went into the cottage. He got a good view of both the men. The second time he saw them enter was late in the evening on May 17. This time he was coming home from down town. He was going north on Ashland avenue when these same two, who were also going north, passed him just as he got to the corner of Bosworth street, and he saw them again enter the Carlson cottage. It is stated positively that Sturzen identified Beggs and Coughlin yesterday afternoon in the court room.

KIRBY'S BLOOD-CURDLING TALE.

A story is rife to day that the prosecution in the Cronin case has succeeded in having J. T. Kirby, the Loudon Times correspondent, who was in Chicago last year, interviewed at his home in Majara (?) village, Ont. The Chicago detective persuaded him to talk, it is said, and the story is that he told a blood-curdling tale of the conspiracy to murder Cronin. He was asked to assist in the murderous enterprise, but declined. He says that when he learned that Dr. Cronin was to be removed last fall, he hastened out of Chicago, fearing he might be detected.
From the information given by Kirby several acrests, it is said, are about to be made in

Chicago.

He has fully cleared up the whole plot which was entered into to show that Dr. Oronin had gone to Europe and was murdered. He was the man, so the story goes, who telegraphed Long from Hamilton, Ont., when the latter loss track of his mythical Dr. Cronin in Toronto. He knew all the arrangements in Chicago for the murder of Cronin and assisted in perfecting those agreements by communications between Le Caron and the North Side camp which passed

through him.
It is said that Kirby's story implicates the persons now on trial and fully a dozen others. Some of the latter are well known north side cluzens. These are all under police surveillance and will be arrested within a few days. It is said that four of them are already in custody. The police say they do not know of Kirby's having made a confession, but that if he had they would not give it out.

CHICAGO DETECTIVES IN WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, September 16.—Still another Chicago detective is hore, hunting up de-tails regarding Martin Burke. It was stated in a Chicago paper that Burke's tin box was in possession of a Winnipeg hotel-keeper who, knowing its value, refused to give it up without a big reward, but this is utterly

nutrue.
It is learned, however, that Burke was shadowed here by Clan-na-Gaels before his arrest, and would have been murdered if the opportuntty had occurred. A prominent Irishman from Grand Rapids, Mich., is also in town, under an assumed name, and is supposed to be here in connection with the Burke case.

A Plea for Balfour's University.

LONDON, September 14.—The Ivish Cuil-obie publishes a forecast of Mr. Balfour's bill for the publishes a forecast of Mr. Balfour's bill for the establishment of a Catholic university in Ire; land. It says: "The Royal University will not be abolished because it is required for non-Conformists and others unable to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by Trinity college, but its establishment will be largely reduced. With a view to the conciliation of Ulster, Queen's college at Belfast will be maintained and he appropriet descended. tained and be empowered to confer degrees. The annual saving from the extinction of Queen's college at Cork and Queen's college at Galway, combined with the saving from the re-trenchment at the Royal University, is expect-ed partially to meet the cost of the endowment

Irish National League.

The usual monthly meeting of the William O'Brien branch was held Sunday afternoon in St. Ann's hall. Mr. Timothy O'Connor president, complete the chair, and after routine huni-ness announced the cleation of a large number of new members. Speeches condemning the cruel treatment of William O'Brien, in jail by To keep good company always you must Mr. Balfour's officials, and a resolution of in-seep your own company good, for you are alone dignation and condolence with the sufferer, was:

Pageorie Carlo Car

BERNOLLE BERN

Scores Of Lives Lost.

MILLIONS IN PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Seaside Visitors Have Exciting Experiences-Houses Carried Away and Many Vessels Wrecked.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Coney Island to-day is a scene of wreck and desolation, and nearly one half of the island, east of the Iron piers, is submerged, and the high tide and heavy surf are playing havor with the remaining portion. The greatest tide that has ever been experienced struck the island at six o'clock this morning and increased in volume and fury long past eight o'cleck. Allena Covert, Henry M. Clarke, J. F. Beck-There is not a strip of beach to be seen on er, Byron M., Maud Seward, Nerena, Gerunderneath the Manhattan hotel, the flower beds are inundated fully a foot, all the lamp destroyed. A, three masted scheoner is posts which bordered the path next to the ashore just outside the inner bar and is fast sea have been torn from their foundation and bent and broken as if they were straws, and dashed against the hotel plazza. The great life-saving crew have shot over her are tanwaves are dashing against the music stand, and it bids fair to go down before the day is able to send out the car. No human power over. The coarrets walk directly in front of can save the sailors. the big building has been undermined and torn away, and every breaker carries tons upon tens of water beneath the building. It seaman are the only survivors. The schoon-looked to-day as it it was doomed. The ers Kate E. Morse and Walter F. Parker bulkhead has been torn up and rent asunder. The cellar of the hotel at seven c'clock was three feet deep with water, and it was still The little strip of land between Brighton

and Manhattan has been eaten away and the from Philadelphia for London, appears to be five feet of water, extending to Sheepshead. themselves on a little island that is fast being eaten up. The old Marine rallway structure was carried away early to-day. The old thing on the beach is submerged.

Brighten beach bathing pavillion followed waves in Second Story wi with it with a deafening crash and the drift wood carried with lightning rapidity and herculean force against the new bath house, tearing part of that away. The Brighton Beach hotel is surrounded by over two feet of water. which extends as far as Canarsie Bay. Fully one hundred feet of the lawn in front of the hotel has been eaten away since last night and from indications early to-day, it will all be gone before night. The Brighton Beach railroad is submerged. No trains are run-

The angry waves were breaking in deafen. ing roar under the elevated railroad station and fears are entertained for its safety. The little engine house beneath the station is covered nearly to the roof with water. The race course was two feet deep with muddy water, and the jockeys and atablemen were panic stricken. Kearns' hotel is surrounded by water. The surf has reached Bauer's Hotel.

The entire Concourse is inundated and the pavement torn up. The main road by the Concourse is submerged, and nearly every atreet within 5,000 feet of the beach formerly is flooded. No such time has ever been experienced in the history of the Island, All along the line houses were upside down, chairs, booths, driftwood, concrete pavement, piles of rooks, were all strewn in conglemerate masses, until it gave the impression that another Johnstewn flood had came upon the island.

end. He mounted a horse and gave the alarm just in time. The southerly portion of the track was already in three feet of water. Stables had been undermined and were floating in the flood, and herses imprisoned in the stables were swimming about. Stablemen and drivers were onickly aroused and one of them with an axe broke down the track fence so the horses might escape. An Englishwoman with two bables was seen floating in a stall upon the track and was rescued by a stable. man. In half an hour the horses, 300 in all, including the famous Exile, winner of the Brooklyn handicap, were got safely away, and at that time the track was under four feet of water, while feed boxes, horse stalls and stables were floating around.

The rest of the island was in just as bad

shape as the Brighton track, but after the alerm sounded every person in danger managed to escape, and so far as known no lives were lost. John Fitzgerald, a variety performer, went out and watched the storm for a while early this morning, and then returned to his room. He was found dead in bed an hour later. He doubtless died of heart disease, the result of excitement.

The storm now prevailing has werked considerable damage on the North and East river fronts. Some of the plers are covered by the tide, and some that are usually twelve feet above high water had their decke licked by the angry waves. The bay and river are in an evceedingly turbulent state owing to high winds. The ferry beats were tossed about like playthings. On the East river front, the buildings from Fifth to Fourteenth streets are affected by the great rise of water, the lower end of Blackwell's Island is submerged. The flood was discussed by all the seafaring men with interest, and it seemed to be the the general impression that the tide exceeded any that we have had in twenty-five years.

KILLED AND DROWNED.

Two men were drowned during the storm by the capelzing of a boat on the North river. A man was swept off a roof in Brooklyn by

the wind and killed.

J. T. Kelly, aged 25, son of Eugene Kelly, the New York banker, was blown from the platform of a train on the D. L. & W. railway,

near Newark, N J., and killed.

At South beach, Staten Island, the high water has wrecked a number of buildings. The houses at Wave Crest Point are completely surrounded by water. The Ocean Urest hotel, fully 4,000 feet from the sea, is now on the edge of a miniature ocean. Many bath houses have been washed away.

The signal service observer says the cyclone, whose affects New York is at present feeling, originated in the West Indies six days ago, and then drifted out to sea. There it has floated about until now it is supposed to be about 1,000 miles out in the ocean. The centre of this cyclone is off Cape Hatterss and is moving slewly in a northeasterly direc-

tion, accompanied by rain.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., September 10.—It
stermed terribly along the coast all night, and it is now blowing a gale from the northeast. The surf is the heaviest ever seen here. The railing and floor of Lillagore's big bathing pavilion have been torn away. The surf is now.

running over the beard walks. DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., September 10.—The barque Salvatore, from Philadephia for Gibraltar, is ashere near the iron pier. steamers they were directing outward. They

She is 'll of water. The crew were safely landed. The worst storm in five years pre-vails here. The schoener Charles P Stickney, from Philadelphia for Nortfelk, has dragged ashere in the harbor, and is apparently full of water.

LAUREL, Del., September 11 .- MIDNIGHT. Advices from Delaware Breakwater say that the sterm raging for the past three days is the most furious known in the history of the place. At least two score vessels are beached. Beth wooden piers were washed

render assistance ewing to the fury of the

The bodies were washed ashere this morn ing and were buried in the sand. The loss to vessel property at the Breakwater will reach, it is thought, \$5,000,000.

The storm continues with unabated fury. Lewes, Dal., September 11.-The wind blew a gale all day yesterday and last night, and still blowing. The tide is the highest since 1867. Telegraphic communication with the Breakwater is destroyed. The schooners the island. Water is pouring in in volumes | trude Summers, and four unknown schooners going to pieces with the crew of ten men clinging to the rigging. The lines which the

The schooner J. & L. Bryan sauk up the bay last night. The mate and one colored have sunk at Fourteen Foot bank. The survivors of the Bryan think they are the only saved of the three vessels. They came down the bay on a hatch. The Bryan was coal laden. The barque Thomas Keiller, (Br.) ocean and Canarsie Bay is connected by fully on the beach. The [barque Atalanta, (Dan.) five feet of water, extending to Sheepshead. from Hamburg for Philadelphia, and the The Manhattan and Oriental hotels stand by schooner Asttle Champion are ashore below the iron pier. At 3.30 p.m. the storm is still raging. The sea is up to the town and every-

WAVES IN SECOND STORY WINDOWS.

SALISBURY, Md., September 11.-Reports of a startling character are coming in of the atorm at Ocean City, Md., though the tele-graph office there is unoccupled. The large column supporting the porches at the hotels and cottages are washed away, the doors and windows are broken down and the furniture is fleating about the beach. The seas last night were breaking to the second story of the Atlantic botel and Cengress ball, and buge waves were running through the botels six feet deep. The furniture is floating in the rooms. The dancing pavilion at the Atlantic hotel is demolished, and the roofs of several cottages and the porches are blown away. There is not a vestige of a bath house on the beach. The life-saving station was damaged, and the crew were preparing to desert it last night to rescue the dwellers on the beach.

The work was accomplished by a large number of stout men joining hands and wading through water walst deep. They brought the ladies to the cars one by one seated on their joined hands. In this way all were saved. It was a perilous undertaking and several times the rescuers were knocked down. Mr. Stokes, one of the rescuing party, was washed out to sea, but an incoming wave threw him back tewards the beach and he was saved. The last co-

the island.

GREAT RACE HORSES IN PERIL.

At five o'clock this morning a trainer at the Brighton Beach race track noticed the water

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—From Bay
Head to Barnegat City, N. J., the damage by wind and waves has been unprecedented in portions of their dwellings. All the numer-Park and Berkeley the railroad has been washed away so no trains can run. The handsome Berkeley Arms at Barkeley has been damaged, a portion of the reof being carried away. The new board walk was car-

ried clean across to the bay and the sea is making a clean sweep across the beach. Beach Haven, Barnegat, Leng Beach City, Harvey Cedars and other points on Long Beach are inundated and the railway is washed away in many places.

Helly beach, Angleses, Sea Isle City,
Ocean City and Avalon are unapposchable by

rail. Along the Anglesea and Avalen branches of the West Jersey rallroad the road is badly washed away and probably no rail communication can be had for three or four days. Sea Isle City is the lowest point along the coast, and it is feared the damage there may be serious. No trains have passed ever either of these branch reads since Menday evening.

At Manhattan the bridge has been damaged and fears are felt for the safety of the draw tender, who is a prisoner in his frail house on the bridge. He cannot reach shore and no boat can reach him, as the sea is running toe

SANDY HOOK MADE AN ISLAND.

SEABRIGHT, N.J., September 11.—Last night was a night of terrer here. The surf thundered away on the east side and on the west, the water in the Shrawsberry river rapldly overflowed into the streets, flooding the houses and stores. The sea cut a new inlet into the Shrewsberry river north of Seabright.near where there was an inlet 100 years ago, tearing away the Sandy Hock tracks of the Central and again making Sandy Hock an island. A number of cottages were wrecked.

Several bodies have been seen fleating in the surf, but no one could recover them. All the cettagers north of here have vacated their houses, and are at the hotels here and at Red

Bank and Long Branch.

New York, September 11.—The situation along the New Jersey coasts, from Sandy Hook as far south as Scabright, is very serious. Between Gallice and Scabright, the Jersey Central railread track, badly washed out yesterday, was repaired this morning. but was again wrecked at 10 o'clock and all trains stopped. Telegraph lines are down and all towns between Seabright and Sandy Hook and between Atlantic Heights and Sand Heights and beach are cut off from communication with the outside world, either

by water, rail or telegraph.

The Valencia club boat house, the largest and finest at the Elysian Fields, Hobeken, succumbed to the violence of the gale this morning and not a vestige of it remains. Sixteen beats belonging to the club and six boats owned by private persons were

destroyed.
Sixteen yachte of the Jersey City Yacht Sixteen yachts of the Jersey City Yacht club were sunk during the night. At the Harlem's club anchorage yesterday over thirty yachts were seen. Only one remains to day. Of the others some are sunk, others are east high and dry far up in its yard, and what are left are scattered along the Harlem and East rivers. The other clubs also had

several yechts carried away. MANY PILOTS CARRIED TO SEA. Nine pilots were carried away to-day on

Had death dealt destruction to every guest at all the hotels on Coney Island the panio and confusion that would prevail there could hardly present a more terrible scene than was pictured to the eye from the Oriental hotel to the end of West Brighton.

The roar of the scean as the mountaineus

waves fell could be heard at Sheepshead bay as plainly as the year of Niagara is heard at the hetels in the village near the cliff. The island fairly trembled as the wind swept like away.

The beach from Rehoboth to Lewes is strewn with wrecks. It is thought that at least fifty lives were lost. Men were seen clinging to the rigging of sinking vessels frantically yelling for help.

The beach from Rehoboth to Lewes is island fairly trembled as the wind swept like a cyclene over the raging waters. It grew in valuedity as the tide began to set in. Yesterday, about 5 o'clock, the waves struck the bulkheads as if an invisible battering ram that reached from one end of the stand to the standard other had been dashed behind them with full force. Men, women and children huddled to-gether in the hallways, and as the wind screeched over the roofs and the huge timbers trembled, not a few of the more timid went and prayed. It was a night that no man, woman or child that experienced it will ever forget. As the tide rose in the morning the wind grew into a gale that lifted men off their feet on the pathways until, no longer able to face the hurricane, they took refuge in what-ever building seemed far enough away from the sea to be out of danger,

OLD OCEAR'S TERRIFIC CHARGE.

To the very threshold of the Oriental, the Manhatton and the Brighton, the huge sea awent on, and over-topping the waves were huge beaus and planks, and even concrete slabs and rods of iren. Over and ever again as quickly as it receded, the terrific charge of the long column of waves followed in mighty ridges, occasionally breaking here and there where it encountered one of the great bulkheads. At every plunge it made towards the hotels it tore timbers into a thousand pieces. The storm was as merciless at Brighton. The huge mountains of water surged over the log ways and would the wire fences into rolls which were pitched and tossed as if they were balls light as cotton.

ALL THE CREW LOST.

Among other damage reported at Rockaway was the loss of a two-masted schooner which was wrecked in Goose channel. No one had seen any sailors from It, and the belief was that the crew of the vessel must have been lost. The Idlawild club house, owned by Jehn H. Sutphin was soaked to the second story. Dr. C. H. Belden's club house on Jamaica bay was carried away. The club house of the Undine club was inundated.

Jim Olare, the superintendent of the Brighton Beach race track, said to-day the track was rulned and he feared it would never be repaired. The water on the track is three to

twelve feet deep. The roofs were blown off two box cars on the Jersey Central by the violent wind as the train they were attached to was crossing the Newark Bay bridge. The Western Union wires on the bridge were badly damaged by the detached roofs being whirled against them. The New Jersey Extraction Works were flooded and the watchman is imprisoned in the office by the rising waters. There is a big washout on the Long Branch rallway between Bayway and Tremley, and it is feared the bridge at the fermer place will be swept away. The trains on this road in consequence are forced to run to and from New York by

way of the Pennsylvania railread.

A house on the Staten Island shore was swept te-night from its foundations by a tidal wave and carried far inland. It was occupied by the family of a watchman in the empley of the Tidewater Oil company. The inmates were all resound. All the telephone wires in Elizabeth but two have been blown down by the storm, and telephone communication with points outside the city is entirely out off.
The meadows south of the Elizabeth river are oupants of the beach, who left last night, ex-pected all the cottages and portions of the has reached the woods berdering on Roselle.

ous factories and ell works on the shores of permanent residents and 10,000 hotel guests Staten Island Sound are completely surrounded by a wast lake of water, and egress steady encroachment of the sea. Not a train or ingress to the factories can only be had by | can reach the storm beleagued city for fully means of boats. The water at high side was sweeping over the top of the long Central no milk, vegetables or meat, and in another Railroad oridge spanning Newark Bay, and day there will be nothing left but bread fears were entertained for the safety of the and water. Luckily the supply of flour is structure. Shipping at the Elizabethport plentiful.

coal wharves had to be suspended, as the tide was sweeping over the lower portions of beach is far beyond picturing. From Michithe piers, and large quantities of coal were gan avenue down to Chelsea there is not a

swept over them and washed much of the lumber inward over the meadows, which were covered with floating wreckage of every description. The tide invaded the engine small stores and booths and the board walk rooms of several factories, putting out the in the vicinity. In the space between this fires and compelling a suspension of work. point and States avenue all the photograph The Newark meadows are covered with water as far as the eye can see and the tide is up to the tracks of the Newark and Elizabeth branch railroad. At Claremont the water was re. bath houses and pavillion and the building of ported as up to the station of the Central (330. W. Jackson, all of which were reconrailroad.

The damage done at South Beach, Staten Island, by the high tide amounts to \$10,000. A wharf at Stapleton, holding 40,000 bricks, was wrecked. Two leaded con barges were sunk, and several thousand feet of lumber were carried away.

The Devastation Still Continues.

New York, Sept. 12-No constion has been reported in the storm, which since Monday has spread death, ruin and destruction along the coasts of Long Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, It anything, in several places the tempest rages more furiously than ever, and disasters and accidents due to the fury of the elements are being reported almost without end.

The devastation wrought by the storm is greater than ever known before; the fury of the wind and waves are unequaled in that latitude, and the loss of life, which early yes ( night and then, when the frightened and terday approximately reached the number of 40, will probably be much greater.

The damage done to preperty mounts into the tens of millions. At Coney Island, Rockaway and the other summer reserts on Long Island at least \$2,000,000 worth of preperty has been destroyed; along the New Jersey coast, from Sandy Hook to Atlansic City, including Scabright, Elberen, Men-month, Long Branch, Asbury Park and many similar places, the damage has been so great that \$5,000,000 will hardly cover the lesses in preperty and the damage done to the cities'

wellare,
And from Caps May to the Capes of the

every kind of rig.

Below is a list of the wrecks and accidents at sea, as far as can be positively learned; yet formidable as it appears, it gives a very inadequate idea of the actual condition of affaire :-

Schooners Kate E. Myrse, Philadelphia for Salem, sunk at Fourteen Feet bank, Delaware bay.

Schooner Paragon, Shute, Virginia for

oculd not meet any pilet boat to take them off on account of the sterm. Most of the sterm. Most of the sterm. Most of the sterm. Most of the steemers were bound for Europe.

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

# CRUCIFIXION

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

menth of York river with schooner A. L. struck the frail dwellings and a stampede for Stern, Ellis, of Somerton, N. J., rigging carried away and badly stove; towed into Norfolk.

Schooner R. R. Leeds reported lost from Atlantic City. Schooner Rebecca M. reported lost from

Atlantic City. Sloop Mary Carhart, Peter Amboy, wrecked eff Atlantic City.
Sailboats Two Brothers and Anna Win-

gert collided off Atlantic City; badly broken. Yachts Godfray, Volunteer, Albert, Neptune, Cornet, Charles F. Wahl, Tillie Covert, Minerva; sunk or driven to sea.

Ship W. R. Grace, Havre for Philadelphia, ashore off Cape Henlopen. Schooner Norena, from Portland, ashore

Delaware Breakwater. Schooner Alena Covert, Antigna for Philadelphia, ashore Delaware Break water, Schooner Henry M. Clark, Kingston for Providence, ashore Dalaware Breakwater. Schooner J. D. Robinson, ashore Delaware

Breakwater. Schooner S. A. Rudolph, ashore Delaware Breakwater. Schooner Addie R. Bacon, ashore Delaware

Break water. Schooner Unity R. Dyer, ashore Delaware Breakwater.

Schooner Major Wm. H. Tantum, ashore Delaware Brenkwater, Schooner Mand Seward, ashore Delaware Breakwater.

Schooner A. & E Hooper, ashore Delaware Break water. Schooner Charles P. Stickney, Philadel-

phia, for Norfolk, ashore Delaware Break-Sphooner J. F. Becker, from Greenport, ashore Philadelphia Break water.

Schooner Gertrade Sammers, of Wallfleet, ashore Dilaware Breakwater. Schooner Nettle Chambers, ashore Lewes Delaware.

Schooner, three-masted, held by tug Rat tler, Dolaware Breakwater. Schooner Minia A. Road, ashore Delaware Breakwater.

Schooner Byron M. (Br.), San Damingo for New York, ashere Delaware Breakwater, Barque Thomas Keillor (Br.) Philadel phia for London, beached Delaware Breakwater

Barque Il Salvator (Ital.), ashore Delaware Breakwater. Brig Richard T. Green, Jeremie for Boston,

shore, Delaware Breakwater. Brig Loyalist (Br.), From Z123, dragging her anchors, Delaware Breakwater. Pilot boat Bayard, ashore Delaware Break-

water. Barge Timour, ashore Delaware Break-Barge Roundout, ashore Delaware Break water.

LIVES LOST. Moere,—, seaman, Chesapeake Bay, Brown,—, seaman, Chesapeake Bay. Thirty-seven persons (names unknown), rews of coal schooners, sunk in Delaware

Twelve persons (probably), crews of schoon ers, reperted wrecked in Delaware bay.

A FAMINE THREATENED AT ATLANTIC CITY. PHILADELPHIA. September 12.—The 10,009 at Atlantic City are panicstricken at the a week. A famine is threatened. There are

The scene of rain at the lower and of the being washed overboard.

The lumber dooks at the mouth of the standing and many buildings as far up as Elizabeth river suffered severely, as the tide Pacific avenue have been undermined and wrecked. The iron pier has been greatly damaged. The new switchback close to the ples entrance was destroyed, as were the galleries, pavillions and stands were wiped out. The new bath houses belonging to the United States hotel. Adams and Johnston's

> beach. Fire and water combined against the dezen or more buildings on the elevated area below Texas avenue, kuown as Lee's Ocean terrace. This strongly protected spot juts out into the ocean. The high tide, however, soon broke through the sea wall and dashed around the buildings. Even the proprietor himself was forced to acknowledge that the buildings were doomed, and he advised a hasty removal of household effects. The terror-stricken women and children were carried to a place of safety first. But before the men had com pleted their task the undermined buildings, same of them three steries high, succumbed to the onelaught of the waves and toppled over seaward.

> structed at the cost of many thousands last

spring, fell a prey to the waves. Then follow-

ed the seaside baths and sun parlor on the

They remained in that condition until midnervous hotel guests were endeavoring to get a few hours' rest, a sheet of flame was seen to shoot up from the ruined buildings. It was a period of terror for these people, and when they anxiously peared through their windows and saw the sky illumined with the red glare of fire, they sprang from their beds and rushed pell mell to the lower floers, most of them in their night attire. They imagined the flames were close upon them, and the strongest assurances had no quieting effect.

A SCENE OF TERROR.

The women came rushing down stairs with ware Breakwater and at Lewis, nearby, the side banging shutters, oreaking signs, the abundred vessels of all nationalities and of ef the swaying trees. the wareless the wareless of all nationalities and of ef the swaying trees. blanched faces, wringing their hands and cryof the swaying trees, the rushing, banging fire engines, and the general commotion attending a fire at night struck terror into the hearts of these women and they huddled to-gether in the parlors and prayed and sobbed and listened to the consoling words of the men, who knew full well that the danger was Schooners Kate E. Myrse, Philadelphia for still far away. The tright of these people Beston; Walter F. Parker, Philadelphia for was not ended until the fire on the Ocean Lynn, and J. & L. Bryan, Philadelphia for Terrace had consumed the wrecked build.

on the meadows the rushing terrents spread terror and destruction along Mediter-Providence, R.I., come into collision at ranean, Baltic and Artic avenues. The tide dear life began. In one fustance a woman was carried by her two stalwart brothers to a place of safety. In another, a mother and father, observing the first law of nature, deserted their babe in the cradle, and on returning later in a boat found the little one dead. Men awam out from their flooded houses bearing in their arm their babes, wives, mothers, or eleters.

Boats plied to and fro, carrying weeping women and terrified children from houses to high ground. No effort was made to save personal property, so sudden and unexpected was the terrible rise in the flood on the meadows. Horses were drowned in their stables and chickens by the hundred were drowned and their bodies strewn all slong the cross evenues. Dozens of houses were picked up bodily by the waves, thrown across the railroad tracks, or carried square away from their original location. Some of them were taken far out on the meadows and tess-

ed about like corks. Hundreds of boats which had been anchored in the Creek and the upper end of the thoroughfare were torn from their moorings and tent flying over the flooded meadows. They crashed into each other, dashed into the limiting houses, or were thrown over the railroad. Among the well-known yachts dashed to destruction were the sloops Godfray, Volunteer, Alert, Neptune, Coronet, Charles G. Wanl, I'll Covert, Minerva, and many others. The Alert was driven into a house on the Penrose track and finally stranded on the Camden and Atlantic railroad

Tuesday night a steamer came ashore opposite Arkaness avenue. The colored staward jumped overboard and was washed ashore in a dazad and exhausted condition. His answers were unintelligible. It is thought the steamer went to pieces and her crew perished. Fire buckets were found on the beach next morning inscribed with the name Philadoux.

The sea side bath houses on North Carolina ar come went down before a mountainous wave. Loss \$10,000. From Kentucky avenue to the Traymore avenue, West's drug store and several bathing and other pavillions were wrecked. Loss there, \$20,000. The Tray. more hotel property was damaged \$2,000, Thirty thousand dollars will not repair the loss from Griffith's Caronaal to the Chelsea

Boston, Mat., September 12.—The Senate committee on the relations between the United States and Canada continued its sessions to day. John L. Bachelder, represent ing the Coal Trade Association, said the re-moval of the duty on coal would increase the sale of soft coal to Canada, F. H. Oliorne, a coal dealer, said the removal of the duty would result in rec procity, which would heaven; that they place God's Holy Bible on double the quantity of our bituminous cos sold in Canada.

T. Jefferson Coolidge, representing the American Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N.H., said he was largely interested in the cotton manufacturing industry. Since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty his company had made no sales in Canada, but when it was in effect they made a few sales there. He thought any interference with Canadian roads would be a misfortune to New England. His company would have to send its goods via New York at additional expense, which, with the small profits now realized, could not be sustained by New England interests. His company employed 7,000 operatives, one-half of whom were Canadians. Of these four-fifths became American citizens. He believed in the scheme of a zolverein.

Hon. Jonathan Lane, representing the Boston Merchants' Association, thought com mercial union would be of advantage to both countries. He believed it would be a good thing if the Custom houses, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, could be abolished.

Herace P. Tobey, tressurer of the Tremont Nail works of Wareham, said they built their hopes of future existence upon the use of coal that comes from the Canadian provinces, and that they were figuring confidently upon the existence of an abundance of coal which would do all the iron making they wished to do in New England. He was in favor of a reci-procity treaty, and if a more sweeping commercial union could be negotiated with

Canada later on very good, Ex-Governor Wm. Ciaflin, apeaking for the shoe and leather industry, said that industry was largely in favor of reciprocity with Canada. The idea that the removal of the duty on hides had anything to do with the export of leather was fallacious. The people of New England were generally favorable to closer relations with Canada. Canadians who came here made good citizens. He did not think the removal of the tariff on manufac-tured cotten goods would drive that industry out of New England. It might have done so at one time, but the effect now would be to reduce the wages of our operatives to a level with those in Europe.

Oaborne Bowes, jr., secretary of the Boston Underwriters' Union, said the underwriters desired reciprocity with Canada because their profits were derived from commissions upon the amount of business transacted.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

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successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty of government land. Cheap railroad land. Good markets, rich sell, excellent schools and churches. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Death of a Brother of Charity in Boston.

Brother Joseph, member of the community of the Brothers of Charlty, in charge of the House of the Angel Guardian, Roxbury, Mass., died in the institution Sunday, the 8th inst. He was widely known and esteemed for his connection with the House, of which he wassuperintendent for five years. A very painful abacess, which had caused him much | another's.

suffering on and off for 14 years, at length obliged him last June to relinquish his duties to other hands, and to undergo treatment in Carney Hespital. Four weeks later he returned to the institution much improved, but under directions to refrain entirely from ac. tive eccupation. His death was unexpected and was a severe shock to his many friends. On Tuesday evening at 6 pains, the body, in charge of Brether Chartinian, Previncial of the Brethers of Charity, was conveyed to Montreal, where it will be interred in the oemetery of the Order. May he rest in Deace !

SEVERE ARRAIGNMENT FREEMASONRY.

A few weeks ago a branch of Methodiem known as the "Free Methodist Church" held a conference at Cleveland, O., and among other questions, took cognizance of secret societies. They found fault in a paril cular manner with Freemasenry. Their ground of objection was that Freemasonry is a religion; that it does not recegnize Jesus Christ as the Savior of the world, and that Free Masons are bound by frightful caths. Here is their scathing indictment of that famous society :-

Your committee on secret societies submit the following: We are as ever opposed to secret combinations and consider them destinental to combinations and consider anem derimental to the best interests of the church and the government of the United States. We are especially of pised to Freemanonry because we consider it to be the mother of all others, and in view of the contract of the con its hypocritical pretentions concealed under the dark mantle of bloody diabolical oaths. Free-masonry professes to be a charitable institution, so much so that Mr. Morris sars: The broad and the same of aborton in formed in the 18th so much so that Mr. Morris asys: The broad and angelic spirit of charity inforced in the 13th chapter of 1 Corinthians is agreeable to she Masonic theory—Merris' dictionary of Freemasonry, page 55. A careful consideration of the broad and angelic charity so agreeable to the broad and angelic charity so agreeable to the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians will reveal to any candid mind that is is all an unboly pretense. This is manifest in that a large majority of those who are most likely to need the protection and aid that Freemasonry offers are purposely and deliberately forbidden to enter the limits of its charity. We are driven to the unavoidable conclusion that any institution that would blackmail our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters from its protection and aid; that would reject humanity under all aid; that would reject humanity under all circumstances of life under twenty-one years of age; that would exclude from its precinct the diseased, the crippled, and the aged, is utterly diseased, the crippied, and the aged, is utterly unworthy of the name of charity. An institution professing benevolence, requiring its solicitors to bow three times at its altar and swear before an open Bible to ever conceal and never reveal its secrets under no less penalty than having their throats cut, their tongue torn out by the roots, their breasts torn open and their bearts plucked out and their bodies severed in twain and their bowels taken from them and their bowels taken from the dishelies. twain and their bowels taken from them and burnt to ashes, must necessarily be diabolical and extremely selfish. Charity wrung from an institution by such horrible caths, taking human life as a security against the violation, is in fact no charity at all. Is this like unto the broad and angular charity inferred in the like broad and angelic charry inforced in the 13th chapter of First Corinthlans? We emphati-

loss from Griffith's Carousal to the Unclean pavillion. Two board'ng-houses, the Gladstone and Cincinnati, each containing twanty-two, were raised from their foundations and crushed like kindling wood. These houses were worth \$5,000 cach. At midnight the wind blew a hurricane and the rain fell in torrents.

BOSTON WANTS CANADA.

Bome Representative Men Give Their Views on Annexation. light, from bondage to liberty, from death to life, and from sin to purity—to preserve them in this state and by a mystical ladder transfer them to the grand celestial lodge above. Hence what the Holy Spirit does not for man through the blood of Jesus Christ, Freemasonry promises to do by initiation. What blashempy, especially when we are reminded of the fact that they have intraced the blood of Christ by deliberty have ignored the blood of Christ by deliberately cashing his dear name out of their rituals, which is sufficient of itself to hopelessly alienate every adhering Mason from God and he level with the Mohammedan Koran : that they offer to regenerate and purify Christ re-jecting Jews, licentious Mohammedaus, chinese, and Torks, without a change in their religious views or ungodly practices; that thousands of ministers and lay members belonging to orthodoxchurches are connected with this supendous soul delusive fraud in astonishing,

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

> > MR. JUSTICE LYNCH

Warmly Congratulated by the Bar of the District of Redford.

The following address was presented to Hon. Judge Lynch at the opening of the court at Bedford on Tuesday : To the Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch, J.S.C.:

RESPECTED SIR.—The members of the Bar of the district of Bedford, residing and practicing at the chief-lieu of Missisquoi, request to be permitted to extend to you their congratulations upon your elevation to the bench.

This country and township, claiming you as a

son, regards the appointment as an honor to the profession of which for so long a time you have been a distinguished ornament; from having taken a prominent part in the legislation of the province, and from having formed with other eminent gentlemen for many years the "Government of the province."

The Bar has much pride in the scholars who

have arrived at merited distinction in the halls of legislation and as the interpreters of the jurisprudence of the country. Your Honor is amongst the first, however, who has thus attained the distinction of the Bench from this district.
Since the organization of courts in the district

the administration of Justice has reflected credit upon its exemplary judiciary. And we feel that in the future litigants have in you an unaccustomed safeguard that rights will not be imperilled, that a friend, a neighbor, will be more likely than a stranger to hold the scales of justice at an even balance.

There is a widely extended and special grati-

tication at this appointment; that in your native place you hold your first court, and an express. ed wish that you may long live to occupy your present well merited position.

Bedford, September 10, 1889. In reply Mr. Justice Lynch referred to the pleasure it gave him to hold this, his first court, in his native township, and paid a high tribute of respect to the hon. judges who had preceded him, namely, Judges Mo-Cord, Johnson, Ramsay, Dunkin, Bu-chanan and Tait. He promised zeal and dsvotien to his daties, and hoped for a centingance of the sympathy and ce-operation which the Bedford Bar had always' extended to the bench.

The one who will be found in trial capable of great acts of love is ever the one who is always doing considerate small ones.

Calumny hurts three persons-him who utters it, him who hears it, and him of whom it is

Never does a man portray his own character so vividly as in his manner of portraying

- B 30

# OUR YOUNG MEN.

fage Counsel from an English Prelate-Where Trath is Found-The Firm Rock of Catholic Faith.

At the tenth annual conference of the Young Men's Catholic societies of Great Britaln, which was held at Hull, England, on August 4 and 5, Right Rav. Dr. Lacey. Bishop of Hull, gave some good advice to the delegates in his address of welcome. The words of the English Bishop are just as appropriate to the Catholic young men of the United States and County young men of the United States and County young men of these of England. Bishop Lacey said that the Young Men's Society was deing a grove work; he had known it for many years, and his great regret was that there were not more bars in every parish in the kingdom. members in every parish in the amgumi. He, therefore, welcomed them, and he hoped their sphere of usefulness would be ex-

The Blahop then, taking as his text the words of that day's Gospel, "The children tended of this world are wiser in their generation that the children of light," proceeded to comment on the parable of the unjust steward. The application was very plain. We in this werld have many goods, both of soul and body, which are of various kinds-some have worldly possessions in greater or lesser abundance; some have gifts of soul and mind, gifts of fortune and friends; but they are all God's gifts, and not our own.

ONE OF THE GREAT SOCIAL DIFFICULTIES of the day was what to do with the masses of our poor; and in consequence of the neglect of this Gospel principle, and those who have riches in abundance closing up their hearts and hands, the result is an uprising of society, called Socialism-men combining together to inelst, but not in the Gospel spirit, upon people sharing with shem the goods they possess in abundance. In other words, this false principle upon which modern society reats has created Socialism; whereas, on the hundred years, to the then state of this country, we would find that this Gospel principle was carried out. There was no Socialiam, no pauperiam, no workhouses then, but there was charity. The principle of identity between rich and poor held away. But we had other gifts of a higher order

than these he alluded to, which were more material goods; we had a soul. He supposed all men were agreed that there was no gift in this world so high and noble as the gift of mind. A man of great mind, a learned man, was a king in his sphere. The practical point was what use were we to make of our intelligence and will?

### HAD WE NO RESPONSIBILTY !

Our ressor, our mind, was created for truth, to know the truth, and our will was created to embrace, to love the truth. The question arose, what was truth? Nowadays men told us there was no such thing as truth, could not discover it. Men were in despair of find. ing the truth. If we looked about we found various systems put forward respecting the truth preached by Jesus Christ, and the coninsion was so great that men gave up the struggle, and said it was impossible to find out if there was truth and went to the opposite extreme. The natural consequence of this was that people said, "It does not matter what a man believes if he only acts right, leads a meral life, is charitable to his neigh hors, does good, and tries to better society.' And so they settled down in this false principle that you cannot discover truth and, therefore, have no obligations towards it.

# THE BEASON OR INTELLIGENCE

God gave us, was God's gift, and the day would come when Christ would demand from us an account of how we have used this reason of ours. He had so constituted us that we were able, with the assistance of His grace, to find out truth. Left to ourselves. our own unaided intellect might not be able to find it; but He gave us the gift of prayer, has seen are di bearement os saw nem on has ignorance as not to be able to find out the truth if he pleased. We were bound to discover it. We might be groping our way for a long time like Cardinal Newman, who spont so many years of his life in search after truth; but he searched in the right way, and ed, need great pains, great labor, prayed much, and at longth, having found the truth, rejoloed in its possession and told us that from the day he entered the Catholic Church to this hour he never had a shadow of doubt.

TURNING TO THEM, DATHOLICS, he said they knew by Divine certainty that they possessed the truth in being members of the Catholic Church; but did they follow it, embrace it, practice it? A shadow of doubt never prossed their minds, because they had been instructed and understood their Faith; but did they practice it, or did they become cold or indifferent, and did they imagine that the name of Catholic would suffice for them? Uar Lord told the Jews that many would pome from the East and the West and sit down in the kingdom of God, whereas the children of the kingdom would be cast out because they relied upon the fact of their belonging to the chosen race, and did not practice their religion. Catholice had great opportunities. They storted with the knowledge of the truth; they knew exactly what road to take. It they missed the Kingdom of Heaven it would be their own fault, because they had used their will perversely against their reason, having known the truth and taken no pains to practice it. The greatest of all condemnations would be that of the Catholic who had the full light of the Gospel shining upon him, and wilfully separated himself from the Faith. They should try and make irlends for themselves against the evil day by succoring these who were poor and needy in a bodily and spiritual sense. Be merciful to the poor; treat them as God's brothers, and do not look upon them as a noisance to society, but as stepping stones whereby they are to reach their eternal end.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE.

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

# A Loater Punished.

An incident occurred on an afternoon train on the Consolidated read, the ether day, that ought to have found its way into print before this. It has numerous lessons. Among the passengers were three sweet and quiet Sisters of Charles of Charity. A drunken man, very drunk and annoying, entered the car and sat down beaide one of them. He talked persiatently, drank from a big bottle that he carried, and

man, white as a sheet, and full of suppressed indignation, got up from her seat and went to the recone. She grabbed the fallow's bettle, wrested it from his hands and flung it out of the window, and she took held of him, and, after a lively and unassisted struggle, got him out of the seat. "I'm no Roman Oatholic," she said excitedly to the spectators, " but I can't sit still and see a Sister of Charity in- it will be from the Metropolitan to this new suited." It was a good sentiment, but the coolesiastical tribunal." The conductor said be'd have " paiverized the ruffian if he'd been one of the passengers. -Hartford Courant.

### PURGATORY.

What Does Christian Art Tell About It?

regions of patient hope, of holy expectation. | a day's rest. Lacre is pain, bliss-and both ineffable-in desire to behold again the face of Goo, the era. longing for a perfect union with Him, will have in it such aweetness as no pain can destroy; and while the flames burn out, slowly but surely, every stain of mortality, the soul will be preparing for its beautiful garments

It is this we see expressed in a picture of our own day by Steinle, and engraved for the ingots were resumed to-day. The conference Dueselderi series of religious prints. On each was private, though with a view to prevent hand we see caves, from which issue firme, while from the flames press forward eager figures. young, old, religious and secular. At the left hand the eagerness of entreaty is full | demands of the strikers. Nearly a thousand of pain, and the angel kneeling beside them allows them the consolation of clasping his hande, clinging to his arm; but the consol. tion is that of putience, not of release. At the right hand there is eagerness, but as the other hand, if we only turned back a few | angel, with both arme lifts a soul from the flumer, what gratitude we see in the upturned faces, the uplifted hands of those who are still waiting! It is as if they said: "Thank God, one more soul goes before His face to praise Him, one more to win mercy for sinnors in this valley of tears; one m. co to win mercy for us in these caves of flones!"

Bat in a low filght, like that of a swallow, above the over of flame and the waiting souls, floats an angel bearing in his arms a released soul. On that face, in the bands clusped so meekly on that peaceful breast, there is only gratitude; gratitude so deep, as to be like an accan rippling softly under the ult moon. There is no turbulence of joy as here has been no turbulence of pain. beauty of this picture has won the eye of many a one to dwell upon it, that would not allow himself to say he believed in purgatory, but finds his heart drawn irresistibly to the side of these holy sufferers, to give consolation of patience if he cannot give release.

But there is another picture by an artist of our own day, Flatz, which may be said to give the full doctrine of Purgatory. This, also, has been engraved for the Dusseldorf serious of religious prints. On the lowest line of the picture stand the holy sufferers; young, even to the youth in teens; the-and oh, how many imperiections accumulate during a long life !-the middle aged; while the pathes of their growing patience is seen in every gesture of supplica-tion. The upper part of the picture is inclosed in by an arch of seraphs' heads like one of Luos della Robbia's reliefs in terra cotta. Within this arch stands our Lord, and with what a yearning benignity toward mis auffering ones He, extends his pierced hands, inclines toward them His thorn-crowned head On one side kneels His Blessed Mother, entreating for speedy release, while groups of little angels are seen kneeling at each end of the arch, with clasped hands, and still more significantly a vested angel is kneeling and hulding a challee under the stream of Preciovs Blood flowing from His wounded side. Here we see the value of the Holy Mass for the remitting of all temporal punishments as well as for sin Itself, and it is towards this stream of the Precious Bload in the chalice of the altar that the eyes of the sufferers turn, while between the groups in purgatory and heaven are seen angels bearing upward the souls released by the adorable sacrifice. Nothing could be more significant to the eye of faith than this picture, and nothing could be more theological in its pious expressions or in its truthfulness. Of these pictures we never tire because there is no exaggerated sentiment, no caricature of belief. We turn to them, as to a page of St Thomas of Aquin, for instruction, or to a Middle Age Hymn for an inspiration to prayers And why, we ask, in all humility, cannot such pictures take the place of those so common among us which make us less the sense of our theology concerning these holy souls by transforming them into villians who have barely escaped the lake of endless burning instead of having been numbered by our Lord Himself among His friends! It is not by making purgatory hideous that we shall reuse an interest in the suffering souls therein detained, but rather by pathetic appeals made in their behalf by such pictures as we may have de-

scribed. Let every Society bearing the name of purgatory see to it that a heading engraved with care, as well as truthful in the presentation of its aubject, is found upon every member's card. It will not then be put out of sight as repulsive and then forgotten, but cherished as a thing of beauty, thus reminding its pos-sessors not only of their duty, but of tueir privilege, to pray for the faithful departed that eternal rest may come to them and eternal light shine upon them. - Eliza Allen Starr in Poor Souls' Advocate.

# A New Tribunal Constituted

The appointment of a high ecclesisatical tribunal by the Pope for the Church in the United States is believed to have already been made, although inquiry fails to develop the existence of efficial notification. The information obtained is to the effect that the tribunal or court shall have referred to it all cases in which the Church in the United States is concerned for adjudication, and that the tribunal consists of Oardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelnhia, and Archbishop Cerrigan, of New York.

A prominent priest of Philadelphia, when questioned on the matter, said :

That such a court has been constituted by Rome, and consists of Ris Eminence Oardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan and Archbishop Corrigan, I do not think there is any doubt. Where any of these three are interested in a case then the senior Archbishop next takes his place—that is, the next

senier in point of appointment, "The object of the tribunal is to relieve Rome of the burden of hearing appeals from this country. Reme wants to get rid of these and compares very meagerly with St. John's on account of her inability really to hear the mally stuck his disagreeable face into the multitude of cases that press from all quarlong bonnet of the Sister in a most insulting ters. Reasons for this are the great distance way. She was evidently much frightened; between us, the difficulty that is experienced had already been told of the in bringing witnesses, and of securing preper man's conductor had already been told of the line bringing witnesses, and of securing preper man's conductor had already been told of the line bringing witnesses, and of securing preper

have received that the members of the court have been appointed and are argenizing. It must be nearly three menths since the matter was absolutely decided upon. The court will not interfere with the present courts established in the country for the trial of cases, further than that instead of an appeal being made directly from the Metropelitan to Rome

# A HALT CALLED IN THE STRIKE.

Lender Bu ms Ill and a General Constitut

LONDON, S. ntember 11 -There is a page in the strike negotiations. Caretal Manning has postponed his interview with the direct-Parastory is, now, essentially the some as ors of the dook companies until to-morrow. at the sime of our Lord's descent into its Mr. Burns is ill from overwork and is taking

The wharfingers have posted placards that world whose sejourners, each and all, throughout the city entreating the men not have looked upon the face of Christ in the te allow a diversion of trade to other perts. throughout the city entreating the men not momen of their happy judgment; for that The lightermen, however, resolutely de-Face has beamed forth peace, joy, the sure clined to resume while the dockmen remain. hops of a bilesful immortality. It was said : although their demands are fully conceded. The tire will burn, pain will rack; but the Their action greatly hampers the wharfing-

> The New Zealand Shipping company has brought action against the dock companies for several thousand pounds damages for the detention of the mail ateamer Ruapshu. Other actions for damages are threatened.

The negotiations between the representatives of the Dock companies and the wharfanbacquent misunderstanding, a stenographer was present to transcribe the proceedings. Several more wharfingers have conceded the men resumed work this morning.

The strikers are as resolute as ever. Their pickets display greater activity and have prevenced many batches of new men engaged to take the places of strikers from preceeding to the dock.

Another meeting of the strikers was held at Tower H l . Mr. Tillett and Mr. Champion made addresses in which they congratulated the strikers upon the increases in the subscriptions for their benefit and the better organized plan for the distribution of relief They expressed the belief that Cardinal Mancing, who they said was deeply impressed the justice of the strikers demands, would succeed to-day in arranging a settlemant.

### CARDINAL MANNING AS MEDI-ATOR.

His Eminence Holds a Conference with the Leaders of the Great London Strike.

London, September 10.-Cardinal Manning's proposal, which is being considered by the council of the strike committee, is a compromise to the effect that the terms which the Dook companies have already conceded are to go into operation November 1, provided the men immediately resume the work. The Cardinal's proposal, which is an independent effort on his part to effect a settlement, has not been referred to the dook of rectors, nor has it been approved by the council of concilation. Burns, at a mass meeting of strikers to-day, asked the men whether they would accept the proposal for the increase of wages to begin in November. The strikers unanimously opposed the propeaition.

The directors of the dock companies resolutely adhered to the terms recently agreed to by them by which the wages of the men are to be advanced January 1st. A leading director, Sir Henry Le Merchaut, will resign owing to the decision of the board in favor of the Lord Mayor's proposal.

Many members of the Corn Exchange have signed a petition asking the Home Office to

Burns at to-night's conference with Cardinal Manning affirmed the temper of the strik-ars was such it would be tutile to urge the Novemver compromise. Burns denied that he could influence the vast body of men against their united will. The persistence of the strikers increase with the swelling of subscriptions. The home contributions are alightly falling, but Australia continues to pour in funds. To-day £1,400 was received, making a total from Australia of £15,000.

The church relief activities are increasing. The result is that many dockmen fare better in idleness than when working. The Salvation army provides food for 8,000 persons daily at a nominal price. Throughout the strike districts rents are largely in arrears. Feeling no distress the temper of the dockmen is not toward a compromise.

In the meantime, in spite of the strikers' pickets, the companies are gradually replenishing their working forces. The Home Office, in order to protect workers, to day largely augmented the police force around the docks and provided an additional steam launch to patrol the river.

The congestion of the river trade is becoming releived by the wharfingers generally accapting the men's terms. A number of vessels are leaving docks and going to the wharves to unload. The wharves present almost their former busy aspect. Several dock directors, interviewed to-day, asserted that the increase demanded by the men weald amount to £150,-000 yearly.

Cardinal Manning conferred four hours to night with the strikers' committee. The committe was bound to secrecy as to what passed until the Cardinal had seen the dock directors, The directors' negotiations with the owners. which were suspended pending the Lord Mayer's efforts to effect a settlement, have not been renewed, each side awaiting action by the other.

At a meeting of the striking workmen at Tower Bill, to day, Mr. Tillett, one of the leaders of the strike, who founded the Dook Laborers' association, said he believed the mediation of Cardinal Manning would result in an early settlement of the questions at dispute.

# INDUSTRIOUS PRIESTS.

How the Catholic Clergy of Johnstown Are Building Up Their Churches.

The Catholic Churches in Johnstown are making a steady stride to get back to what they were before the flood. Out of four buildings there was but one destroyed outright but that was probably the most valuable one in the town. Where St. John's Church stood is now nothing more than a pile of bricks burned and broken. Behind where this building stood Father Tehany is building a large frame structure in which Mass will be said until the new building is completed. The new house is only one story high

work. These two priests are unnatently disbeen renovated and fixed up for services until the new one is built. The plane for the new church are in the Rev. Gentleman's hands, but on account of the condition of his people he says he will not build until next shoot.

year. When he does erect his new church it will be one of the finest in the diocese. St. Columba's Church is in prime condition again. The walls have been cleaned and the old fined smell is no more. The faithful again worthip where hundreds of dead bodies lay less than twelve weeks ago. The parochial residence has also been renovated and thoroughly cleaned and is now the best looking house in Cambria. Paper hangers, carpenters and brick layers have now finished the job and once again it looks like a home. Too much praise cannot be given Father Davin and Trantweln for the way they work ed during and after the disaster and it is safe to say that were it not for them and their influence, worse troubles than have been told would have occurred. In general, however, Johnstown's churches are coming up again and will soon be the pride of the diogene.

### THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Quarterly Meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention.

The regular quarterly business meeting of the Irlan Catnolic Temperance convention was held in the hall of St. Gabriel church on the 10th inst.

Delegates from the St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and the St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. societies were present.

Mr. Latimore presided, and amongst those present were Messrs. A. Brogan, J.M. J. Costigan, M. Sharkey, A. T. Martin, Ald. P. Kennedy, M. J. Ryan, A. Cullen, Jas. Mo-Guire, Jeseph Pnelan, J. Lynch, Jas. Burns, B. Taylor, J. S. Reilley and others.

The quarterly reports were read and adopted. Mesers. J. Phelan and Maguire were appointed anditors. Mr. Jas. J. Costigan, at the request of the meeting, made an ad-dress on the sime and objects of the convention. The good accomplished by the convention in the cause of temperance since its formation was dwelt upon, as were also the means it employed to stem the tide of intemperance, the grandeur of the religious celebrations held from time to time in the various perish churches and their good effect, and valuable suggestions offered as to the future welfare of the organization. Ald. P. Kennedy also made an address, and was followed by Mosers. Brogan, Lynch, Cullen and others. Mercurs. P. Kennedy, M. Sharkey and J. Pilelan were appointed to confer with the rev. paetors of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's churches, on matters affecting the cause of temperance. The meeting was classed with prayer.

# Secret of the Confessional.

In Zastomer, Russian Peland, some thirtythree years ago, a ceremony was performed, as rare as it is sad and solemn-the degradasigned a petition asking the Home Omce to tion of a priest. The unfortunate man was stop the inthibidation by strikers of men willnon, in Kiev, who, up to that time, had borne the highest reputation. He was loved by his paristiloners, and known as a zealous priest, a distinguished preacher, and an excellent confessor. A murder had been committed in the parisb, and a gun, lately discharged, found concealed under the altar, was recognizad as belonging to the pastor. Upon this evidence, there being none against any one clee, he was found guilty and condemned to life-long servitude in the wilds of Siberia. He protested his innocence, but could not or would not explain about the gun.

Twenty years afterwards—in 1872—the organist of the church in Oranon confessed upon his death-bed, before the local authorities and many other persons, that he was guilty of the murder. He had hid the gun under the altar, and then directed the attention of the policeto the spot, in order to throw suspicion upon his pastor. Later, seized with remorse, he confessed his orime to the pricat, but had not the courage to give himself into the hands of justice. was sent at ence to Siberia to have the injured priest liberated, but alas ! too late; he had died a short time previous, carrying with him to the grave the secret of the confession-

The Memory of Father Kobylowicz is venerated in his native country, where he is com-pared, and justly, with St. John Nepomucone, who died five centuries before, and is known in ecclesiastical history as the martyr of the confessional.—Sacred Heart Review.

# Mietakes.

" Never be ashamed to apologize when you save done wrong," Lays an eminent writer, Let that be a law of your household. The best thing I ever heard of my grandfather, whom I never saw, was this .- Tost once have ing rebuked one of his children, he himself having lost his patience, and perhaps having been misinformed of the children's deingsfound out his mistake, and in the evening of the same day, gathering all his family togeth-er, he said :—' Now I have one explanation to make, and one thing to say, Thomas; this morning I rebuked you very unfairly; I am sorry for it. I rebuked you in the presence of the whole family, and now I ask your forgiveness in their presence.' It must have taken some courage to do that. It was right, was it not? Never be ashamed to apologize when you have done wrong.'

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# "A Perfect Hell Afloat."

WASHINGTON, September 11.-Vice Consul Newton, at St. Paul de Leanda, has trans-mitted to the fifth auditor of the treasury as it stood a little over a year ago. The ob. mitted to the fifth auditor of the treasury just in building such a cheap structure is to the sworm statement of two deserters, Mangive paster and people time to deliberate as to ning and Green, who arrived there, having where the next church shall be located and run'away from their vessel, the D. A. Small, what shall be its cost. Father Tehaney is of Equimina, and were forwarded by the fortunate in as much as he has three places to American missionaries at Benguela. The man's conduct, but did nothing. The other evidence, and the delay caused in adjusting fortunate in as much as he has three places to American missionaries at Benguela. The passenger feedlon; sat and cases.

Select from In all probability the new church men say that they, salled on a whaling cruise select from In all probability the new church men say that they, salled on a whaling cruise will be built where the old one stood. The trems Province fown, Man, September 27.

new convent will go up near the German 1888. Peter Collins, a grean hand, had died, Catholic chillion and the property where the as they say, from inflammation of the bladder convent new stands is, as far as can be learned at present, to be sold for a site for a hotel.

Catholics spoken to about the disposal of this when hardly able to move and driven at the Untholics spoken to about the disposal of this when hardly able to move and driven at the property are not at all in favor of it as there is yet on it the building in which the Sisters ed blood. Because Manning would not agree were saved. An odd sight to look at I to say that his death resulted from discase Every room in the house taken away only the captain put him in from and laid except the one the Sisters were saved him scross two casks in the held with his in. The opinion prevails that the property should not fall into secular hands hook, weight a about ninety pounds, attachand that if a church is not built on it a big ed to the mannoise. He was left fifteen hours, mistake will be made. In Cambria Oity mistake will be made. In Cambria City and when released was nuable to move his things are now in very good shape. Under the direction of Fathers Davin and Tranthandonfied and suspended to the rigging by wein the people are gradually becoming con a lanyard presed around the shackle of the sented and are successful down to manages. His feet, then two feet clear of the duck, were lashed coansher and hanled on, tributing money to the needy and thus build- and he was stretched out in the position man up poor fallen Cambria. Father Trantwein til he formed at the month and became to again says Mass in his old church it having sensible. The men were not allowed to good letters, no ashere or communicate with a censul, nor did they receive money or liberty, as sureed, in eight months. The men are agreed in describing the ship as a perfect hell

### ANOTHER WHITECHAPEL HORROR.

One More Unfortunate Woman Barbatousij Mutilated By a Rival of "Jack the Ripper."

London, Sept. 10.-At half-past five this

morning a policeman found the body of an abandoned woman lying in a corner of a railway arch spanning Leab street, in Whitechapel, Examination of the body showed the head and legs had been cut off and carried away, and the atomach ripped open, leaving the bowels upon the ground. The police authorities immediately placed a cordon of officers around the spot but no arrests were made. A policeman passed the place where the body was found every fitteen minutes through the night and saw nothing to arouse his suspicions. Physicians who examinarouse his suspicions. Physicians who examined the body believe that the murder took nearly an hour, and it is surmised that the murdere carried the legs and head away in a bag. The murder is the most horrible of the whole Whitechapel series. The dissection of the body show ed that the murderer possessed considerable surgical skill. The murdered woman was about surgical skill. The nutriered woman was about thirty years old and was evidently addicted to excessive use of strong spirits. Her clothing was shabby. As yet she has not been identified. The murder has created tremendous excitement. Further examination reveals the fact that ther was no blood on the ground where the body was found, nor was there any indication of a struggle, This confirms the general belief that the woman was murdered in a house and her body taken to the spot where it was discovered. The crunk was nude, and a torn and bloody chemise was lying near it. Experts are of the opinion that the woman was killed three days ago. Three sailors were subsequent to finding of the body f and lying in the edjoining arch. They were arrested. They told the police they had neither seen or heard anything, and hadn't seen the body lying so close to them, and were dis-

### NOT THE RIPPER.

Although the murder discovered this morning in the Whitech spel street is generally speken of as the work of Jack the Ripper, a close examination of all the facts leads to the conclusion that this murder is not one of the Ripper series. The police and medical men familiar with the details of the recent London horrors of with the details of the recent London norross of this class says that this last murder must be almost as much beloved by Protestants as of classified with those known as the embankment of which there have now been four in these records of early days. To her legion of these variation those marts the touching memorial of the victim was discovered in Chelses and of which the head has never been found. Although this book a special value. The history of she there is a general resemblance between the Sisters of Mercy during the Civil War speaks there is a general resemblance between the horrible work of the two murderers, both taking special pains to mutilate their victims, each carries off a different portion. Besides this there are other evidences. In the attrical work involved in all the mutilations that in the embankment murder is by far the more scientific. This last murder convinces the medical men that there are two distinct sets of murderers. It is believed in the present instance the hody was purposely brought to the Whitechapel district to throw the police off the scent by inducing the belief that the body was another victim of Jack the Ripper.

inquest on the eipper's victim. LONDON, Sept 11 .- The inquest to day in the case of the woman who a headless body was discovered in the Whitechapel district yesterday morning, was conducted with closed doors an extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent the medical testimous being made public. The rumor is allows, but can't be traced, that one of the doctors has pointed out that the surgicul work of the fiend who committed the murder bears a remark obe resemblance to peculiarities which have frequently been noted by the prowhich have frequently been holed by the pro-fession in the work of a well known London surgeon, a man of high standing in his profes-sion. The police maintain silence and refuse to either deny or verify the rumar. They appear to be active, however, and their conduct indi-cates they have a clue of some sort.

# Honors to the Foundress of the Sisterhood of Notre Dame.

The pupils of the Sisterhood of Notre Dame in the United States and otherwhere, who are now counted by the hundred thousand, will rejoice with the Sisters at the good news of the introduction of the cause of beatification and canonization of their venerated foundress, Mere Julie Billiart. Seventy three years have passed away since Julie Billiart died in the odor of sanctity at the Mother House of the Order at Namur. It was not until March, 1881, that the Rev. Mother Aloysie Malny, fifth Superior General of the Congregation, presented a petition to Monsignor Gravez, Bishop, of Namur, praying bim to permit the opening of the process before the Ordinary with a view to the canonization, Accordingly, on June 21 of the same year, a Commission of Information was opened at Namur, under the presidency of Monsignor Delogne, V.G., similar processes being instituted at Amiens, Beauvals and Malines. Authentic copies of all proceedings were taken to Rome and on June 26 last His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. wrote the "Placet" which, while authorizing the introduction of the cause of beatification and canonization. gives to the servant of God, Julie Billiart, the sitle of "Venerable," The Sisterhood of Notre Dame was founded at Amiens, France, In 1805. It was introduced into the United States first on the Pacific coast more than fifty years ago. Later, a foundation was made in Cincinnati, Ohio, which proved exceedingly prosperous, and from which the great majority of the mission houses in New England were founded. The Sieters of Netre Dame were introduced into Boston nearly forty years ago by the late Rav. John McElroy, S.J. The community grew and spread so rapidly that it became necessary to open a novitlate in Boston. From the the later New England foundations have been made. Their academies rank high among Catholic educational institutions, and they conduct successfully a great number of par-ochial schools for girls of every age and for boys under eight years of age.

# TO THE DEAF.

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### THE SISTERS OF MERCY IN AMERICA.

Ireland's Teachers and Minimaries at the Ends of the Earth.

The third volume of "Leaves from the Annals of the Sisters of Mercy," from the ever delightful pen of Mother Mary Austin Carroll, of New Orleans, is devoted to an account of the Sisterhood in Newfoundland and the United States. To American readers at least, this is the most fascinating book of a series which has enjoyed an "xtraordinary p pularity. Is will be read with pleasure not only in the Convents of Mercy and other convents throughout the country; but in the thousands of homes which have given beloved daughters to this truly apparatio maticute. Indeed, we question if any have given beloved daughters to this truly apparation maticute. Indeed, we question if any book lover, taking up the volume will lay it down unfinished; so simple, animated and engaging is the style of the annalist, and so altogether charming the revelations of the true inwardness of the much misunderstood conventual life. He will learn that Nuns, after all, are "folks," as the homely Yankee phrase has it; and that wit, gaiety, tenderest love for kindred and friends, are compatible with strict fidelity to all the requirements of the higher life. Seven chapters of the "Annals" are devoted to the history of the Order of Mercy, which is coeval with the history of the Church in Newfoundland. Perhaps nowhere was the in Newfoundland. Perhaps nowhere was the institute planted amid greater material diffi-culties; and nowhere did its ultimate progress more generously repay the sacrifices of the foundation members. They had had the advantage of religious training under the eyes of the holy foundress, Mother Catherine McAuley berself.

They worked in the new land in the spirit in which she herself would have labored. Very pleasant are the character sketches of the pioneer Bishops and Priests of Newfoundland, pioneer manues and criests of newroundiand, valiant representatives of the Militant Church as they needed to be. The figure of the great Bishop Mulloch stands out in strong relief. The simple and kindly life of the Catholic people is also brightly sketched. Of the American foundations the first, Pitts-

of the with its marvellous present day development, is, perhaps, the most striking. Mother Francis Xavier Warde, one of Mother McAuley's first companions was the pioneer Sister of Mercy in the United States. She founded the Sisterhood in the Diocess of Pittsfounded the Sisterhood in the Diocess of Five-burgh, Ps., in Chicago, in various other sections, and finally in Manchester, N. H., where she ended her long and fruitful career a few years ago. The name and deeds and ways of this admirable woman form naturally a large part of the record of the American foundations. Extended and grateful reference to the Rs Rev. Michael O'Comor, first Bish p or Putsburgh, who introduced the Sisters of Mercy into the White the control of the control of the control of the annalist. The book is dedicated: "To the Reverend and Beloved Memory of E. Rev. Michael O'Comor. S. J., fon. der of the Orice. of Mercy in the United States, and to R: Rev. James O'C mnor (Bishop of Omaha, Neb.), its Constant and Loyal Friend from early days," Bishop O'Connor, after rendering magnificent Bi-hop O'Connor, after rendering magnificent services to religion and education in his vast. Dioca e, resigned his Bishopric, and died an humble member of the Society of Jeaus, as Woodstock, Md, in 1872. Bishop O'Connor of Woodstock, Ald, in 18,2. Dishop O'Connor or Omaha, Neb. is his brother. Chapters of "The Annaly," which will particularly attract American renders, are those which relate to two foundations in Hartfyrd, Conn., and Providence, R. I, and the hardships the good Sisters endured while the "Knownothing" excitement lasted. The readers of a new generation, who behold the Staters of Marcy in New England, almost as much beloved by Protestants as by old pupils in these parts the touching memorial of the beloved Sie er Juliana Purcell will give eloquently for their patriotism, charity and self-denial. Their foundations on the Pacific self-denial. Their foundations on the Pacific Coast during the gold-lever of 1849 form, per-haps, the most fascinating chapter in the book. Mother Mary Baptiste Russell, a sister of the great Irish jurist, Sir Charles Russell, was one of the ploneer members, and still lives and labors at the head of her institute in San Francisco. We wish that space permitted advertence to some of the remarkable American women who have given themselves to God and humanity in this Order. We may name, however, a Seton, who founded the Sisters of Charity in the United States, and Mother Mary Joseph Devereux, of the celebrated New York Catholic family of that name. A fourth and concluding volume of "The Annals" is now in course of preparation.



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take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is prime face of intentional

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 18, 1889

### CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, St. Joseph of Cuper

THURSDAY, Sep. 19, St. Januarius. FRIDAY, Sep. 20, St. Eustache and Com-

SATURDAY, Sept. 21, St. Matthew. SUNDAY, Sept. 22, Feast of the Seven

MONDAY, Sept. 23, St. Linus, TUESDAY, Sept. 24, St. Gerard WEDNESDAY, Sep. 25, St. Cleophas.

### Falsifiers at Work.

It would seem to be the special object of some people, at the present moment, to set affoat all kinds of disturbing rumors, for the purpose of breeding religious animosities in our community. His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Ontario, appears to be a favorite target for the mendacious reporters of the fanatical gang. On a former occasion, when His Lordship felt it his imperative duty to warn his flock against certain improprieties of conduct. as lowering to female loveliness, as they were opposed to all ideas of Christian deportment, the fanatical press set up a howl that His Lordship had insulted the ladies of Canada. That slander, however, was quickly disposed of. It would seem that the present is considered a good opportunity for again giving circulation to false reports of the Bishop's utterances, and, therefore, a recent address delivered before the Irish Uatholic Benevolent Union, in convention assembled at Kingston, has been seized upon. A most sensational report was scattered broadcast throughout the country, and His Lordship was represented as having delivered a most intemperate speech, reflecting on our Protestant fellow-citizens in a most offensive manner. All the Head of the Church is now placed." this was done for a self-evident purpose by shose whose rage knows no bounds, owing to the failure of the anti-Catholic agitation. However, the matter has now been fairly set at at he the Secretary of the Irish ( press that the alleged report of His Lordship's remarks is utterly false and misleading.

### Cardinal Manning's Great Achievement.

The great London strike has come to an end. For weeks past the business of the greatest city | pleasant, we hope, for all time : in the world was paralysed, owing to a conflict between capital and labor. The workmen on the docks oppressed, laboring for starvation wages, unable to meet the cry of their families for their daily bread, leading, in a word, the life of white slaves, being no longer able to endure such misery, resolved to make a stand for their natural rights. Their demands were resisted, the pittance that had heretofore been doled out to them was declared, by their rapacious employers, to be sufficient, and a stern uncompromising conflict between right and might. justice and injustice, was the result. So reasonable were the demands of the laborers that the idea of a perpetual and united association of catholics of Canada and the United States in public opinion ranged itself on their side. It was seen that to cause the triumph of fair play funds were necessary to support the strikers and ments, affidavits and counter-affidavits and hot their families. The funds were forth-coming from all classes in England, and from the continent. Australia distinguished herself by her generosity to the workingmen in the hour of need, and whilst from some quarters empty words of encouragement were cabled to the strikers, our Australian fellow-subjects, gave fident that with a little forbearance and more practical proof by the contribution of their patience on both sides when the heat of the golden dollars that their's was no mouthing sympathy. Matters had assumed more than a will prevail, and some of the parties concerned serious aspect, as our readers are aware, from may have reason to be ashamed of some of their the telegraphic reports published all along in our columns. The most disastrous results were anticipated. But fortunately the proceedings of the strikers were carried on with so much moderation, and such respect for the law, and the liberty of their fellow-workers, that no violence of any kind was resorted to. The Lord Mayor of London was powerless as a mediator between the employers on the one hand, and the laborers on the other. The coercionist government that now misroles England, and persecutes and oppresses Ireland was equally powerless; men of the highest degree sought, in vain, to exert a supposed influence to bring about a settlement of a difficulty that was threatening the great alone, that depository of the eternal principles wring from haughty millionaires a submission

Barrell Brown

of Cardinal Manning has not all the ghastly giare of war to bring it into bold relief, but it has the incontestible merit of having re-established peace between two elements that for three weeks have been growling at each other, in anticipation of a life or death conflict, has sent back to their peaceful labors a hundred thousand men, who might but for his powerful infinence have had recourse to the most terrible violence in vindication of their rights."

### The Pope and Giordano Bruno.

The insult and indignisies showered upon ou Holy Father the Pope by a mob of howling atheists and freemasons, who, under the very shadow of the Vations, erected a monument to Giordano Bruno, the vilest of apostates, has aroused the righteons indignation of the Catho. lie people the world over. Letters of sympathy have been showered upon His Holiness, and the strongest protests sent from all quarters denun. ciatory of the insult committed against the Pope by resurrecting and honoring, centuries after his death, the memory of a man whose revolting crimes brought him under the condemnation of both ecclesiastical and civil laws.

This week we publish a pastoral by Cardinal Gibbons on this most infamous piece of idolatry in which he recommends the prayers of the faithful in connection with the Pope's protest. In the several churches of this city, too, on Sunday last a pastoral letter of a similar character from Archbishop Fabre was read in which His Grace recommended that public prayers be offered in all the churches of the archdiocess on Sunday next, the feast of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin to the Intention of the Holy Father. All Catholics are invited to commune on that day, and after Verpers, and before the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Seven Penitential Psalms are to be sung. In the course of the letter which accompanies the Pope's Encyclical His Grace says: " To celebrate, as they claim, the enfranchisement of the human mind, or rather, to again insult the See of Peter, morals and the Chris. tian doctrines and to arouse popular passions, the sectarians raised in the Eternal city a monu. ment to vice and impiety, in the person of that Giordano Bruno, a monk twice apoetate, enemy of God and virtue, a man without doctrine or morals, whose revolting crimes brought him under the condemnation of ecclesiastical and civil laws. The inauguration of his statue took place on a religious holiday, with an unprecedented display of all that could offend Catholic sentiment. In the procession figured delegates from all the secret societies of Italy, and even of Europe. They bore in trlumph the image and banner of the Prince of Darkness, of Satan, the worthy chief of those impions bordes, and obscene songs, ignoble vociferations, threats and outbursts of rage mingled with horrible blasphemics, were heard under the Vatican windows. The heart of our beloved Pontiff Leo XIII bled at the sight of such crimes, and in an intimate re-union of Cardinals, he allowed to arise from his distressed soul expressions of regret and sorrow; his words have crossed the ocean and been heard beyond the precincts of his prison, and the Catholic world unites with the Pope in denouncing an odious act, which completes the opprobrious measures, and reveals the unworthy and intolerable situation in which

# C. M. B. A.

Benevolent Union, before whom the address of that most excellent institution, the C.M.B.A., was delivered, who declares in a letter to the lowing to the difficulties that had arisen between the Canadian and U. S. branches of this organization. It will be gratifying to all concerned to learn that the difficulties have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The leading article of the last issue of the C. M. B. A. Monthly contains the following article which fully explains the position and makes matters

# THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The basis upon which the trouble between the Grand Council of Canada and the Supreme Council has been temporarily settled, is that the Grand Council of Canada have promised to forward the medical certificates of its members, to the Supreme recorder, who will note their ontents, and examine them to see if the contrack portion is due in form, and then he is to return them to the Grand Secretary of Canada. All beneficiary certificates due the Canadian members will be forwarded as soon as possible after the medical certificates are received by the

This course has been chosen as the best one looking to the efforts of the sincerest friends of

the C.M.B.A.

The consideration of the conflicting statearguments concerning the validity of the words, "Medical Certificate" in Sec. 4, are held in abeyance until the next meeting of the Su-preme Council. All suits at law against the association originating in Canada are to be defended in the Canadian courts by the Supreme Council, the same as similar suits in the several states of the Union are defended. We feel conrecent debates on this difficulty shall have cooled down, a better state of feeling than ever actions and words.
It is a compromise to avoid further complica-

tions.
The charges against the members of the Grand W. Council of Canada, preferred by Chairman W. J. Bulger of the Supremo board of Trustees, were withdrawn entirely, they were only used as a means of bringing the matter to some sort of a possible termination. We congratulate al

# The Dominion Finances.

parties on arriving at a means of perpetuating

our grand and noble association.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year of 1889, based on returns received up to August 31, stands thus :- Revenue, \$38, metropolis with a food famine; the church 175,929; expenditure, \$86,712,804; surplus, \$1,463,125. These figures will hardly be maof justice showed that she had still the power serially altered by later returns. The actual reto vindicate the rights of the oppressed, and sults come pretty close to Hos. Mr. Fosters estimate in his budget speech, when he anticihowever ungracious. Cardinal Manning settled pated \$38,500,000 revenue and \$36,600,000 exthe difficulty that all others who attempted it penditure. For the first two months of the failed even to grapple with. The result of the current fiscal year the figures have been : Repolicy of conciliation of the great cardinal is one venue, \$6,455,885; expenditure, \$4,431,856. The of the most significant as well as magnificent net public debt of the Dominion on August 31 triumphs achieved by the Church in modern was \$236,627,078, a decrease of \$423,637 during times. We heartily concur with the following the month. The expenditure on capital account remarks of our able contemporary La Minerve: in August was \$582,250, including \$345,610 on "History fills us with admiration when we read public works, railways and causis, \$318,850 on of Leo the Pontiff Saint, subduing the furious railway subsidies, and \$17,790 on Dominion illa at the gater of Rome. The achievement lands.

### An Archbishop's Appeal.

It is to be hoped that the appeal which His Grace Archishop Tacht, of St. Bouiface, Manitobe, makes through the columns of the Winnipeg Free Free, in favor of religious instruction in schools, will meet with the generous support of all fair-minded Processage in the prairie

province. Any attempt made to raise religious differences and animoistics among the different sects in Canada should be freward down so was the case with the famatical discussions over the Jesuita' Estates act. No better evidence of au intention to do this could be given then was that recently offered in the spectacle of the leaders of both political parties preaching the doctrine of religious telerance and endeavering to cast a ray of light into the darkened intellects of a handful of bigots bound on destroying the principles of confederation by first questioning the antonomy of the different provinces in religious and adventional matter.

We are pleased to learn that already a strong disposition is manifesting itself in the Province of Manitoba against its being made the battle ground of a bitter and prolonged religious strife, and we can only hope that this feeling will grow until the good, sense, moderation and patriotism of the Protestants of the district shall reveal to them the justice of His Grace's appeal. The Archbishop has, with his usual logic and lucidity, set forth English views and practice in the matter of education and invited their continued imitation in Manitoba. He BAYS :-

"In my estimation the school is the church of the children, and there only, in many instances, could be realized the words of the best friend of children when He said : "Suffer little children to come unto me." Yes, christian parents, suffer your little ones to go to Christ enta, suffer your little ones to go to Uniast through the religious and moral training they ought to receive in their respective elementary schools. For the "Lord is a God of all knowledge," and that which brings children nearer to God cannot be an impediment to the acquiring of true and useful knowledge. These are the cherished ideas of my life; study, experience and observation, and the testimony of the most illustrious men of all ages and countries, has confirmed me in these ideas, in reality the conclusion arrived at by the Royal Commission appointed by Our Beloved Queen to inquira in-to the working of the elementary education acts of England and Wales."

Our contemporary The Review rightly remarks that Manitobs will not be permitted with impunity to revolutionize our constitution, and that "that instrument has force and effect everywhere in the Dominion and cannot be defied or set at nought in one Province, without suffering in character, authority and prestige in every portion of the Dominion."

### Sarcasm.

The Lindsay Canadian Post has been poking fun at its local contemporary during the past week. The efforts of one party to down the Mowat Government and of the other to make mince-meat of the Dominion Cabinet make interesting reading for the impartial observer when the grounds in either case are carefully mifted. The Post says:

"The Peterboro Review still solemnly and with great vigor and ability maintains that Mr. Mowat plotted with Mr. Mercier for the passage of the Jesuit act. The Review should put this theory on ice. It is getting rank."

In another column the same paper thus refers to the recent action of that imperiant body, Loyal Ozange Lodge No. 41:

the members of this lodge, in order to show their disapproval of John A. Macdonald's con-duct towards Orangemen and his stand on the Jesuit estates act, WILL ABBERT THEMSELVES FROM ALL EXHIBITIONS OPENED BY HIM THIS

# FREDERICK W. MAGER, Master.

The hold stand taken by the Orangemen of Emily will send a shiver of dismay down the premier's spinal column. If they had resolved and pledged themselves to abstain from voting for Siz John and his candidates the chieftain would certainly have felt that the outlook was discouraging, but when they go to the extreme length indicated in their resolution Sir John must feel that his days are numbered. The poor old man will, however, try to bear up under this heavy trial.

That is what the late Artemus Ward would have called sarkastikul.

THE Catholics of the Maritime Provinces should feel proud over an event of an educational character which occurred during the past week. We refer to the fact that the Irish Christian Brothers have just opened St. Bonaventure's college at St. John's N. F., where a complete and thorough elementary, commercial and classical education can be obtained. More than this the chief object of the educational system of the Christian Brothers being the religious instruction of the pupils, Catholic parents can rest assured that the moral and religious training of their children will be most carefully looked after if they are placed under the charge of these holy men. We heartily commend the institut tion to the attention of Christian parents and refer them for terms to the advertisement to be found in another column.

No better tribute could be paid to the good order and decorum that prevailed among the one hundred thousand strikers in London than was that tendered to them on Monday at the Old Bailey by the Recorder, in his address to the grand jury. In referring to the strike he said that though a great number of men had been out of work for weeks and had suffered great privations, there was not a single case on the calendar arising from the strike. The peaceful behavior of the men, he declared, was a subject of national pride.

### BATTENBURG IN HOT WATER. Prince Heavy Trying His Hand at English Covernment

NEW YORK, September 14 --- A London special says that in court circles just now interest is centered upon the private and personal affairs of the Royal family, which don't present a picture of harmony and pood feeling. The Queen, it is understood, has been gradually submitting more and more aggressive domination of Prince Henry of Battenburg who, although he is regarded as a person of little consequence or character, seems to have a domineering spirit and to have succeeded in persuading Her Majesty that he is able to manage the realm as well as anybody. It is reported that the Queen takes his advice upon everything, submitting her own judgment

with Her Majesty's growing favor, Prince Battenburg has developed an arrangement of behavior which in extremely effensive to all who are obliged to come into any sort of relation with him.

The Prince of Wales, upon learning that the Queen had consulted Prince Henry with regard to the bill in the Hone of Commons for the provision for the Royal family, sent a furious protects against the interference of a compandively insignificant extelder with the private affairs of his family. In addition to this, the binolest and overhearing behavior of Prince Henry, which did not tend to calm the rage of the Prince or to make matters any more plane, and between him and his royal mother. The Queen's protection alone prevente Battenburg from being boyacttad by the other members of the royal family. They all want him to be sent to reside on the continent, but it is not at all likely that the Queen will yield an inch original we find the following able and to be interfered with.

In the last number of United Irele hand, we find the following able and to be interfered with. man to be interfered with.

### THE FRENCH MLECTIONS.

### The Important Bay Approaching Without Sign of Excitement.

PARIS, Reptember 14.—France is beginning to warm up to interest in the elections, which are now only a week aboad. Up to within a very few days there were no signs at all of a general consciousness that one of the most important tests of popular suffrage ever made in that country was impending, and it is evident that to the last there is going to be no such exclusment as existed four years ago. Of ocurse this is chiefly due to the distracting influence of the exposition, but something is also due to the absence of any deep feeling now comparable to that then existing about the Tonquin war. There are nearly 1,700 candidates standing, which is almost a ratio of three for each constinency. It is in Paris that the greatest confusion exists, for the department of the Seine has forty-two seats and 253 candidates. Gen. Boulancer is apparently running only

131 candidates of his own party. Of course he claims nearly as many more Conservative nominece as his, but they are only his for certain elementary purposes. There never was a more absolute uncertainty as to the result of an election, but I think it safe to predict that all shades of opposition to the public will not mus-

ter more than 210 in the new Chamber. I get a quiet hint that very soon now there is geing to be a serious revival of the chronic war scare, presumably following close upon the beels of the French elections. As I have pointed out frequently of late, the existence of Boulangian as a political power was really as important factor in the preservation of peace, simply be-cause Russia would not form an alliance with the republic so long as it was threatened with overthrow, but if these elections destroy Gen. Boulanger, then there will be a Franco-Ru treaty and a military convention within a month, and this will be a long step toward the inevitable conflict.-N. Y. Times.

### LITERARY REVIEW.

The current monthly part of the Ave Maria more than fulfils the promise of that popular magazine's earlier issues. The Comtesse de Courson's admirable "Footprints of Heroines" is concluded, but the serial story "Harry Considine's Fortunes" continues charmingly. Besides Marian articles and editorials on questions of the day, short stories, biographical sketches, and travels furnish matter of interest to every class and teate. The "Readings" this to every class and taste. The "Resdings" this month are specially readable, and the poetry really beautiful. The editor's "Notes and Remarks" have their usual characteristics, and

DONAHOR'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for October We find the following item in the Peterboro Review under the heading "Emily":—

L. O. L.—The regular meeting of L. O. L. and engraving of the statue to be erected to him Oct. 2; the interesting papers on Canada lowing resolution was carried:—Resolved, that and Her Neighbor is continued; The Know-door to retire through. He tried the same asconding to the late and Her Neighbor is continued; The Know-door to retire through. He tried the same asconding to the lowest criminals. No one missions of the late Archbishop Hughes, with a portrait his compliments and concessions. The defeat-lowing resolution was carried:—Resolved, that Nothing Riot in Providence, described by a Sister of Mercy; Newfoundland and Ite Early Settlers: Their Trials and Triumphs; Irish National Education, is a paper interesting to all; Irish Literary Men of New York; The Catholic University of America. These are out a few of the articles in this number, which comprise in all forty articles, besides the events of the month. Two dollars a year; one dollar, slx months. Address Donahou's Magazine, Bos-

The September Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) opens with a remarkable frontispiece—the allegorical "Death as a Friend" of Rethel, accompanied by the classical lines of William Allingham, the Irish poet. There is also an illustration-piece from Fra Angelico, of great power and aweetness-a pray ing Madonna in glory. The leading artic "Wandering Thoughts in Mexico"—is h semely illustrated, but it derives its chief importence from its clear statement of how Catholics came to their present condition in that beautiful but unhappy country. It is written with an apparently close knowledge of men and

things during the last half century.

The Spanish story of Padre Coloma, with its piquant illustrations, is concluded, and there is a touching American tale—" Father Carter's Tramp"—very carefully finished, though signed by unknown initials. There is also a good poem "Light in Death's Shadow"—contrasting the deathbed of Goethe, the Infidel German poet

and philosopher, with that of a simple nun.
"A Religious Foundation in America" begins
the history of the sainted Father Nerinckx and the Sisters of Loretto, who have spread so far and wide from their Kentucky cradle. "The Meaning of the Scapular," by the Editor, takes up the supernatural promises concerning which the Catholic Dictionary raised some controversy a few years since. "The Reader" treats of Catholic literature and public opinion, while the "General Intention" appeals strongly for the Oriental Churches.

# Another Whirlpool Fool.

NIAGAHA FALLS, Ont., Sepetember 15.— Walter G. Campbell, of Youngstown, N. Y., succeeded te-day in swimming through the Whirlpool rapids, in which Capt. Webb lost his life. He wore a vest of canvas with eight pieces of cork two inches thick sewed into the cloth. Shortly after passing under the railway suspen sion bridge Campbell was washed out of his skiff and a struggle for life commenced. Fre-quently he was under water so long that all shought he had met the fate of Capt. Webb. but he would appear again manfully battling for life. When he reached the mouth of the maelstrom he seemed to try and reach the Canadian shore, but the current was too much for him and swept him into the centre of the whirlpool among the driftwood. Down he went like a dart, but a moment or two later he was shot up and seemed to rise some feet out of the pool The current took him around the Horseshoe circle back to nearly the point where he entered the pool. He then made a superhuman struggls. One minute he seemed to lose ground sgainst the current and next he would gain alightly. Hundreds were at the pool to resoue him but not one of them sould render him assistance. He struggled desperately and finally overcame the current and got himself clear. Then he swam ashore, where friends took charge of him. Beyond being slightly hysterical he seemed to be none the worse for his foolhardy voyage.

# Drew Lots for Their Lives.

AUGKLAND, N.Z., September 16. -The Tonga steamer Wainei has brought here the captain and crew of the British ship Garston, which toundered in mid ocean. The shipwreeked sailwith the increase of influence which has come or were twenty-two days in an open boat with. ists in Trinity College—of whom the largest share of prison relaxation.

the men driven to desperation by brace thirs, decided one of their number as secribed to save the lives of the others. on by boater were casting ions to see who should be it tim when they sighted Wallis Island matters of the island assisted the exhaust to land and treated them most kindly.

The Topic of the second of the

# THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.

Ballour TriesBribery When he Find Correlos:

and cannot but prove interesting at the present time :

Of one thing we may be certain: Mr Balfour meants no service to Irish Nationality or Irish Nationalists by his oringing confession of the justice of the Irish Catholics' claim to a Catholic University. His policy for Ireland was Coercion, for over and ever, amen. The stick, the whole stick, and nothing but the stick, was his recipe. If he tries bribery now it is because force has failed. Every concession he makes is a confession of defeat. His hattering-ram of Coercion and eviction have failed utterly to ahake one stone in the battlements of the great organization behind which the Irish people fight for justice and freedom. His latest device is our old friend "the wooden horse." It is hoped that treacherous professions may effect is hoped that treacherous professions may effect an entry where savage violence failed. It is a vain hope. Mr. Balfour cannot thus secape the batred and contempt which he has so honestly carned for himself in Ireland and which he still earns. Right well the Irish people know the value of Ais kindly professions. The memory of three years of Coercion, the meanest and most savage that ever degraded a ruler and tortured a people, are not to be wiped out by the promise of a Catholic University:

### " Odio Dangos et dona ferentes." which we may freely translate:

"Cringing Coercionists we loathe and try Upon themselves to turn their treachery To three thousand isnocent victims of the Goercion Act, the best blood of the country, whom com Act, the best should it the bountry, whom he has subjected to savage imprisonment and fantastic pretences, there is but scant atone-ment in the promise of a Catholic University. To the vast multitude of simple industrious peasants on whose humble homes Balfour's be ing ram has played, who are homeless at this hour, of whose chief defenders one with health broken by imprisonment is labouring in their cause at the Antipodes, the other by the decision of a corrupt tribunal on a bogus charge and perjured evidence is lying secure in jail:—to those wretched men whose highest hope is food and shelter, who now tremble on the brink of the correspondence of the tribunal of the strength of the correspondence tribunal tribunal tribunal contractions. and shelter, who now tremble on the brink of ruin, it is a glorious consolation, truly, that the savage and cowardly Coercionist. from whom all their wrongs and misery flow, is prepared next year to acknowledge the principle of Higher Denominational Education. We take the concession for what it is worth. No same was can doubt the wisdom of the Frish leader. man can doubt the wisdom of the Irish leader who extorted it from the Coercionists. His policy has been plain and direct throughout. He made no secret of his intentions in the House of Commons. He will accept every instalment of justice, however small, until the full debt is paid. He sees that each step, how-Remarks "have their usual characteristics, and the notices of books and literary notes are written with the care and discrimination for which the Ave Maria is everywhere praised. The contents of the Youth's Department are pleasantly varied. "Johnnie's Travels" are happily concluded, but the mystery of Miss Dorsey's "Josè-Maria" remains to be cleared up. It is one of the best and brightest of her stories. flattery, while he crams the jails with his friends and colleagues, and strives to degrade them to the level of the lowest criminals. No one mis-

tics at each successive failure of the Coercion Act. By the same cowardly device he strove to escape the diagrace of the exposure of his prison policy of degrading his political opponents. His concessions and compliments are but blinds to cover his retreat. They are the real herring drawn across his trail. If that simile seems too brite and vulgar for a personage so esthetic, we may indulge in a more cultured metaphor, and may indulge in a more cultured metaphor, and picture for our readers Clara the Coercionist in full flight, dropping the golden apples—here a light railway, there a Casholic University, to divert the fierce fervour of Nationalist pursuit. We have no doubt that the last concession was treacherously intended. It was cunningly calculated that the acceptance and support of a Uatholic University by the Nationalist party would alienate their faithful Radical allies, to would alienate their faithful Radical allies, to whose principles it was opposed. But the Radical saw in the concession, even while they opposed it, only a still stronger argument for Home Rule, and recognized in the Irish acceptance of it the still broader Radical principle, that legislation principle that legislation for a country should be shaped by the will of the majority. The apple of discord with which Mr. Balfour attempted to disturb the Home Rule alliance has fallen amongst his own supporters. Coercionists, Irish Coercionists especially, to whom the maintenance of the Union means only the maintenance of their own accordingly, are filled with fear and wrath. The outspoken maledictions of the Rev. Roaring Kane at the meeting in support of Mr. Arnold Forster's candidature for West Belfast express the feeling that the more cowardly but not less bitter bigots, smother up in sullen silence. The Rev. Rosrer, who is the brazen monthpiece of that rampant Orangeism in the North, of which the brave Mr Balfour was heretofore the idol. now denounces him as a cowardly trickster. In the opinion of the Rev. Roarer, Irish Catholics are too well off as it is. A little blundering is what they require, and he complains bitterly that the Chief Secretary, "so far from proposing to rectify that unfair state things, actually proposes to add to it." We cannot wonder he was "surprised" at the speech of the brave Mr. Balfour, and that he proclaimed amid the Balfour, and that he proclaimed amid the "loud applause" of the meeting (we quote the Daily Express report), "that the Chief Secretary's policy would be met by the most determined and enthusiastic opposition of the Protestants of Ireland." He hints that the great Coercionist, whom Orangemen so lately worshipped as a God, is no longer in "robust political health." "That he is ashamed (and no wonder, say we) of his Orange supporters," and that he is plotting a "walk-over into the camp of the enemy." The Daily Express endeavours to ease the minds of its Express endeavours to ease the minds of its angry constituents and correspondents by the suggestion that the Chief Secretary's speech is "to be viewed only as a tactical maneuvre" (that is to say, as a deliberate falsehood), "and not as the first step in a new line of policy." "Nothing," it considers, "could have been more skilful than Mr. Balfour's shadowed hint,

purposely dropped the other night at the very end of the session, as to a Roman Catholic Uni-versity Bill. He thus threw out an apple of discord between the two wings of the Home Rule Party. He could not have invented a more ingenious wedge to split in two the new-born alliance of English Radicals and Irish Home Rulers.

But it was no shadowed hint, but a deliberate But it was no shadowed him, but a deliberate undertaking, out of which even Mr. Balfour will find it difficult to wriggle. He is bound hand and foot by that undertaking, let Irish Coercionist rage and rave as they will. The rumoured resignation of Lord Arthur Hill, true or false, is a significant omen. The rack-renters, eager for another long pull, strong pull, and pull together at the Irish Treasury, are indignant that their claims should he prestoned to or false, is a significant omen. The rack-renters, easer for another long pull, strong pull, and pull together at the Irish Treasury, are indignant that their claims should be postponed to Catholic education. Consternation is deep and prisoners and that of all classes of Irish prisoners in indignation bitter amongst the next of Course of Prisoners and that of all classes of Irish prisoners in Trinity College—of whom the lates of prisoners and that of all classes of triat prisoners in Trinity College—of whom the lates of prisoners and that of all classes of triat prisoners and that of all classes of triat prisoners and that of all classes of triat prisoners are the prisoners in the prisoner is suffer.

lamented Dr. Magnire was a representative lamented LE. Maguire was a representative specimen—as the prospect of exclusiveness and assessed being struck dead in their University by the treacherous hand they knelt to kins. The Delly Empress is so far right. It was an attempt to drive a wedge in the Home Rule of discount into the Alternate to drive a wedge in the Home Rule alliance, to throw the apple of discord into the Home Rule camp. But the wedge has cut the fingers that held it, and the apple fallen on the

# MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

Burning Cars Add Herror to a Terrible Rail. road Wrock.

Troca Junction, Pa., September 16.—About 7.06 o'clock to-night the train from Elmira, bound south, carrying seven coaches, ran into a Fall Brook engine at this station, causing a fearful wreek, killing and injuring in all about 25 persons. The train was coming down a heavy the lirish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make such a move the Irish Chief Secretary to make Irish Chief was unable to stop the train at the station and it rushed by, crashing into one of the heavy "Jumbo" engines, completely demolishing both. The engineer and firemen jumped for their lives and escaped with slight bruises.

The smoker and three passenger cars were smeahed into kindling wood. The wreck caught fire and it was with difficulty that some of the

fire and is was wish dimensive and some of the passengers weretrescond from the burning week. The flames lit up the heavens for miles around and people rushed in from all parts to render what aid they could to the injured. A message was sent to Elmira saking for medical aid and a train arrived in a very short time. In the mean-time declars from Lawrencaville and Time had time doctors from Lawrenceville and Tioga had arrived and given all rossible assistance. Stretchers were quickly provided and the wounded were carried to neighboring houses. The names of the dead, so far as learned, are Hugens Daighue, newsboy; Harry Oliver, of Union, N.Y. None of the injured are supposed to be fatally hurt, but all are badly injured with broken limbs, arms and broken backs, and many were scalded.

### The Bad American System of "Treating."

### Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

Men drink who would not, and men get drunk who would not, were it not for this obnoxious and silly American habit. It is unknown any where clee in the world. In Germany, where drinking together is more practised than in any other country, a man would not understand you did you offer to pay for his wine or beer, or what not. Indeed, the sobriety of the Germans, even when spending a whole day in a beer garden, is due, I take it, largely to the fact that each man knows his own capacity, and limits himself to that, and is neither urged nor provoked into drinking teo much. But in an American crowd all the men must measure speed and quantity, according to the arbitrary thirst or cussedness of some one else. Six men go into a drinking place in this country, and one says, "This is mine," and he pays for the first round, and then another does the same, and then another, till they have had six rounds. Each man drinks, whether he wished to do so on entering or not, a deal more than is good for him, and also more than he wanted.

The absurding of this custom, it would seem, should be enough to make it unpopular among people so endowed with appreciation of the people so endowed with appreciation of the humorous side of things as are the Americans. Why should another man pay for my beer or wine any more than for the care of my horse or the coal and wood that go into my house? Or why should it be almost obligatory upon me to drink when a man asks me to? No one feels obliged to accept an invitation to go in swimming, Or to hull corn, or to play whist, or to eat lobster salad, or to partake of fried tripe; and and yet we are convinced that there are humored. and yet we are convinced that there are hun-dreds of men every day who accept invitations to drink who are not more inclined to drink than they are to eat tripe, or to go in swimming. The amount of it is that the words, "Come and take something with me," have come to have a mandatory meaning among Americans. The will, the brain, the better impulses, the real desires and the common habits of the individual something with me." Women may weep, and children go bare, and business lag and health decline; the legs wither, the stomach protrudes more and more, the nose grows crimson and bulbous, the eyes are duller and duller, the breath more and more feetid, and still the slave when he hears the talamanic words, "Come and take something with me," follows obediently to the market where he is selling piecemeal his manhood

We have not the slightest objection to the same use of alcoholic stimulants and believe just as fully in their efficacy when properly used as we believe in any other God given medicine in the shape of food or drink. We believe that far more people are rendered incapable by what they eat and the way they eat than by what they drink and the way they drink. We believe there are coffe-topers, tes-topers and tobacco-topers, and morphine-topers who are worse off than the drinker even. It is not against the proper use of alcohol as a food-which it isthat we object but against the silly sustoms and the bad habits of the followers of Bacchus and Gambrinus. There is no earthly reason why we in this country should pay for one another's drinks any more than we should pay for one another's bed and board. The custom, no doubt, originated in the paucity of our home arrangements for entertaining our friends. We had no horses, boats, five houses, no intellectual pleasures, no charms of social intercourse to offer, so we got into the habit of "treating" our friends. We could not give them anything genuinely our own, and therefore valuable, and so we paid them in money just as we carried on any business transaction. We paid for their drink or for their seats at the theatre or the like, and thus performed in barbarous fashion our social obligations. Let us hope the day has gone by for that kind of thing, at least in the East. If we have nothing better to give a man than the muney with which we reward servants, then let us give nothing. If one can-not give the pleasant atmosphere of a home, or the charm of a familiarity restricted to a few, or the knowledge and experience of years, or the friendship that is the prop of the social world, then by all means let us pay off our debts of social intercourse with "Come and take something with me." It bespeaks a very young or a very petty social life, does this American custom of "treating." It is the simplicity of the barbarian, and not the complexity of social resource that makes life together interesting. It proves that we have little to give that is out of the common, and it is an indication, at least, that we, ourselves, are satisfied to lef the mutual obligations of life go on this low plane of give and take of money values. Nothing is of any value as a gift that does not cost the giver something of himself; in a word, a gift is valueless until it has been seasoned with self-sacrifice. The giver must have put some thought, some personal inconvenience, some brain, some heart, some blood, into what he offers, or the offering is of small account. Thus it is that thoughtfulness often makes handsomer gifts than gold, and therefore it is that this careless fashion of paying for another fellow's drink is a vulgar, and, in reality, selfish, transaction. It means nothing; it is done by everybody for everybody, and comes to be at lesst merely a nuisance to some men and a temptation to many. Give a man a dinner if you will; have your little wagers if you will; pay for your friend's hottle now and again; it is not against any sane or friendly custom we are protesting, but against the silliness and the real evil of endless, indiagriminate "treatings." It is bad; it is silly; it is vulgar, and socially

Mr. Balfour has written a letter in reply to Mr. Dailour das withen a letter in reply Mr. Gladstone's remarks on prison treatment in Ireland in which Mr. Gladstone commented upon the case of Mr. Conybeare, as showing an absence of right judgment and human feeling.

### HAPHAZARDS.

I have been taken to task on the score of the story I told last week as of Monseigneur Sinal In the first place the name was wrongly spelta letter was suppressed it appears, which is certainly serious when you have to do with the name of a bishop. It should have been Signat. And in the second place, which is of less consequence, the story shouldn't have been told as of him at all, but of Monseigneur Plessis. But what matters it, and why be so exacting with a poor scribe who pretends to no more than scribbling haphazard. And after all, even for a man much better posted than I, it is not such an impossible error to mistake one good bishop of The Irish Leader's Unanswerable Indictment Quebec for another; for, unlike Montreal, Quebec has a long and uninterrupted episcopal line and the individuals composing it have been all and almost equally distinguished for great ability and many virtues. Unlike Montreal, I said? Only in the length of the line, that is all. Indeed could our city look back to as many bishops as some of the older European Sees, and were the present the distant past, history would mark out and tell of the gracious government of Edwad Charles Fabre, third bishop of Montreal and afterwards its first Archbishop, but always the gentle ruler, whose exalted dignity never concealed the apostolic office. Whoever, with any faith, has knelt to receive his blessing with any faith, has knell to receive his blessing its duty in this matter except in the case of bas felt he was not only lifted by His Grace's Irish political prisoners, and this change was hand, but that his soul had been lifted up, encouraged by the benevolence of the prelate's blessing and the wise counsels of a friend.

And there is no telling but that when the history of this episcopate comes to be written, my name may be preserved by its pages long after the wooden cross over my old bachelor bones shall have joined them in the dust of Mount Royal; for the chronicler would not forget to tell how on one of my Sunday rambles the good Archbishop's carriage picked me up and drove me with him into town. The road lay through Griffintown, (I think it is Brother Arnold who calls it "the holy land of Griffintown"), and as we rolled along the people on the fown", and as we routed along the people on the foot-paths recognizing their Bishop knelt as he lost their lives, many of them permanently lost made the sign of the cross above their heads in passing; and the air on that bright sunny Sunday atternoon in May was filled with the sunny Sunday atternoon in May was filled with the sunny Sunday atternoon in May was filled with the sunny Sunday atternoon in May was filled with the sunny Sunday atternoon in May was filled with the sunny Sunday atternoon in May was filled with the sunny Sunday atternoon in May was filled with the sun sunday s blessings. His Grace was evidently happy to in Loughlinstown workhouse, and unable to bless his people, and happy too to witness the move. He had to be wheeled about in a chair bless his people, and happy too to witness the manliness of their faith I shall not forget, though his chronicler may, the remark His Grace made to one of his Canons :- On voit " bien qu'on est dans le pays des Irlandais."

"If the teaching of religion were excluded " from public schools, might not our education-"not be practicable to have two kinds of schools for daily attendance, one the secular "school to which every child should " be sent, and the other the separate school, in "which religion and nothing else would be " taught; and would not such a system be satis-" factory to Catholics?"

My correspondent "Michael" must be satisfied with such haphazard answer as occurs to

Assuming such a system practicable, which I very much doubt, in considering this question we must bear in mind the relative importance of education in secular and in religious matters. if convenience in either have to be sacrificed. In order to understand what my duty is on the In order to understand what my duty is on the secuted (cheers), and if the right hon, gentleman subject it is proper that I should go back a little binks that be is saining by the intimidating and find where the duty originated. My reasefact of these harsh and cruel measures against son alone has been sufficient to convince me that the teachings of history do not justify the belief. God exists—that I must obey His law—and briefly it follows this law must have been reveal—ment meted out to Mr. Fitzgibbon? The matter ed, so that men may with certainty know what has been brought to the notice of the right hon. is the law that governs them. In all times and throughout the world men have sought for this, have longed to know the truth, while the Catholie Church has been alone in claiming, but has ever claimed the mission and authority to teach infallibly, with certainty the truth, of religion. On the other hand all other teachers tell me that they don't pretend to teach much more than this, that I am free to teach myself. This is the Protestant doctrine of private judgment, which stumbles me and will always make it impossible for me to belong to the easier church. All and every part of the Divine Revelation I must accept without doubt or cavil whether my limited reason assents to it easily or not.

fares at best the child of Catholic parents at the public school? Suppose for instance that the lesson be in history and that the youth is much puzzled to know whether or not a certain alleged fact ever happened, relied upon by the Catholic Church in her teaching, but denied by Protestants. Where is the truth?—the child they were not compelled to do any work at all asks. His teacher tells him with shrugged up shoulder :- "The truth! why, my boy, that "is the old question that was asked by "Pilate nearly 1900 years ago, if " indeed there is any credit to be placed in " in the story that has come to us of that " wonderful interview which, so the Gospels tell, " took place between Pilate, the Roman Gover-" nor, and the Nazarean Christ. But where the "truth is in this particular matter is very un-" certain. Really, my boy, I don't know myself, " for some say one thing and some say another, " while both are equally well able to judge; and "consequently, my boy, find out for yourself "and believe what you like." But when the knowledge of the truth on this subject is of vital import, such conduct is really equivalent to teaching the Protestant doctrine of private

Now, to come back to our wethers. How

udgment. The words in the Gospel I heard last Sunday come now to my mind: "Seek ye there-"tore first the Kingdom of God and His just-"ice," Our religion is not of secondary importance. It is not a thing alone and separate from everything else. Our duty to God, which is Religion, enters into every detail of life. From our earliest years it should be breathed in the atmosphere, with its color tinge the light through which each thing is seen, and govern our wills so that our morning prayer, "Thy will be done," may be a continuous prayer throughout the day finding sincere expression in all our actions.

It is a wise thing for my correspondent to in. form himself on this subject, which will be much discussed in consequence of the threatened legislation to do away with Catholic schools in ne doubt that mine will gain he

did name should seek for information elsewhere. He should read Monseigneur Taché's published correspondence—and I would also refer him to a pamphlet published in 1875 by Thomas D. Egan, 37 Barclay street, New York, containing an opportunity of Chief Justice Dunne of the Supreme Court of Arizona, in which the question of Public schools is discussed with great ability and clearness. The pamphlet has gone through

PARNELL ON POLITICAL PRI-

of Baltourian Brutality—Au Inhuman System.

Just before prorogation, Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons said: "It is a curious thing, but not the less true, that only in this country have there been exceptional rules, regulations, and privileges em-bodied in statute form for the benefit of politi-cal prisoners. Why is this? This exceptional case on the part of the Legislature has been forced upon the Legislature from time to time by the barbarous treatment of political prison-ers in Ireland. It is usually sufficient, and it is always understood in every country that political prisoners are to have exceptional treatment.
It has never been necessary for the Legislature
to interfere and to point out to the Executive only forced upon the Legislature in 1877, owing to the barbarous treatment meted out to the

FENIAN PRISONERS

in 1865 and subsequent year by the Home Sec-retary who had the responsibility in those days (hear, hear). These men were taken from all ranks in life. After conviction in Ireland they were brought over to the English convict pri sons. They were deliberately stripped of their sons. They were deliberately stripped of their flannels in the depth of winter, and the jail flannels were refused them. It is to me inconceivable that this should have been so, but it stands so—it stands upon record in the report of the Devon Commission. They were ill-treated in many other ways, because, being Fenians they were unpopular with all classes in Eugland, and they were a special mark for the vindictiveness and retreated of the index of the course the course the contract of the index of the course the and petry spite of the jailers in the convict pri-sons who had charge of them. Many of them as a pauper in this workhouse. He had been accused of malingering. His paralysis was asserted by the Government to be teigned. Most cruel tests were applied so bim, and he was discharged finally too late to arrest the course of the paralysis which had seized him, and he died about a year afterwards.

A TERRIBLE HISTORY.

Others of them became insane; and few more "al system be made satisfactory by daily relig-torrible histories can be written than the his-tory of many of these unfortunate men engaged every day in some other school? Would it in the Fenian conspiracy, and who suffered so that he practicable to have two kinds of terribly, owing to the hardships and rigors of the prison treatment meted out to them. All these matters were brought before the Parliament of 1877, and to the honor of Mr. Oross, the Home Secretary, he admitted the principle in the Prisons Act of that year of the exceptional treatment of political prisoners.

GOING BACK. But the right hon, gentleman seeks to turn back the hands of the clock. He wants to go back, in his treatment of political prisoners to the old times of 1865-1867. The right hon, gen-tleman may hope that he is to be to some extent accessful intimidating by harsbuss, but he, I think, will find in the long run that he is sadly

mistaken. (Cheers ) DISGUSTING POLICY.

It has always been so. Persecution always causes redoubled exertion on behalf of the parwas. He refused to sell an ostrich feather to some emergency woman who went about among emergencymen and soldiers. He refused to supply her, and he was taken up on a charge of supply her, and he was taken up on a charge of boycotting, and he was convicted by two of the right hon. gentlemen's R-movables, and he was sentenced, if not upon this charge upon some other, to imprisonment with hard labor. He was one of the principal, if not the principal, merchants of Castlera (hear, hear), a man of considerable substance, of good credit, and a large trader and shopkeeper (cheers) He was imprisoned in one of those Irish jails, and the depth of the barbarism to which the instruments depth of the barbarism to which the instruments of the right hon. gentleman descended will be well illustrated when I tell you that the work which the governor selected as the most suitable for this political prisoner was to set him to clean out the drains of the prison.

THE BELFAST FORGERS.

The right hon. gentleman did not put any of his pet Balfast forgers to clean out his prison cesspools. They were allowed even before the change in prison rules which the right hor. gentleman passed to get himself out of a dilem-ma, they were allowed to wear their own clothes, to walk about in their shooting jackets so far as I am aware, and certainly none of the dirty disgusting work which was given to his political opponents. It is for political prisoners that the right hon. gentleman reserved treatment of this kind (cheers.)

The right hon. gentleman selects his political

supporters in Belfast, who have committed these disgraceful forgeries, and he says to them -because you are Conservatives and gentlemen —because you are Conservatives and gentlemen I will permit you to wear your own clothes in prison, and to have privileges as regards hair-clipping and beard-outling which I will not permit to such men as Mr. Fitzgibbon, of Castlerea; and he says to Irish members of Parliament—I will permit you, whom I know, and who opposite to me in the House of Commons-I will permit you certain exemptions and certain privileges—these concessions having only been obtained after a severe struggle between the great hon gentleman and these mem-bers, in which several of them risked their lives cheers.) This is the principle upon which the hon, gentleman goes,

A PROTEST.

Now, we protest against that, and we shall not cease to protest against it until we induce Parliament to carry out our views (cheers.) We consider that a man who forged his name to a document, a man who commits a robbery, a man who steals his neighbour's property, whether he be a peasant or whether he be a lord, should be treated as a man who commits a dis graceful offence; and that the man, on the other hand, who has offended against the susceptibilities of the right hon. gentleman or his agents in Ireland, who has advised the tenant-farmers to combine for their own self-protection, and in doing so he has transgressed the provisions of a law made specially for the purpose of reaching political offences, and political offences only, that such men should be treated, if you like, as men who you may think it necessary to deter from a repetition of the same offence, but not as men who have committed any disgraceful offence, and whose mind stands in need of re-

formatory discipline. A PLAIN POSITION.

That is a plain position, and one which can be Manitoba. It is all very well for him to come and compare his ideas with mine, for I've sanaction of the Executive authorities of all countries at all times that political offences unve pren committed. It is one Which has rethe comparison, but my friend with the splen- ceived the sanction of the Conservative Legis-The state of the s

lature of this country ten years ago. It is one which we shall continue to force upon the attention of the right honorable gentleman and this House until we obtain its recognition, if not

PEACE WITH HONOR.

The Labor War in London Settled Satisfactorily.

LONDON, September 13.—The joint committee appointed to consider the proposals of the strikers have agreed that the wages demanded by the dock laborers shall be conceded, the advance to take effect November 4. The Lord Mayor, at a conference with the directors of the Mayor, at a conference with the directors of the dock companies to-day, gave assurance that the men were ready to resume work on Monday. The lightermen, in view of the end of the dockmen's strike, are also seeking to resume work. The result followed a conference held to-day between Cardinal Manning on behalf of the striking dock laborers and the directors of the dock companies. The Cardinal appointed to

dock companies. The Cardinal submitted to the directors definite proposals from the strikers for the settlement of the wage question. These proposals were accepted by the dock com-

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The master lightermen have conceded the points submitted to them on behalf of their employees, and the last obstacle in the way of a general resumption of business is removed and the great strike ended. The men will return to work on Monday.

The success of the dockyard strikers and the

others who struck in sympathy with them ushers in a well-defined movement toward corporation purchase and management of the docks. Already John Burns, to whose masterful direc-tion much of the success of the strike is due, is preparing a scheme for submission to the County Council, contemplating the absorbtion of the docks by the municipality at a reasonable price. The present aggregate capital of the dock companies, £120,000,000, represents a great deal of matter and a great many jobs of ques tionable character. The month's struggle be-tween the determined dock laborers and their equally obstinate employers has had the effect of purging and purifying the process of London's proletariat, while it also led to the disclosures of the peculiar methods employed by the dock companies to squeeze customer and employees at the same time. Mr. Burns, in his speeches constantly urged the men to improve their homes and avoid liquor shops, and one of the features of the daily meetings of the strikers has been the large number of men who have signed the pledge. The discipline, tolerance and intel ligent grip of the main subject displayed by the men were miraculous, and have bad more influence upon capital than anything that the capitalists have ever before had to contend

GREAT CREDIT DUE TO BURNS.

Burns has come out of the fight with flying clors. He is complimented on all sides and no colors man in England has a more promising future than he. Another thing which has greatly added to his popularity is his action with regard to the parliamentary seat for Dundee. The moment the Liberals of that constituency showed preference for Mr. Lenz, a local favor ite, Burns refused to contest the seat and so in formed the friends who were pushing him. The Liberals are certain to nominate Burns for the first seat that becomes vacant in England or Scotland and they will just as certainly elect him. A rumor was in circulation for two days that Burns would lead a widely organized strike of railway employes as soon as he should have brought the dock yard strike to an issue, and a sudden sharp decline in railway shares was the result. Such a strike is not likely at present, however, though there is much dissatisfaction among the employes of all the principal lines. The agreement entered into by the dock directors and the striking labourers upon which

the strike was ended, includes the stipulation that November 4 and thereafter contract work should be converted into piece work, and all payments shall be made directly to the men der the supervision of the dock officials. It is also agreed on the part of the men that labourers who have worked during the strike shall be treated as fellow-workers by the old hands, the directors at the same time pledging themselves to show no resentment toward the

MERTING IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Sept. 15.-The workmen of London held a monster demonstration at Hyde Park this afternoon to celebrate the victory of the dock laborers in receiving from the dock directors almost every concession for which they

contended in their past struggle.

John Burus was of course the chief speaker, and when he arose to address the audience from one of the stands which had been erected, he was greeted with deafening cheers and so great was the enthusiasm of those present that for five minutes Mr. Burns was compelled to stand, hat in hand, howing in acknowledgment of the ovation but unable to utter a syllable for the deafening shouts which rent the air. When, from sheer exhaustion, the men desisted and a measure of quiet was restored Burns delivered what was evidently a carefully prepared speech showing more than ordinary thought and study. He declared that the strike now so happily concluded was only a preliminary akirmish with which was opened the great battle yet to come. A federation of labor would forthwith be organized throughout England, and once this work was completed the war would be carried into Africa. The thanks of the whole civilized world were due to the generous contributions to the Strikers Relief Fund, and the victory was in no small measure due to their aid. Every penny of the fund, he said, would be accounted for by the East End Unions, under whose direction it had been distributed.

Burns and his wife while walking in the street to-day were recognized, and to escape the attentions which were showered upon them by the crowds, they were compelled to seek refuge on the top of a well filled omnibus. In this way they escaped their crowds of admirers, but many followed the 'bus for several equares, sending up cheers for Burns and his plucky little wife. There is still some subdued growling among the men because the committee consent-ed to defer the date of the advance of their wages until November 4th, but it is heard chief ly among those whose mode of living has been materially improved by idleness and their share of the funds. The more respectable of the laborers appear to be quite content with the solution reached. The dock directors claim they have 4,000 men at work at the docks, and under the terms of the compromise these men

THE LONDON "BLACKLEGE" MUST GO.

LONDON, September 16.—Much ill feeling exists between the dock laborers and the "blacklegs," and the former refuse to work with them. Several encounters have occurred between them. Many of the dock laborers protest that the leaders of the strike had no right to agree to the proposal that the strikers should work hand in hand with the "blacklegs." The officials of the dock companies made a strong complaint to the Lord Mayor against the action of the returned strikers and he has promised to do his utmost to compel the men to live up to the berms of their agreement. A meeting of the joint docks committee, the conciliation committee and the leaders of the strikers was called at the Mansion House to-day to consider the situation. Mr. Burns instanced several cases where unreasonable preference had been given to "blacklegs." It was finally agreed by all pre-sent to endeavor to have the agreement kept

sent to endeavor to have the agreement kept intact by all parties.

At the meeting at Poplar to night Mr. Burns said the treaty with the workmen had been broken by subordinate officials of the dock companies. Unless the agreement with the men was kept there would be another strike. The ship owners had advised the directors to pay the fees of the "blacklegs" and send them back to their homes.

A CROWN'S CLAIMANT.

French Reyalty-Mis Eventful Life

The General elections, which will decide the fate of France are to take place on the 22nd of this month. There is no party directly attacking the Republican form of Government, even the Boulangists persist in stating that they only attack the persons who at the present time—according to their lights—are corrupting the Republic. But there can be very little doubt, that if Boulanger abould be successful, the Count of Paris would soon be installed as King of France. It is so well understood that King of France. It is so well understood that the sinews of war in the Boulanger compaign have been provided by the French Pretender, and only the other day the Count of Paris saned a manifesto to his adherents in France, advising his adherents to vote for the Boulangiets. Louis Albert Phillippe d'Orleans Count of Paris, son of the late Duke of Orleans, and Paris, son of the late Duke of Orleans, and crandson of the late King Louis Phillippe, of France was born at Paris, August 4th, 1838, and consequently, was only ten years old when the Revolution of 1848 broke out. The pathetic scepe, when his mother, after the fight of his grandfather, the King, presented herself with her two sons before the Revolutionary Assembly is a stall known that was need you describe bly, is so well known, that we need not describe it here. They also had to leave France, and his mother, the noble Duchess of Orleans, educated her son in England. During the civil war, the Count of Paris, accompanied by other members of his family, visited America, where he was cordially received. He entered the army, serv-ing on McClellan's staff. He received no pay, and stipulated that he might resign his commis-sion whenever he telt so inclined. He partici pated in the Virginia campaign, and after the retreat of the army of the Potomac, left for Europe. The Prince is author of one of the best works upon the civil war; in fact, it is considered a standard work. When the second Empire fell in 1870, the Orleans When family was permitted to return to France, and in the following year, the Count of Paris was elected a member of the National Assembly, and on December 21st, 1872, this body voted a restitution of the Orleans property, which had been confiscated by Napoleon III. The royal family of France was split in two camps. Count de Chambord, grandeon of King Charles of France, whose throne had been usurped in 1830, by his cousin, Louis Phillippe, grandfather of the subject of our sketch, represented the senior branch of the royal family, and would have nothing to do with the younger branch, represented by the Count of Paris, as long asithis did not acknowledge as the legitimate and only heir to the French Crown Comte de Chambord had no children, and the Count of Paris was his political heir. In 1873, a meeting took place be-tween the two princes, and the Count of Paris acknowledged the claims of his elder cousin. The monarchists had a majority in the Assembly, but had hitherto been divided in two fac tions, each one acknowledging one of the two princes as its head. Now, that the Count of Paris had bent his knee before his cousin, everybody thought the Comte of Chambord would be proclaimed King. However, he instated upon substituting the white flag, the aucient fing of the monarchy, for the National tri-color, the emblem of the Revolution. This was impossible, and as Comte of Chambord would not give in, France is a Republic still. This prince died in 1888, and since then the Count of Paris has been at the head of the Royal House of France. He is now living in England, the French Republicans having banished all Pretenders from France. The Prince is acknowledged, even by his political enemies, to be an upright and honest man, and if the Republic really should go to pieces, France would not only not be unhappy under a prince who has always admired

Irian Notes.

American institutions and believes in constitu-

tional government, but enjoy more stability than she has known for more than twenty

Mr. Gladstone weighs just 168 pounds.

The annual returns show that 78,684 persons emigrated from Ireland during the past year. The Irish police have been ordered not to "chadow" English Members of Parliament traveling in Ireland.

Mr. John C. Finucane, M. P., is confined to his longings in London, suffering from a serious attack of rheumatism, due to his recent prolonged imprisonment.

Dr. J. F. Fox, M. P. for a division of King's County, arrived in Cork on August 21, after a long visit to the United States and Canada which has greatly benefited his health.

Mr. Thomas A. Dickson, M. P., has just arrived in London from South America, where

William Osborne of Kilgariff, near Bally landers, county Tipperary died recently at 111 years. He was a schoolmaster before the National system was introduced and remembered distinctly the stirring times of '98. He was healthy throughout and lived to see his great grandchildren eight years old. R. I. P.

A deputation of Nationalists, including several town commissioners from Carrick-on Suir, visited Hearne's Hotel, Clonnel, where Mrs. Tanuer, wife of Dr. Tanner, M. P., is staying during his imprisonment, last week, and presented her much an address the second and presented her with an address, tendering her their sympathy in her present and past trials.

The Trish leader has consented to address several meetings in England during the recess The localities have not yet been fixed, but are likely to be in the north and midlands. he returns to Ireland, after attending these meetings, he intends to have a few weeks shooting in the County Wicklow.

A woman named Rose Trainer, residing at Bracka-les-lea, near Draperstown, was sentencd lately to a month's imprisonment in Derry jail for attempting to take possession of a piece of land from which she had been evicted some time ago. After undergoing her term of imprisonment she was released and went home in a sick condition. The medical officer of the dis-trict was called in to see her immediately on her arrival, and has since pronounced her suffering from typhoid fever, the infection of which she had contracted in Derry prison.

SIMPLE FARE IS BEST.

But Cooks Can do Much to Make Every Meal

Numbers of Housekeepers are faithful to the orthodox regime because they are in favor of plain and simple food as more health giving and less likely to lead to mischief than rich and complicated dishes. They are right here, says a writer in Cassell's Mayazine; simple diet is the best. The mistake they make is in thinking that because a disk is new, and has a fine name, therefore it is not simple. Some of the French dishes that have names most absurdly long are made of the simplest and most homely ingredients. There are English people who hold that is a pity that French names should be given so is a pity that French names should be given so freely in cookery; and there is a great deal to be said for the opinion. At the same time we have to remember that the French excel all other nations in cookery, and they excel the English far and away. Very often, too, it has happened that the French have given a title to a dish to honor the memory of some person who made a fortunate discovery concerning it. Thus, Bachamel sauce, to quote a familiar example, though simply superior white sauce, was named after Louis Bechamel, who invented it; and coulets a le Maintenan, which are cutlets cooked in an envelope of buttered paper, were thus Patrick Sarsfield's defense of Limerick was Im an envelope of buttered paper, were thus celebrated in the Unity of the Violated Treaty manded because Mme. de Maintenon found out States are in the hands of men who manage on Sunday, August 18, with much enthusiasm. That meat was made more susculent by being affairs for their own advantage, and who hate

A STATE OF THE STA

wrapped in ciled paper while it was being cooked. Why should English speaking housekeepers loss the advantage of a discovery of this kind merely because the author thereof was French? Housekeepers would indeed, show their indeed to be a support of the control o The Count of Paris Legitlmate Heir to French? Househoepers would indeed, show their wisdom by trying a new dish cance a week — no matter what its mame is. They do not want for recipes, because recipes abound in these days. They know very well, however, that thoses recipes only are of value to themselves which they have made their own by trying and proving. Let them add continually to the number thus proved, and they will insure variety in the daily fare. After than this' they will lessen the drydency of cookery and clevate it into an the dradgery of cookery and elevate it into an art. We housekeepers are in error when we say that servants will not take trouble in cookery. As a rule, they are glad to make ex-periments, and they like to add to their know-ledge as much as we do. When there is never a thought of change they grow weary of the monotonous round (as which of us would not? but they like the excitement of something new. One way of making a good servant "settle" in her situation is to give her the opportunity of

SOME UNWKITTEN TRADITIONS

learning new ways.

Of the Irish Civil War of 1798.

(From the Oldham Weekly Chronicle.)

June 7, 1798, the town of Maghera, Ulater was occupied for about 43 hours by a body of half armed peasants. They robbed no one, they killed no one, and, having neither leaders nor programme, they dispersed, and were succeeded by a troop of militia and detachment of Highland soldiers, who respectively took up their quarters in the Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches, which they damfrom mere wanton love of mischief. As Maghera had harboured rebels, the militia and military took counsel together hew they might punish it. Burning the town was first suggested, but, finally, the more profitable penalties permitted under martial law were decided on, and several wealthy houses were plundered and then burned, the owners in most cases making no attempt to defend their property. A Mr. Walter Graham, however, was an exception to this politic forbearance. He attempted to defend his possessions, but was quickly put to death as a traiter, and his confidential servant was compelled to carry his late master's head fixed on a pike while proclaiming aloud through the streets that he bore "the head of a traitor." It is said the poor old servant refused to pronounce the word "traitor," and always said, "Here is the head of a 'oray'hur.'" The alleged of-fence of the "traiter" was his having advised the rector to head the band of insurgents which had occupied Maghera. The sole proof was the rector's assertion, and it was remarked that many men came to untimely ends whose removables appeared convenient to the rector. Amongst the supposed victims was a poor man named "Cuddy, whose dire offence had been a poor little jeke while he mended a window, the leaden frame of which he said could soon be turned into bullets. The court martial before which "Cuddy" was brought ordered him to be dressed in his grave clothes, and marched to the gallows. As the poor fellow walked through the streets of Maghera surrounded by soldiers he sang aloud with a tine bold voice some verses from the 52nd Psalm, and all who heard the weird music knew that 'Cuddy" meant to address his rector in the following lines :-

Why dost thou boast, O mighty man, Of mischief and of ill?
The goodness of Almighty God

Endurath ever still. As he stood beside the gallows poor "Cuddy' again solemnly protested his innecence, which, indeed, none doubted. Col. Leith (who was in command), asked him if he "could trust him," but the condemned man, looking on the question as a snare, replied that he "left Mr. Henry O'Shea has become part owner and editor of the Shanghai (China) Mercury He is son of Mr. John J. O'Shea, of Dublin The sect to which "Caddy" belonged still exists in Ulster. The members of it refuse to use oaths, or to obey those who hold office under oath. They do not vote in Perliamentary elections, and do not accept ceremonial administration of religious service. They are called Covenanters, and are the old Puritana dressed in the garb of the nineteenth century. A strange story is told of the death of Henry Joy M'Cracken, hung in High street, Belfast, in 1798. His was accorded a very cordial reception by all classes of South Americans, and found everywhere he went a strong sympathy for the Irish had all in readiness for his restoration, in case had all in readiness for his restoration, in case life might not be extinct. It is said their efforts were successful. The poor man recognized his wife and sister, when some unguard ed exclamation betrayed them, and a soldier climbing to a window saw what was being done, and, giving the alarm, his comarades entered, and re-hung poor McCracken. This story is postively vouched for by relatives of the McCracken family now living. Such atrocities as we have been describing struck terror into the hearts of the young, and convinced the Ulster Presbyterians of the uselessness of any attempt to resist the power of the Government Professor Witherow, when speaking in Belfast, in 1888, on occasion of Dr. Cooke's centenary, expressed an opinion that his hero's coldness to all popular aspirations was due to his early experience of the cruelties of martial law, which, being (in the opinion of Dr. Cooke) the very worst of all possible laws, should not be risked when the forces opposed to the popular movements were so overwhelmingly strong as were the forces of the British aristocracy.
English politicians who seek grist in Ulater

> attributed to one of Ulster's most popular men, and it may very safely be inferred that Ulster's resistance to lawfully constituted authority will never be very troublesome to the government which may have to meet it; and as since 1798 Ulster Presbyterians have found it convenient and profitable to serve an exacting and ungenerous aristocracy, so in 1898 their offspring will find it convenient and profitable to serve loyally a generous and sympathetic democracy, whose programme will be justice for the common people and the prosperity of Ulster. How Rule amphatically means the rule of the sees, and what they gain the classes means to privilege try gains by the taking away of privilege castes, and monopolising cliques and over-bearing factions. Ulater's discreet middle and lower classes will not risk life or purse in defence of the privileges endangered by incoming of Home Rule; and as they are a cunning people, they will never define their position until their old masters are out of the saddle and their new ones are in it. It must ing appropriate remarks;—
> "Unfortunately, our high officers of the

will do well to remember this phase of mind

The state of the s



TO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTREM IN which the Critician Remnits are held by the housends upon thousands whose lives have been made sappy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, it.hing, caly, and pimply diseases of the skin, sealp, and blood, with loss of hair.

with loss of hair.

CUTICTEA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICUEA SOAP,
An exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, extornally, and CUTICUEA RESCLUENT, the new Blood Purifier,
Internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin
and blood disease, from pimples to scrotula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICUEA, 75C.; SOAP, 35C.;
RESOLUENT, \$1.5C. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND
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Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin Party prevented by Cuttura Soar. Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness spoodily cured by Curreura Asti-Pain Plastes, the only pain-killing plaster.

Presbyterianism. So fierce is the struggle for place in the Castle that Mr. Balfour qualle before it, and has publicly declared that his spirit sinks before the clamour raised over the bestowal of office, and he confesses to a painful conscioneness of failure. tainly," sontinued Dr. Wigham, "Mr. Bal-four has not succeeded. So far as Presby-terians are concerned, he has been jockeyed and coerced into a course of treatment that is fitted to occasions, and which has occasioned deep and widespreed dissatisfac-

tion." The following are the statistics referred

	Episco- palians.	Catholics.	Presby- terians.	1000Dissenter
	==	8	윤문	5
	<u> </u>	3	ΕŞ	Ě
Members of Parliament	0	ິດ	1	ŭ
Peersge	174	13	ô	ň
Privy Council	36	-9	ĭ	ň
Lieutenants of Counties				ų
	29	2	0	Ť
County Court Judges	14	6	2	0
Resident Magistrates	139	<b>3</b> 5	2	O,
Higher class Constabulary				
Officials	34	8	0	Ű
Constabulary District In-		-	-	•
spectors	188	37	5	0
Higher Education Officals.	12	19	7	Ō
Board of Public Works		3	Ö	ŏ
Local Goverment Board	15		ĭ	ŏ
Permanent, well-paid Land	10	.,	•	v
Commissioners west-bald Date		0		_
Commissioners	2	3	0	0
Temporary and ill-paid do	25	22	15	2
Medical Superintendents of				
Asyluma	18	5	1	0
Belfast Gaol Officials	13	20	10	Õ
Salaries of Belfast Gaol Offi-	-47	-0		•
cials as classed by creed of				
Cinio an oraca or ph Creed Of				

recipients......£1,104 £1,954 \$595 0

No Presbyterian holds any good, lucrative
post in Belfact gaols, although all such appoints ments are in gift of the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary and are at command of Orange members of Parliament.

The above shows that the loyal devotion of the Ulater Presbyterians to the powers that be has been very poorly recognized. Preabyterisms and Dissenters do not seem to have been in it when the loaves and fishes were being divided. And what is remarkable is that they are only just awakening to the knowledge of the fact that they have not been duly rewarded or recognized in any form for their devotion to the ruling powers. Prebayterian service seems ever to have been to suffer, rather than to reap the fruits of official recognition.

The Rev. W. S. Dickson, a fine scholar, speaker and writer, and paster of a large Presbyterian congregation, was secretly ar rested carly in 1798, and having been confined in a hulk in Belfast Lough, was sent, in company with many other Protestant suspects, to Fort George, in Inverness, where they remained, without formal accusation or trial, until 1802, when they were turned out and cruelly persecuted by the vile Government Lord Castlereagh, who instigated the official distributor of the Regium Donum to compel the needy and timid Presbyterian clergy to boyoott poor Mr. Dickson, who was hunted from congregation to congregation until, in despair, he retired and lived on in great poverty until he died in 1824, in Belfast, where he had long been supported by the charity of friends, who dared not help bim in public. Dr. Dickeon's widow and children were depled the banefits of the Scottleh Widows' Fund, to which for 28 years they had subscribed, on the plea that Dr. Dickson had not lived continuously in Ireland during the time of his imprisonment. Black, the distributor of the Regium Donum, hung himself or cut his throat. It was much commented on at the time that Lord Castlereagh and Black had each made the same kind of exit from the scene of their vile. drama,

AVOID DEBT.

The Great Importance of Living within One's Income.

Every man who would get on in the world should as far as possible avoid debt. From the very outset of his career he should resolve to live within his income, however paltry it may be. The art of living easily as to money is very simple—pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. All the world's wisdom on the subject is most tersely epitomized in the words of Dicken's Micawber: "Annual income twenty pounds; annual expenditure, nineteen six; result, happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds; annual expenditure, twenty pounds naught and six; result, misery." Many a man dates his downfall from the day when he began borrowing money. Avoid the first obligation, for, that incurred, ethersfollow, one necessitating another, every day the victim will get more entangled; then follow pretexts, excuses, lies, till all sense of shame is lost, the whole life becomes a makeshift and the debtor in despair finally re-solves to live by indirect robbery and false-

The work of photographing the stars of the Northern Hemisphere has been commenced at Mount Vincent with a Harvard 13 inch photographic telescope.

Glycerine mixed with spirits is being used: very largely for sharpening tools. spirits are added in greater or less quantity according to whether the tools are fine or

Noted down-Eider,

coarse.

Sick ducks never go to a quack.

If ignorance is bliss the modern servant girl is responsible for lots of domestic bliss,



THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

### REFLECTION.

In the Josuit Graveyard, Sault-an-Recollet

BA 108558 E SOBYN

Brightly the sun one summer's day, Shed on the earth its burning ray. When thoughtfully I knelt to pray, Dona cis Requiem !

Twaf a simple graveyard lone, Where monument and costly stone,
Above a mound, had ne'er been known;

Dona cis Requiem!

Twas where the Jesuit Fathers rest, A simple cross above each breast, They sleep the slumber of the Blest, Dona eis Requiem

Both old and young are side by side, No mark of wordly pomp and pride, Just as they lived so have they died Dona eis Requiem!

Ti a Priess, Scholastic, Novice there, Ore common plot of ground must share,
"Naught can avail them now but prayer, Dona eis Requiem!

They walked the road by Jesus trod. They rest beneath that blessed sod,
Their spirits reign on high with God,
Dona eis Requiem!

What matters now the rush and din Of wordly joys that seek to win The soul immortal unto sin? Dona eis Requiem!

" Ashes to ashes ; dust to dust ;" They died the good and just,
Placing in God their Faith and trust,
Dona cis Requiem!

They died as stars, whose every ray Is lost in the lawning of the day, Then let us kneel and humbly pray Dona cis Requiem

Ye who accuse them, do not fear, To walk that graveyard lone and drear, You need not pray, nor drop a tear, (Dona eis Requiem!)

But read the lesson they have taught, How life and worldly gain is naught, Christ's battle only have they fought, Dona cis Requiem /

To live like them in virtue's glow i "Merry 'twere unto the grave to go, If one were sure to be buried so." Dona cis Requien!

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Dranc.) CHAPTER XIX-Continued.

But what hand was that which drew from And what voices were those which rose to the vaulted roof, and swelled in heavenly harmony, as though the angels themselves out up a little rough with you when you bethe organ those sweet and solemn tones ? were joining in the chant? The hand was Julian's as skilled in music as in other arts; and the voices were from white-robed company he had brought together, who now filled the stalls of the old choir, and made its roof and walls give back the echo of the joyous

"Tibi, Christe, Splender Patris Vita, virtus cordium, In conspectu Augelorum Votis, voce psallimus, Alternantes concrepando Melos damus vocibus.

But it was one kneeling group that attracted all eyes and moved all hearts. The father, with his son and daughter by his side ; the tall gigantic figure of the son, with his golden hair, marking him for a true Pendra gon of Merylin; and kneeling by his side, in sweet unconscious beauty, the little Uriel, looking like the fiash of sunbeam. As they heheld that anectacle one thought passed through many minds, "the same day has witnessed two restorations; the Chapel of the Holy Angels is rectored, and with it 'The Fortune of Pendragona!'

# CHAPTER XX.

SOME MISTAKES AND EXPLANATIONS.

It was all over; the thanksgiving ceremony and the subsequent visits and congratulations. Merylin was alive again; as though to impress on all the fact that the dark cloud and all its associations were gone forever, Sir Michael had driven through Tremadoc, with his son by his side; the first time fer twelve melanchely years that he has crossed

his own park boundary.
"And now, I suppose," said Gertrude, one
morning, "we shall return to ordinary life One has lived such a story book exlatence of late, that the first thought on getting up in the morning is 'what next?"
"Oh, the next thing," said Rodolph, who

happened to be one of the party, "the next thing, of course, will be a batch of weddings. the next Whatever course the story takes, at St. George's Hanever square, it is bound to end. I know of no exception to that."

"Uriel does not look much like Hanever square, to my mind," said Mary. "With all the talk about "the Fortunes of Merylin," I semehow can't get over the impression that their mislortunes are not yet quite come to an

end,"
"You will see," said Rodolph. "Uriel had a hard knock or two. I believe: but he'll get over it. The Fair Imogen will then give her hand to ber deliverer (for I hear Julian threatens to shoot any one who couples his name with hera); and then the devoted friend will turn into the devoted brother. I see it all, written with golden capitals in the Books of Fate."

Geoffrey had no taste for this style of discussion; Rodolph's rattle wearied and secretly disgusted him ; he rose, yawned a little, then leaving the room. retired to his ewn study, where presently Mary joined him, and coming behind his chair found him, as it seemed, intently studying a map of North

"What are you looking at?" she asked, with some surprise; " what in the world has made you take to geography ?"

"Manitoba," answered Geoffrey, shortly; "it's the place where everyone goes. I'm thinking of looking it up myself some day." "You!" said Mary, who thought him only jeking, "then, you know, you will have to take me with you

"Ay," said Geoffrey, "that would be jolly. We'd clear the forest, build ourselves a log-hut, and begin life over again like the

"But what has put Manitoba into your head ?" said Mary; " the strange old Geff, that your are? Could you really ever tear yourself from dear old Laventor and the

"I'don't know," replied Geoffrey; "here's Gertrude to be married in the apring, I suppose; and you'like getting married some day, Mary; if even yere to be left alone at Laventor, I don't think, somehow, I could stand it. Besides, I should really like to

time Geoffrey continued alone, pursuing his was almost d'
geographical researches. Presently the door opened, and some one put in a head.
"All right," said Geoffrey, without turning I thought, when all that foolish gossip was

round to see who it was, and supposing it was Mary returning from the obiokens; "it's ber assuring me that, though appearances Arkansacow, that's the place; awful crows, they say; only you must look sharp after the bears; they'd make short work with your the look sharp after the bears; they'd make short work with your the look sharp after the bears; they'd make short work with your the lock sharp after the bears; they'd make short work with your the lock sharp after the whole matter?"

" Bat nen " Not exactly,' replied Julian. you spare me a minute or twe?-you look deep

in something."
"No, nothing pressing," said Gooffrey;
"and you've not been here since all these

for my reward. "With all my heart," said Geoffrey, carnestly; "I fancy, Julian, I can guess what it is, and I can only say, may God make you both happy!"
"Tnank you," said Julian; "I was only

waiting for that. I could not venture to try my fate without being sure you gave it your

"My sanction !" said Geoffrey, with a touch of bitterness in his tone : " you know well enough, Julian, that I have no sanotion to give in such a matter."

couldn't be bappy to speak to her till I had might understand it he could not tell. She said a word to you. I know what she is to would probably only have thought him blunyou, and I feel like a villain for asking to take her from you. But come now, Geoffrey, don't look black on it. After all, I mayn't have having given itself that relief; and when late a beggar of a chance, though Aurelia assures in the atumun evening Mary found him silting me it's all right. You know she has atood alone, he received her with bright galety my friend all along. That day at Merylin, when we all said 'Good bye,' she premised

she would look after my interests."
"Well, if Aurelia consents, I suppose that
is sufficient," said Geoffrey, coldly. "I thought I understood that you had not yet spoken to

"Not to Mary," said Julian; "of course not, I could not till I had spoken to you. But to Aurelia, why, bless you, she has known all about it from the beginning."

Geoffrey looked at his friend as one fairly puzzled. "Look here," he said, "you know what a blockhead I am in taking a thing in. What is it you came to tell me ?" "My dear Geoffrey, surely I have told

said Julian; "surely you understand that I want you to give me the hand of your sister Mary?"

Geoffrey remained as one dumbfounded, he could not even give atterance to his sur-

gan chaffing me about Imogen; I thought you knew, or ought to have known, that I

"Aly stars!" ejaculated Geoffrey, at last, "why, I thought, Julian-I know you take me for an ass-but I felt sure all this time that you had been thinking of Aurelia."

The light merry laugh broke once more from Julian's lips. "Aurelia!" he exclaimed. "Was that what you were thinking of? Oh. set your heart at rest on that score for ever. We are tremendous friends, and she has been in my confidence since last Christmas : but for anything else, a British princess is far above out of my ken. I don't aim at metal of such superlative quality, net I.

'The homely round, the common task, Will furnish all I need or ask.'

Gaoffrey could only wring his friend's hand | see. till it ached, and tell him that he would find Mary "comewhere with the chickens"-a hint which Julian at once prepared te make use of by departing in the direction of these interesting feathered bipeds.

"I have been a precious simpleton, it seems," thought Geoffrey to himself, He did not know whether to be glad or sorry. Sorry to lose Mary, and glad if he must lose her, to give her to Julian. Glad, just for a passing moment glad, to think of Aurelia as really free; yet sorry, too, for he could better have borne to have seen her Julian's than to hear of her marriage with a stranger. But it would be so in the natural course of things. Merylin was now restored to its patural position in the county; the world would be fast flewing into it and around it; great families would be seeking its alliance; and the old days—sad, lonely, yet full of sweetness in remembrance, when he was the only friend of the father and the daughter-

those "dear old days" were gone forever. It was more than he could bear to think of, and seizing his bat, he was just setting off for his usual resource, the mill-when a note was brought in Aurelia's handwriting, begging him to call at the castle, as her father wanted to see him on business.

He would gladly just then have escaped presenting himself at Merylin, for he was conscious of a certain interior agitation, which threw him somewhat off his balance. However, he could not disregard the summons; so to the castle he went; and being nahered into Sir Michael's presence, found the old man engaged with his son in locking over deeds and papers connected with his estate.

"We wanted your help, Geoffrey," said the old baronet. "You must understand, Uriel, that for the last twelve years Mr. Houghton has stood to me in the place of a son. Never must you er yours forget what you owe him." "I am not likely to forget what I owe

him," said Uriel, grasping Geoffrey's hand in his, with warm affection. "My sister has told me all, Mr. Houghton; she has told me all you have been to her and to my father." They sat down together, and went through various papers and accounts. It was Gaoffrey's element, and he felt the hour of business had braced him, and made him himself again. But when the buriness was ended, and leaving the study he was making his way towards the hall-door, he encountered on his way the very person whom, at

avoided. It was Aurelia, looking joyous and radiant, with little Uriel olinging to her side. At their first meeting she had won his heart, and the two were now rarely separated. "Oh, Mr. Houghton, how glad I am !" she

that moment, he would meet willingly have

exclaimed, "I was so longing to see you, and to say how happy I am about dear Mary." Just then Uriel heard his father's veice, and with a ory of pleasure ran off to find

him. "Is he not charming?" said Aurelia. day, Mary; if ever to be left alone at Layentor, I don't think, somehow, I could have a been at his layentor, I don't think, somehow, I could have a leok at thick new country farming; I done thick that it is from his mother has his gay to have a leok at thick new country farming; I done his he like attached his loving little how. Believe that it is from his mother has his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay to his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay to his gay to his mother has his gay to his gay t do. 

asid Mary; "and if you go to Mani- had just quitted; and whether he would or ing any weight to the old prophecy, though recollected having seen it some days previtoba, I shall go toe, that is certain; so no, Geoffrey had to follow.

I had better prepare for it, and shall begin "I suppose it is all right," he said; sally him.

by feeding the chickens."

"Julian is now at Laventor, and left me to ge "As you will," he said; "tut if Alice Reichenbach, a German writer on mental I had better prepare fer it, and shall begin "I suppose it is all right," he said; saily him.
by feeding the chickens."

She left him as she spoke, and for some to Mary;—how it has ended I cannot say. I Spier-the Span had never croaked her dog-

1. 11

great events. Well, on my word, Julian, between us. I think we have done it."

"I tell you I have been a simpleton," said Geoffrey; "I generally am, I believe.

"Yes," said Julian; "I have done what I premised to do in this very room, some nine months or so ago, and now I have come to ask for my reward."

Warn pause they use it is.

"I tell you I have been a simpleton," said Geoffrey; "I generally am, I believe. But this time my blunder has had some good results. It was really thinking that, which first set me to work on Udel's business. From what I heard I thought the clearing up of his name would be removing the only bar to your happiness; and—you may believe it which took place just after Christmas, was or no, as you will, Aurelia—but for your scarcely felt to be a sad one; rather it came happinese I am any day ready to give my life. There now, don't be vexed; I did not mean to speak like that; I shall never do it mean to speak like that; I shall hever do we consider a guiden ray.

again. I wouldn't pain er annoy you for the inated by a guiden ray.

That the son should be given back just in and you see now how it never came into my head to guess about Mary."

He hardly knew how he got back to Laventor that afternoon. He had never meant to Well, not formally, perhaps; still I | say what he had said; and how Aurelia dering and stupid, and, in short, like himself. Still, odd to say, his heart felt lighter for having given itself that relief; and when late unusual in his manner.

"Well, Mary, old girl," he said, gently draw-ing her to him," "have you got anything to tell me, since I saw you last ?"

"Yes, one thing," said Mary.
"And what is that ?"

"That I have been thinking it over, and you must not go to Maniteba; for you see, Gooffrey, I could not now go with you

"Ah," replied Geoffrey, "I perceive, it strikes me that conclusion was come to in the chicken-yard this morning. But who knows? Perhaps Julian will go with us !-- we will talk it over with him this evening."

# CHAPTER XXI.

CHANGES.

We must crave our reader's permission to peas somewhat rapidly over several months, which followed the events recorded in our last chapter. Uriel Pendragen's return home and the complete re-establishment of the family henor were new accomplished facts; nor did there remain on the towers of Merylin the least shadow of the old cloud. Nothing, in fact, could have been more thorough and satisfactory than the public recognition of his innocence. An offer was made from the military authorities to rectors him his commisalon, and no opportunity was lost by the leading personages in his own county of in-viting him to assume among them the pesition formerly occupied by the head of his family. But while Uriel showed himself sensible of every kindness, and grateful for every mark of consideration for his father's sake, he gently but firmly declined to accept any proposal which could bring him before the eyes of the world. On this point Aurelia was a little disposed to take him to task. "It it is sensitiveness, Uriel," she one day said, "bocause you shrink from notice after what has passed, believe me, that would only

Even if I had a long life before me, I doubt if I could ever revive to the ways and and American fishermen must have Canadian fashions of the world; but, dear Aurelia, do bait. not deceive yourself, I have not a long life before me, but a very little span. I feel it shortening day by day, and what there is of it I would not willingly spend upon an empty

anow. She looked distressed. "Why, what is there to be sad about?" he continued. "If you knew what life has been to me these twelve years past, you would re-joice with me that I am likely to get my discharge. You will say that is all over now, and that a bright future is before me. But you don't know, you could not, I suppose, be expected to realize, how what I have gone through has cut me off from everything. I could not take root again, Aurelia; it is past and over. I have prayed dally for these many years past, that one thing at least I might do with this poor shattered life of mine, and I think the desire of my heart has

"What is it, dear Uriel? You must not give me a half-confidence, you must tell me

He smiled his sweet sad smile, and teck her hand. "At St. Florain," he said, "I lear, for I doubt if I have strength new to pull an oar. But that blow they told you of has done its work here," and he laid his hand on his breast, "and I know, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that my days are numbered. Well, it is all right; we saved the drowning crew that night, and so you see,

my heart's desire will be granted." Aurelia's tears were flowing fast. "But Uriel," she said, "think of what depends upon you; think of my father and all his hones; surely it is not wrong to pray that your life may be spared, that you may comfort him, and build up our unfortunate

"I do hope I may live to close his eyes," said Uriel, "but as for rebuilding our family, it is not I that shall do that. Don't think me superstitions, Aurelia, but you remember the old prophecy, It is not the 'fallen heir' who is to restore the fortunes of his house, but another:

"Angel by name, of angel face, The peasant-born shall fill his place.

And as he spoke he pointed through the open window where they sat, to the terrace, where playing and singing in childish glee

might be seen the little Uriel.
"'Ol angel face, indeed,"' said Aurelia;
"but your name also is Uriel, and if Julian's cartoon is worth anything "Ay," interrupted Uriel, "but the last line

is not fulfilled in me, though it is in him. His mother, Aurelia, was a simple peasant girl, my poor Jacqueline. Perhaps you wonder at my having made such a marriage; but was I not become a peasant myself-and baser lewer than a peasant; in the world's eyes, a felon? She was so good and plous, and as innocent as a daisy. They tell me that the

grei rnymes, it would make but little todds to me. I don't say it will be to-day or to morrow, but I have that in me which before very long will set me free." But though he spoke thus openly to Aurella he did his best, and ancoessfully, to conceal from his father that there was anything amiss. He saw She looked at him in surprise; then, by a sudden sort of flash, seemed to comprehend his meaning, "O Geoffory, how could you!" she exclaimed, then paused; and a very awk ward pause they both felt it.

"I tell you I have the second to suffer him to close the second to suffer him to second the second to suffe

Sir Michael's decline, after the first joy was over, became rapid and unmistakeable; and three mouths after Uriel's reinstatement in his bome, his father breathed his last, blessing God with his dying accents that the sins of his house bad been explated, and the wrath of heaven turned away. This event, which took place just after Ohristmas, was on all hearts with a sense of joy. It was as if a long day of storms and darkness had cleared at the evening hour, and been illum-

time to console his father's dying hours, and succeed to his rightful inheritance, could not be felt as other than a marvellous mercy. So all the world congratulated the new Sir Uriel. and predicted great things of his future

[To be condaned.]

### QUEER IDEAS IN BOSTON

Concerning Canada's Alleged Predisposition to Annexation.

Boston, Mass., September 11.—The United States Senate Committee on Relations with knew an old man who in his very last mo-Canada began its public hearings in Boston to-day. Representative E. A. Morse, of Canten, addressed the committee. He said he did not think it profitable for the United States and Canada to retain an army of revenue efficers on each side of a line three thousand miles long. If Canada would con- denly gave them form and expression. form its protective tariff to ours and consent to a just adjustment of the fishery difficulty;

he would favor a reciprocal treaty.

The Interstate Commerce law he considered most unjust to American railroads, driving business away to parallel lines in Canada. The law should be repealed. It is an outrageous interference with put lic rights.
If not repealed something must be done to protect our railroads from Canadian competition. New England must increase her own food supply, and her manufacturers must be pearer their markets and places of consump | grain of brain substance must contain 205, tion. He thought the report of the workings of the law by the commissioners was entirely false and misleading.
S. P. Hibbard, of the Chamber of Com-

merce, believed in annexation, and would oppose any policy to hinder such consumma-tion. He believed the general view in Canada was that the extension of commercial privileges would soon lead to annexation. Canadian roads gave Boston better service than American.

A. Hardy, of Bosten, said members of the Produce Exchange preferred the re-establish-ment of reciprocity to political or com-mercial union, both of which he considered impracticable at present. He thought the Interetate law might be left to work out its

own problem.

B. F. Dauts, of Boston, said all the fishing Will furnish all I need or ask.'

And previded Mary will put up with my erratic ways, I shall be the happiest man alive."

what has passed, detected in the star would be another form of pride."

"No, Aurelis," he replied; "but there of recriprecity. Canada had much to give in return, as 99 per cent. of the fish brought thing to do. And I am as good as dead, you to American ports by American vessels were stolen from within the three mile limit

> Alden Speare thought annexation the best solution of the problem and commercial union the next best, but thought both impracticable at present. He thought the re-enactment of the treaty of 1854, eliminating fish, would be to the advantage of both countries. Mr. Speare gave statistics to show the advantage that would accrue from making coal and pig iron free. He proneunced against the last fishery treaty and advocated retaliatory measures.

# Memory's Strange Freaks.

as its vagaries, says All the Year Round. There is, for instance, so wide a range between Niebuhr, the great statesman, and a certain divine that one can scarcely recognize The solemn office and high Mass were cele-the same faculty in each. It is said of brated for the eternal repose in the Francis Niebuhr that he remembered everything he can Canuchin Church, Kilkenny, en July 31, had read at any period of his life; and it is after which the interment took place. The said of the reverend doctor that he forgot he large attendance of the laity and of the clergy, had been married within an heur or two of many of whom travelled long distances in the interesting event.

John Wesley had a remarkable memory, used to pray that I might one day give my and at eighty-five even it was still vigorous. life to save that of another; and I think it Andrew Faller could repeat a poem of 500 will be so. I have taken my last cruise, I lines after hearing it read once or twice hould recite verbatim a sermon or speech and enumerate the names of the shop-signs from the temple to the end of Cheapside with a description of the principle articles displayed in each shop window.

Before the days of shorthand-reporting "Memory Woodfall" used to attend the House of Commens, and after lisenting to a debate would reproduce the whole without a single note. The same power was possessed by William Radoliffe, the husband of Mrs. Radeliffe, the novelist.

Both Macauly and Sir Walter Scott had prodigious memories, yet neither of them ould compare with Baronicius, of Middle burg, who knew by heart the works of Virgli, Cicero, Juvenal, Homer, Aristophanes, and the two Plinys, If this was an example of "rote" only, we have in Mezzofanti, the celebrated linguist of Bologna, one of the most striking lustances on record of what, by way of distinction, we may call intelligent memory. He was described by Lord Byron as " a walking polyglot, a master of languages, and a Briareus of paris of speech." At the age of fifty he was thoroughly versed in fifty languages—perfect in pronunciation, idiom, gram-mar, and collequialism—and before his death he added twenty or thirty more to the list. He used to say to himself that he never forgot anything that he ever heard or read.

It is revorded of La Fontaine, noted for his absentmindedness, that he once attended the funeral of one of his most intimate friends, and shortly afterward called to visit that friend. When reminded by the actonished servant of the recent death, he was at first terribly shooked, and then remarked: "True; of course ; I recollect now that I went to his

A curious instance of memory in sleep is

phenomena. sava :--"Waking, I cannot with whatever effort recall the fertures of my wife, who died some twenty years ago; but if I think of her in a

dream, and her image is represented, I get the same with such accuracy that I have again before me every expression of her fine teatures in all their loveliness."

bears; they'd make short work with your pet lambs, I fanoy."

A light laugh made him look up. "Why, God bless my seul, is it you, Julian?" he excluding the case of a musician, a good composer, who on his father's feeble health, and that claimed; "I thought the was Mary."

Not aractiv, realist Inlian. "But in the work with your of recollected it in a mind."

Not aractiv, realist Inlian. "But in the work with your of ended him look up. "Why, see, I fanoied—that is, I thought—that the appearances of renewed life and vigor not recall it; but later he recollected it in a mind."

Not aractiv, realist Inlian. "But in the work with your on the frame shattered by long the case of a musician, a good composer, who one omitted to note down a melody which on his father's feeble health, and that the appearances of renewed life and vigor not recall it; but later he recollected it in a mind." ment, and on waking was able to retain it untile he wrote it down. Both Plate and Aristotle have noted that

in old age the recollections of childhood are renewed; and it is recorded of Kent that in his old age, whon general memory was de-cayed and lufirm, he had vivid recollections of his youth.

Most of us probably have witnessed seme affecting instances of an aged person living in the scenes of the long past, with a mind almost blank to the present. This is latent memory re-awakened, but with powers of consciousness limited by an enteebled

Sir Astley Cooper gives an account of a remarkable instance of cerebral eccentricity. A soldier who had been wounded in the head fell inte a long stupefaction until he was restored to speech by an operation in the hospital. But when he did speak it was in an unknown tongue, which none about him could understand. By and by a Welsh woman was brought into the hospital, and she at once recognized the language of the sick soldier as her own tongue. He had not been in Wales

ments began to recite beautiful Greek sentences. These he had been made, as a boy, to learn by heart for a special purpose; but for fifty years had not uttered them. They were there in his memory, though, all the same, and some unexplainable cerebral action sud-

It is computed by scientists that since onethird of a second suffices to produce an "impression" in 100 years, a man must have collected in his brain, 9,467,280,000 copies of impressione, or, if we take off one-third of the time for sleep, 6,311,520,000. This would give 3,155,760,000 separate waking impressions to the man who lives to the age of fifty years. Allowing a weight of four to the brain and deducting one-forth for blood and vessels and another fourth for external integament, it is further computed that each 542 traces or impressions .- The Pilot.

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# Ireland's Oldest Capuchin Dead.

On July 29, at the Franciscan Capuchin Monastery, Kilkenny, Ireland, the Very Rev. Father Edward Tommins, O. S. F. C.—the oldest and most venerated priest of the Uapuchin Order in Ireland—passed to his eternal reward. Father Tommins was a native of Dublin having been born in 1812 in SS. part of his ministry was, however, passed in Cork and Kilkenny, where he was held in the greatest veneration by the people, and where his death is in a special manner deeply deplored. He joined the Capuchin Order in 1850, under Father Theobald Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, whose faithful disciple he continued until death. Ordained in 1855, his merits were so appreciated that he was, as occasions offered, raised by his religious brethren to all the posts of dignity in the Irish Province of the Order. His also was the privilege of being the first regular priest in Ireland to wear in public the religious habit of his order, after the relaxation of the penal laws. Capuchins, tonsured, habited, and sandalled as in the old Catholic times. The varieties of memory are as remarkable | are now a frequent, familiar and edifying presence in and around Cork, Rochestown and Kilkenny since the recent restoration of the strict observance of the rule of St. Francis. order to be present, testified to the sanoity and worth of the departed priest. The Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory, presided.

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on the American Continent.

# REDMOND.

Information wanted of next of kin of ELLEN Information wanted of next of kin of KLLEN SMITH, maiden name REDMOND, who was born somewhere in County Wexford, February 13th, 1826, her parents being Patrick and Anne Redmond. She is supposed to have had a brother Thomas, a copperamith, last heard of in Buffalo, twelve years are but, whose home was Buffalo, twelve years ago, but whose home was

R. J. MORRISSON, 42 New Street, New York,

# University of Ottawa.

62

The College of Ottawa re-opens on Wednesday, 4th September. 5.3

# The Irish Christian Brothers

St. Bonaventure's College, St. John's, N. F. (under the patronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Power) is conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, who aim at giving the pupils a complete and thorough education, Elementary Commercial and Classical. At this College toys may advance from the Elementary stage to the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation and the Arts and Science Examinations of the London University. don University.

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COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTREAL. The re-opening of Classes in this special institution for boys, from the age of five to tweive years, will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next.

REV. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C., Sup.

for thirty years, yet he now spoke his longforgotten language fluently, and could in fact
not recollect any other. And, strange to say,
when completely recovered the English came
back to him, and the Welsh was once more
forgotten.

Even at the very entrance of the "valley
of the shadow" the memory plays strange
tricks. Guethe told Eckermann that he once
knaw an old man who in his very last mo-

DOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q. (Near the Ottawa River). CLASSICAL and ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments. The best authors and most approved system of teaching are "dopted and taught by competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young men. Plano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-writing are optional. Board, Tuition, Bed, Washing, etc., \$1.20 a year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, September 4th, 1889. For Prospectus and Oillege Catalogue, address to the REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

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SALESMEN WANTED

DROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
No 1444. DAME MARIE LOUISE BOUTHILLIER, of
the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs.
OYRILLE LAFORTUNE, of the same place, Defendant.
An action in separation as to property has been in-

n action in separation in tutod.

itutod.

Kontreal, Sth August, 1880.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

Attorneys for Pisintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2280. DAME NATHALIE LALONDE, wife of JOSEPH LAMARCHE, a contractor, of Montreal, gives notice that to-day, under judicial authorization, she brought an action against her husband to be separated

brought an action again, as to property.

as to property.

Montreal, August 29th, 1889.

DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS, Attra. for Plaintiff.

# TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhes, or Teething Pains, use DB. CODERBE'S INFANTS' STRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

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

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The Widows and Widowers of the World-Belle Starr's Fascination-Bints for the Hest.

### Widows and Widowers.

There are over 800,000 more widows than widowers in England. In france for every 100 widowers there are 184 widows. These facts lead the Westminster Review to treat the grawing disposition of men to marry late in life as a very serious evil of modern society. Such men usually marry younger women, who, in the natural order of things, may be expected to survive them. Even where widowers enter again into matrimony, they do not often take for wives women of a corresponding age, but young maidens, who are likely to be left widows.

The greater longevity of wemen has even induced some philosophers to advise that, on the centrary, the wife should be elder than the husband, and there have been some notable marriages where that was the case. The Bareness Burdett-Coutte and Madame de Stael, for instance, where much older than the men they married. But the law of nature commonly stands in opposition to such unions, though it cannot be denied that the woman with whom a lad first falls in love is very apt to be much his senior. He would marry her if she would have him for a husband, but she looks on him as a mere boy, and usually refuses to take his love seriously. The natural tendency of women to marry older men seems to be as strong as it is for men to marry younger women, else the amorous lads would receive an amount of encouragement which might put the average superiority in

age on the side of the brides. Nature therefore arranges all that in a way from which it cannot be diverted by any review article. We agree, however, that it is best for the man and for the race that he should marry early if he is to marry at all. Any great disparity of age between husband and wife is a misfertune. It is better for them to grow old tegether, so that in the usual course of nature the man and the weman will reach the end without any great difference in time between them. N. Y.

### Belle Star's Fascination.

Despite her lack of beauty, Belle Starr, the female bandit recently killed in India Territory, had a wonderful power of fascination over men she cared to influence. On one cocasion a wealthy cattleman whom she met at Dallas entrusted her with \$2,500, and she clung to it so tenaciously that its owner never got it back again. She was arrested and convicted for breach of trust, but before sentence could be pronounced the cattleman rose in cente ne pronunciat the case and a court and said;—"Judge, it's all a darned lis. She ain't got a nickel of my money, and if she has she can keep it. I wouldn't see her sent up for twice the sum." Bella was then released and rejected a proposal of marriage from the comptaining witness. At the time of her death Bella was engaged in writing her autobiography for publication, in which she was to present many thrilling incidents in her wild life. She is said to have been a clever writer, employing good clear English, with a rare strength of characterdrawing and accuracy.—From a Eufaula (1.T.) Letter.

### London Balls.

A ball in London is not very different from a bail in New York or Buston, writes Arthur Howard Pickering to the Boston Saturday Gazette, excepting that a woman dees more as she pleases here than at home. Men have to accept her word as law. She never gives her programme to any one she does not care te, and refuses one man and yet accepts another almost before his face. The men are obliged to put up with all her whims, and never show they are annoyed at anything she Mills gave a large ball at Westminster Town hall. It was a very pretty sight. The hall room was beautifully decorated, and the floor and music were admirable. It is a great pity that the majority of the Englishmen and women dance so badly. The constant revolutions, without any reversing, are really tended to a woman who makes her house so hard work, and the ball-room is not so pretty a sight as at an American party, where the that her friends so into it with fear and waltzing is more varied and graceful. This ball was given in honour of Sir Henry and Lady Loshe, who are on their way to Cape Town, It was naturally rather a colonial party, almost everyone present being in some way connected with the Cape of Good Hope. There was a tea and office-room, and also a supper room, where timblefuls of ice cream, little cakes, champagne and claret cup, and lamonade were served. Light suppers are all that are necessary during the London season, for everyone dines so late that there is no time to provide a second appetite.

# A Comedy of Errors.

An Albany girl mistock a burglar who called the other night for her lever, who had agreed to come at about that hour to be the best man at a high-toned elopement. The burglar was quick-witted, and led the young lady away while his pai went to reb the house. Then the young man came, and burglar No. 2 pretended to be the young lady and followed him out into the night with his pockets full of plander. They passed under a light and the lover was dismayed to find that his companion was a man, probably the angry father of the girl. The young fellow accordingly decamped. About the same time the girl discovered her mistake and hastily returned to the house. She was found in a thoroughly repentant mood on the deoretep the next morning. Fate added another drop to the young man's cup of bitterness by causing him to be charged with the burglary.

# Not Much of a Game.

A young man well-known in society oircles, who has a billiard-room in the house, was one evening teaching a young lady, in whom he was somewhat interested, to play. The small boy of the family went up to view the game, but was evidently net greatly pleased with its progress, and soon came down. Some one of the family asked him how the game was going on, and he said :-"The game is not going on at all. Unole is not playing at all; he is just attending there holding Miss ——'s hand. That's all he's doing, and I don't think there's any fun in that sort of a game."-Indianapolis

# Hints for the Home.

Green tomato preserve is very rich and looks like preserved figs. Select those of uniform size and shape and prick each with a and feels that she should be excused from coarse needle three or four times. To eight helping to carry the burdens of those by pounds of the tematees add seven of sugar, the juice of four lemons, half an ounce of Remove from the kettle with a perforated ladle, and cool without breaking. Boil the syrup slowly till thick and then pour over the tomatees in the jars. Do not cover till

in pure melted tallow, then wash out the tallow and the ink will come out of it. A silver speen put into a glass jar will temper it se that it can at once be filled with It is a Good Thing to Oppose to the Darkness anything hot, even to the boiling point,

When resipes call for a cupful it means just half a pint; this amount in granulated sugar weighs just half a pound.
Chemists say that it takes more than twice

as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauce, eto., if put in when they begin to cook, as it does to sweeten after the fruit is cooked. Salt should not be added to catmeal until it has boiled at least ten minutes.

A good way to clean an iron sink is to rub well with a cloth wet in kerosene ell. Cold ten is the best thing with which to clean grained wood. Never use ammonia for

work Individual plates for vegetables are not used much now. Unly salade are separately

For hard boiled eggs, cook them twenty minutes in water just bubbling. The yolk of an egg cooked ten minutes in rapidly boiling water is tough and indigestible; cooked twenty minutes it is dry, mealy and easily digested.

A raw cranberry, cut in two, and half of it bound over a corn is recommended as a re-

After washing a wooden bowl dry it at s distance from the stove, so that it may not warp or crack.

### SUCCESS IN MARRIAGE.

Woman Says About the Way to Have a Happy Home.

A sensible woman makes this centribution to the question-Is marriage a failure? She Bays:

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

As high as we must rate the accomplishment of good housekeeping, it is not all in the making of a heme. I know a lady who was a marked failure as a housekeeper who was the idel of her husband, and who trained a family of accomplished and honored children. And there are women who in pain and weakness are confined to their own rooms, yet who manage to hold the power in an orderly house and fill it full of lovelight and happiness sufficient for the comfort of all who cross its threshold.

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

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

of overdue amusements. It is easier to forgive virtuous excess of zeal, and it is mostly excess of zeal for excellence of sems kind that causes some women to be more exclusively house-wives than wives of men. The greatest charlty should be exthat her friends go into it with fear and trembling, for she is afflicted with a virtuous zeal, and has only overdrawn a very good thing. Housekeeping has its frantics and martyrs as well as any other good cause.

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

A wife expects her husband upon marriage to begin a course of toiling for her support without remission or any suspension of re-sponsibility, and why should he not expect her to aspire to the greatest excellence in home-making? Just here is where the wedge dissolution frequently enters. A woman fails to give as much as she receives—that is, she works from compulsion more than from a desire to keep up her side of the partnership

with dignity and grace.

But one says; "I work all the time; I work like a slave." Yes, my dear, you do work like a slave-just like a slave, and not like a responsible being seeking an end and not the means. You have braided little Eva's dress up and down all over, which does not help little Eva, and your husband would have appreciated you more had you spent your evenings with folded hands and happy face in rocking chair by his side. Yeu spend hours of time on unnecessary things and forget the essentials of your partnership, which is to involve as much peace and com

fort as possible out of your materials.

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

If a woman is to marry there is nothing so much to be valued as good health and good sense and a very loving heart, and then it will follow that she will adapt herself to the calls upon her ability. When a woman mar-ries for a life of ease and doesn't get it, there is certainly no remedy in her case so long as she forgets that life is a struggle anywhere,

whom she may be surrounded. The mutual bearance and forbearance of Singer and half an eunce of mace. Heat all life is as greatly the secret of happiness in marriage as anything else. We have to telerate unpleasant things in our companions in any relations of life, and why try to build up

The yolk of egg alone is the better for invalids, and will be frequently relished when the white would be rejected.

To take ink out of lines, dip she ink spot.

The yolk of egg alone is the better for invalids, and will be frequently relished when the white would be rejected.

To take ink out of lines, dip she ink spot.

Arch St., Phila, Pa. 

### CHEERFULNESS.

of Melancholv.

There is a sadness which is bad, which offends God, repulses our neighbor, terments itself, checks virtue, and promotes

Again, their is a sadness, which is good, a andness unto salvation. It may appear bitter, but is not without consolation. It is like a thunder storm whose clouds gradually dis-solve into fruitful rain, and through whose bright rifts, the clear blue sky may be seen

beyond. The sainess of passion is bitter, comfortless, restless, violent; it depresses the mind, and easily degenerates into perfect chaos and despare. It frequently resembles the ocean, whose frothing billows dash up heavenward, orash and break, rushing back into the abyer, in order to again renew their loaming assaults upon the strand.

There is also a certain natural sadness. It is the melanchely of an over sensitive mind, which every trifle overwhelms with gloomy feelings. Sadness degenerates into darkness, the will grows lame, and the imagination con-

jures up a hundred shadowy evils. This sort of melancholy is very frequently met with among the young people of our times. What? you say, when our young folks are so full of life and merriment, and their modes of amusement are so varied and multiplied! Just therein is the very root of the evil. The desires of youth are too manifold; the gratification afforded, too translent; the contrasts, too strong; the transitions, toe violent; the sudden emptiness breaks upon them with too destructive a shock.

Add to this the effeminate education in vogue in certain circles, the early introduction into society, and the repeated and excessive excitement of the senses. Consider, also, the many necessities to which even the young people of our days accustom themselves from childhood and which seem almost indispensable to their maturer years, -and the pheno-

mera are easily explained. Where will you find strong characters among our modern young men? Do not the great majority yield themselves without resistance to every passing impression, and deliver themselves over to exaggerated fancles and exuberant feelings, thus wasting their best pawers, and rendering themselves unfit for every day life? Truly they verify the words of the Holy Ghost: "The sadness of the heart is every plague." (Ecclus. 25: 17) And again: "As a moth doth by a garment, and a worm by the word, so the sadness of man consumeth the heart." (Prov. 25:10) Yes, sadness hath killed many, and there

Self-control and union with Ged are the nole means of exercising a gloomy spirit.

True cheerfulness, the objet characteristic of a virtuous young man, is opposed to all

iz no profit in it. (Ecolus. 30 : 25 )

this darkness and melancholy. Cheerfulness is the special prerogative of virtue. Ne one has a right to be merry and cheerful, but he who can presume to be in love and friendship of God. Let the slave of sin tremble, let the enemy of God lament, and shudder at the thought of hell, which is yawning under his feet.

True cheerfulness has for its foundation, purity of heart. It arises from the comforting assurance: I am the friend of God.

True cheerfulness is rooted in the sweet consoling reflection : God is my Father, he loves me, he provides for me, he ordains all that happens to me, and orders it all for the best. True cheerfulness finds its nourishment in

the blessed food which religion alone furnishes it. The thought of the omnipresent God refreshes the heart, the fulness of grace, which the Church offers us, animates our courage, and the hope of a blissful eternity fills the soul with hely joy.

Chee falness, therefore, means peace. No confidence in God may break through and illumine the sonl.

Cheerfulness manifests itself in the whole outer man. Ine happy, peaceful heart is depicted in the features.

The countenance is serene, the eye bright

the brow clear, the carriage sure, the gait quick and lively.

Cheerfulness, however, is not devoid of

gravity and earnestness when and where cir-cumstances demand, but it is a gentle earn-estness divested of all barshness and bitterness, and limited by a prudent sweetness. Cheerfulness loves to communicate itself to others. The cheerful man is accessible, affable, friendly. In his hands the darts of fun

and good humor are not weapone that wound, but rather airy arrows whose flight amuses and delights the listeners. Cheerinlass is not noisy or bolsterous. As it proceeds from the equanimity of a wellordered soul, so it manifests itself without

any disorder. This is the chief characteristic of genuine cheerfulness: To possess itself in peace, and to rejeice therein. A joyful mind maketh age flourishing : a enrowfal spirit drieth up the bones." (Prov.

17. 22) It is becoming to youth to cultivate cheerfulness, that it may be a blooming age in name and in reality.

Avoid sin, and especially impurity. By so

doing you have removed the greatest obstacle to true and lasting cheerfulness.

Keep your passions in check, especially your predeminant passion, if you would overcome the chief disturber of your heart's

Ba pioue, and cling to God, and you have pened for yourself the most excellent fountain of joy and consolution.

"O yes, "the fear of the Lord shall delight the heart, shall give joy, and gladness, and length of days." (Ecclus. I. 12).

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England's First Printer a Model Oatholic.

"The art preservative of all arts," was Catholic in its erigin, and everywhere en-couraged in its infancy by the Church. In Germany, the Catholic Guttenberg, printed the first bible; in England, Caxton, a medel for every Catholic, introduced printing, under the festering care of the Abbot of Westminis-

ter. The first book printed in America was issued in a Convent at Mexico; and even in the north the first book printed west of the

Caxton, bern in Kent about 1412, had been a successful merchant, but wishing to give mind of which kindness will make a greater England the new art of printing, went over impression than upon that of the horse, to the Lew Countries, made himself familiar. Without the latter, patience, no man can with it, and returned home with the necestary type and press. A man of education and man who can patiently develop the good

tion took place of all Cathelic books, yetseme have come down to us and we know the titles of others. It shows his true Christian spirit that among his first junct was a "A Cordial; or, a Treatise on the Last Four Things;" and among his last, two on "The Art and Craft to knew well How to Die." He died plously himself in 1492.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

A New Butter Extractor—Good Horses for Farmers-Pure Seed-Some Friendly Advice to Farmers.

THE NEW BUTTER EXTRACTOR.

An ingenieus iellow in Sweden has invented a machine for making butter from milk nearly fresh from the cew and it now looks as though a great revolution in butter making is about to occur, brought about by this won-derful machine. But Hoard's Dairyman says there is no doubt of its success. Experiments for a month past at 90 Wall street, in New York, shows that it takes sweet milk at a temperature of 62 degrees, runs it through the machine at the rate of 1,500 pounds per hour -the skimmed milk—there is no buttermilk about it-coming out at a point on the periphery of the howi, and the granulated butter from the center. The nachine is much like the Danish-Westernseperator, as to the bowl; and it has inside of the said bowl another device called the "disturber" into which the cream enters as it seeks the center, and as we understand it from the cut and the explanation, a secondary separation is affected in the disturber that eliminates all the serum of the milk from the fat, save a little more than I per cent. of the caseine matter. As the most perfect churning of the purest oream obtainable, by any of the processes leaves one per cent, ; and the great bulk of the butter has 2 to 3 per cent. and some of the poorest from 6 to 7 per cent, it will be seen it turns out butter essentially the same as to freedom from the matter that makes butter go rancid, as we get from the best churning. It is also true that to get good butter, as free from caseous matter as good butter makers get it, the cream has to be acidified. and put in a condition to have the decaying matter washed out as much as possible.

From this fact, asks the American Farmer, have we not assumed that cream must be acidified, in order that the cream may have long keeping qualities, when in point of fact, all weaccomplished was to get rid of the caseous matter, and in doing so, did ne good to butter fat, and may be damaged it a little, by forcing it to be in contact with matter privilege of regulating your hours of labor to just in the first stages of decomposition? We suit yourself. The farmer has no overseer or raise the question—we are hardly clear about timekeeper.—Hartford Times. by forcing it to be in contact with matter it ourselves. But however it may be the butter Extractor takes out the said matter, almost entirely, that without decomposing it a particle, and gives the fat nearly pure. Not having the said caseous matter in it, that is found in greater per cent. In most butter being nearly pure fat, will, when salted and packed, keep longer than average butter, and for immediate use is unsurpassed in sweetness, freshness and high flavor.

An investigation at the Delaware Experiment Station shows that the farm and garden seed found in the markets of that state has a germinating powerup to the average standard. The purity of the seed, too, was found to be above the average, and yet the report makes it very plain where most of the farmer's weeds come from. He sows their seeds, and he sows them on well-prepared land, where they are sure to thrive. For example, a moderately pure clover seed, with but a trifle more than one per cent of impurity by weight, was found to contain the seeds of plantain, rag-weed, smart-woed and fox-tail grass in sufficient mists envelop the cheerful spirit, even if numbers to put one seed every foot in drills clouds pass ever it, they are surely not so fitteen inches apart if the clover seed were dense, but that the sunny beams of refreshing sown eight pounds to the sore. In another instance, a very clean sample of alfalfa seed, with less than one-half of one per cent of impurity, and that mainly dire, showed the presence of the minute seed of the clover dodder (Custuda Trifolii) at the rate of 720 to the pound. If the alfalfa were sown at the sufficient for herself—they twain shall be one rate of fifteen pounds to the acre, this would place one seed of cusouta every two feet in drills two feet apart. The sowing of so much of this seed would be a dangerous proceeding, for when this dodder once winds wiry about a clover plant and begins to suck its juices, the doom of that plant is sealed, and the dodder is soon reaching out its arm for a new victim These seed tests were made by Pro-fessor F. D. Chester, and the bulletin containing his report furnishes some instructive reading for the farmers and gardeners of Delaware. - Garden and Forest.

# GOOD HORSES FOR FARMERS.

If more of the farmers and business men throughout the country knew the value of and the advantage of having first-class driving horses there would be more of this kind found in the hands of those who till the soil for a living. The unalloyed pleasure of being able to pull the reins over a horse that is well trained and well adapted to road purposes ought to be incentive enough to make farmers want to possess something fine in this line, but the pleasure afforded in this connection is but a small part of the consideration. In cities and business conters the distance from one point to another is often designated by the number of minutes it takes to travel it. Thus a residence is from three te five minutes from a railroad station or a street car line, meaning that it takes so many minutes to walk to the station or street-cars. If farmers reckoned the distauce they live from their markets, postoffices, churches etc., they then might appre-clate more nearly the value of the horses that travel well. A horse that will travel ten miles while another travels six will place his owner just as near his objective points, reck-oning in this way, as the owner of the slower nag, although there may be a difference of four miles between them. This being true the advantage of having the better class of horses is apparent. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

Firmness, kindness and patience are three of the essential elements in the make up of any one who is a success in handling horses. Without the first a man would naturally be a failure. The condition of the horse when under the subjection of man is unnatural, although no demestic animal submits to its surroundings more gracefully and cheerfully.
To centrol him perfectly the one doing it
must be master of the situation under all circumstances. A firm man will prevent disasters where a faint one would fail. When a horse is to be brought under subjection it must be done by conquering his will and not his strength. It would be a dismal failure if Alleghanies was the Episties and Gospels in his strength. It would be a dismal failure if French and English, issued at Detreit from the reverse were true. As to the second the press set up by a Catholic priest, Father element, kindness, the more of this the better. No horse was ever speiled or injured by kind treatment. There is no animal upon the mind of which kindness will make a greater

The first of the state of the s

plety, he translated many works, which he traits of an animal and discourage the vicitien printed, Many of these are now lost, as at the "reformation" a wholesale destruction the horse of bad habits into one that will be valuable. These points are certainly apparent to every thinking man, and the man and the "three graces" should be acquired, if not already possessed, by all who have the man-agement of horses to look after.—National Stockman and Farmer.

### TURNIP PASTURE.

Few farmers in this country know the

value of a turnip pasture. We generally like to take things too easy to put in turnips and gather them, although they will help out wonderfully with the fattening cattle and the sheep, and are mest excellent for the young stock. Hardly a farmer knows what nice mutton turnips will make, and that turnips have made English sheep so famous and the mutton so superior. There is another use surnips can be put te of great importance, to make pasture or food after the fronts kill the grass, and even after quite cold weather has come. On most very farm there is a field of run-out meadow or pasture, which could be plowed up and fitted in August for turnips to feed off on the ground. The land need not be plowed deep, but it must be made mellow, and well manured on the surface either with yard manure or superphospate. The seed may be sown broadcast and may be covered with a bush harrow or by rain. A plot of ground well fitted in this way will afford a large amount of food, and be in a most admirable condition for any kind of crop to follow. We consider the turnip pasture so valuable that we repeat the anggestion. It is a more excellent plan than summer fallowing .-Practical Farmer.

### FRIENDLY ADVICE TO FARMERS.

To labor with vigor and energy is well, but just beyond the boundary of judicious and well directed effort is the dangerous extreme that ought to be avoided. The advice of the farmer's best friend will be, "Don't work too hard." When you have labored to the limit of your strength, stop, rest, recuperate, no matter if something is left undene Health and strength are your working capital. If you overdo, the reserve fund is exhausted to a greater or less extent. Nothing that you are striving for can be seener gained by the sacrifice, or will be worth it when gained. To you the life is more than meat, and a sound body than raiment. Around you are farmers—perhaps a near neighbor, possibly your own father—bent and orippled, enduring an old age of pain, as the penalty of too hard work in the prime of lusty manhood. Husband strength and you will accomplish more in the long run, and when your season for man's full share of labor is over, be able to enjoy the afternoon of life. Not least among the advantages of your vocation is the

### The Marriage Ring.

Who were the first ring? No one knows. Nevertheless, it is certain that rings are of great antiquity. They were always worn as tokens of trust; as insignia of command; as pledges of faith and alliance.
When King Pharac confided the charge of

all Egypt to Joseph, he took off his ring from his own hand and placed it upon the hand of Joseph and said: "Behold! I have appointed thee over all the land of Egypt. Without thy command no man shall lift up his band or foot, in all the land of Egypt." And when the seven years' famine began to come-when the people cried to Pharac for bread—his reply was: "Go to Joseph and do whatso-ever he shall command you." From that day on, nething that was done, was done without Joseph's will or permission. Why? Pharao's ring was a significant pledge of the investiture of royal authority, and rendered Joseph so invested, supreme over all the land

of Egypt. The giving of the marriage ring has a deep significance. It is the significant plodge of investiture of authority. It reminds the mar ried couple that there is no question of su periority or inferiority between husband and wife. The wife was given to be with her husband, but not given to him. Man alone is not sufficient for himself, nor is the woman flosh. They shall have but one heart, one mind, one will-to serve God faithfully and live happily together in a holy union. The first woman was formed from one of Adam's ribs that he might love her as a part of bim-

self. She was not formed from the head nor from the feet of Adam, to show that she was neither to be his mistress nor his servant. but his equal, his inseparable companion, the shares of his joy and sorrow, of his prosperity and of his tribulation.

This wedding ring is round—a diminutive circle without beginning and without end as an emblem of eternity. It is an emblematic of the mystical and indissoluble union of Christ with his Spotless Spouse, the Church, "which he has purchased with his own blood," (Acts 20, 28.) It is emblematic of what their reciprocal love and affection, their conjugal faith and fidelity should be to the day of death—one continual, uninterrupted whole. The priest blessed it by the prayer of the church with the following words:

"Bless, O Lord, this ring which we bless in Thy name, that she who shall wear it may keep true faith and inviolable fidelity to her husband; that she may sbide in thy love, peace and will, and ever live in mutual charity! Through Christ Our Lord. Amen.' The priest aprinkles the ring with holy water in the form of a cross, and the bridagreom, having received it at the hands of the pricet, puts it on the fourth finger of the left hand of the bride, saying : "With this ring I thee wed, and I plight thee my troth. In the name of the Father and of the Son of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The marriage ring is placed on the left hand because it is nearer the heart, which is the seat of leve and affection. Woman wears it on the fourth finger (counting from the thumb) because on that finger she will find it less embarrassing in her domestic work, to remind her that she should be active and industrious, like the diligent and valiant woman mentioned in the Bible, and whom the Holy Ghost praised. Provs. 31-10.

# THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now epen for settlers, in the Tur-tle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Expesition. Rich seil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, con genial society. For iurther information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Cheerfulness is one of the leveliest graces of the Christian character. It belongs to those noble natures whose very presence carries aunshine with them wherever they go.

The disagreeable sick headache, and fou stemach, so frequently complained of, can be apasally relieved by a single dose of McGALE's Butternut Pills.

# Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

Concoran—Hyland — August 19th, at the Catholic chapel Ballycom In, Queen's county, by Rev. J B-rgin, P.P., Philipsown, J. Corcuran, L. I C. Brackin, to Doroshy Dora Hyland, the youngest caughter of the late Thomas fly and of Philipsoan.

Duggan—Markey — Aug 20, at the parish church, Drungson, Cootehill, co. Cavan, by Very Rev. T. Brady, Rev. James Brady, Rev. Edward McDonald, Rev. Patrick Bright, Knockbride, and Rev. Patrick Bulton, Thurles, Michael Duzgan, Derby place, Belfast, and Kilmurry Lodge, county Tipppersry, to Kate, eldest daughter of Thomas Markey, Cootehill, and piece of the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Cootehill.

### DIED.

ALLEN—Aug. 22, at her residence, 13 Marrow-bone Lane, Dublin, Catherne Allen. ALLEN—August, at his residence, Greenbridge, Mullingar, co. Westmeath, John Allen, aged

45 years.

BEUTON.—Aug 21, at her father's residence, Poplar Lodge, Mill street, Dublin, Catherine Teresa, daughter of Patrick Becton, aged 14

BRENNAN-Aug. 19, at his residence, 13 King street, Cork, William Brennan, aged 54 years. Byanz-Aug. 23, at the residence of her hus-hand, Portobello, Dublin, Elizabeth, wife of

Thomas Byrne.
CAFFREY—Aug. 18, at his residence, 40 Upper Buckingham street, Dublin, ster a lingering illness, Patrick Cuffrey, late of Oldcastle, co. Meath, for 28 years in the employment of William Leaby, Esq. 39 Amiens atreet.

DOVLE—Aug. 20, at her father's residence, 17 Foyle terrace, Fairview, Dublin, Lizzie, daughter of Patrick Doyle.

DRUMMY-Aug. 23, at her residence, 47 Shandon street, Cork, Mary Jane Drummy, aged

Duggan.—Aug 23, at the residence of her husband, Kilcoskan, Dutlin, Mary, beloved wife of Peter Duggan. FALLON-August 24, at his residence, 10 Court-

any Place, Ballybough Road, Dublin, William Fallon.

Histors.—Ang 21, at his residence, Dublin, Thomas Higgins, Solicitor of Tuam, ared 78

Thomas Higgins, Solicitor of Tuam, area to years.

Kelly.—Aug 20, at his residence, 35 Middle Gardiner at., Dublin, John Kelly, aged 55.

Kitchin—Aug 20, at his residence, 36 Nelson st., Belfast, George Kitchen.

Lawrenson.—Aug 19, at his residence, Ardone, Co. Wicklow, Mr. Lawrenson, aged 75.

Lyons—Aug. 19, at her residence, Rathcoursey House (cast), county Cork, Jane Mary Lyons.

KEATING, Aug 10, at the residence of his father, 2 Kingston Villas, Victoria road, Cork, Robert, son of Robert Keating, aged 14. McChever-Aug 28, at his residence, 20 Hillman street, Belfast, James McCreve.

McGowan—Aug 22, at the residence of her father, 35 Court street, Newtownards, county Down, Margaret Jane, daughter of Wm McGowan.

County Down, Margaret Jaue, daughter of Wm. McGowan.

MUHEAY—Aug. 21, at her husband's residence, 3 Hammond Lane, Dublin, Mary, wife of Patrick Murray.

O'SULLIVAN—Aug. 18, at his residence, 22 Quaker road, Cork, Michael Sullivan, after a protracted itlness.

REEN—Aug. 22, at his residence, 21 Christ Church Place, Dublin, Timothy Reen.

REID—Aug. 22, at his residence, 14 York street, Belfast, William Reid, aged 35 years.

ROCHE—Aug. 22, at his residence, Moatalicia, co. Carlow, Patrick Roche, aged 64 years.

RUSSELL—Aug. 22, at his residence, 14 Catherine Place, Bangor, co. Down, Rubert Russell, aged 81 years.

aged 51 years.
STOCKMAN—Aug. 17, at her father's residence, the Maze, Lisburn, co. Antrim, Florence, daughter of Samuel Stockman, VALSH-Aug. 19, at his residence, Balla, co. Mayo, William Walsh, aged 82 years.

# THE DEADLY TOOTHPICK.

A Physician and a Dentist Say That Chewing

"Do you know," said a physician to a Her-ald man yesterday, "that the great Ameri-can habit of toothpick chewing is responsible for a great number of human illa?" The young man was more than surprised. He said he'd be glad tolearn just how those evils are wrought by the apparently harmless and indispensable toothplok.
"Well," said the physician, " of course I

refer more particularly to the practice of chewing wooden toothpicks. And when I modify my statement in this way! don't have any hesitation in reiterating that the wooden toothpick is an orgine of destruction. If you have ever noticed these things much you have observed that a good many people who take their meals at restaurants or hotel cafes, and rush out immediately afterward to hash ness, snatch on the way a toothpick, some-times several of them, and thrust the little wooden spears into the mouth. In nine cases out of ten they don't use the toothplok quick ly and as a matter of business, but they retain it in the mouth after all necessity for its function has ceased. They chew on it and wabble it about under the jawe, and finally the piece of wood is reduced to a rag-ged pulp, and then it is usually cast away. Very frequently small particles of the wood are swallowed, and I know one man was in the habit of eating his toothpick. I became acquainted with him, because he wanted me to give him something to heal his stomach. which was really in a lacerated condition. The small particles of food that are swallowed frequently lodge in the walls of the stomach somewhere, and induce gastic dis-turbance. I know several cases which proved fatal. A man may go on chewing tooth picks for fifty years and never suffer any ill effects, but his less fortunate neighbor may chew them for a few days and die on account of it. I tell you a fact when I say that lots of trouble with the digestive apparatus and lots of more serious ailments may be, and have been by me in many instance, traced to the use of toethpicks as I have pointed out. The habit, I notice, is one that is growing rapidly, and said from the fact that it is an illbread and rade custom, it is to be detested on hygienic principles. I found out the other day that some restaurants dip their teothpicks in seme aromatic fiuld, like cinnamon, and this tends to cause a big spread of the toothpick chewing habit. The person who puts one of these prepared sticks in his mouth can hardly resist the temptation to chew on it. It's an awful habit and I'd like to see peopels stop it."

The Herald man saw his friend the dentist yesterday, and told him about the physician's warning and advice and asked him what he thought about it. "Well," he said, smiling, "I don't know that I eught to talk of such a thing. If we fellows give the public too much advice where will our trade come from? The fact is, the habit of toothpick chewing brings the dentist lots of customers. In a long practice I've seen how very destructive and dangerous the wooden toothpick is when chowed. It destroys the gums and the teeth, its chewed fibres lacerate the bronchial pas eages, get into the throat and head, and indure catarrh, bad breath and general disfigurement of the mouth. If I were a philanthropis instead of a dentist, I should mivisor everybody to avoid chewing toothpicks.—Bos - ton Herald,



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

# News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

A number of cases of cholera are reported in Athens.

It is reported that Emperor Frederick of Germany will soon visit the Vatican. Charles III., Prince of Monaco, 18 dead. He

The forests of Pentelious, Greece, are on fire. Twenty-seven thousand trees have been destroyed.

William John Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M.P. for Peterborough, is dead. He was an Independent-Liberal-Unionist.

A scheme is announced for the construction of a ship canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The capital is placed at \$7,000,000.

Mr. Van Hass, director of the Ottoman Bank, Constantinople, has committed suicide. His death has no connection with the affairs of the bank.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, Mr. Sullivan, member of Parliament, denounced the Balfour university scheme as a

Although Crete is becoming quiet the Porte will raise the number of troops there from 30, 000 to 40,000, and several warships will guard the island.

Confirmatory advices have been received con-cerning the reported massing of large forces of Russian troops in Armenia on the Russo-Turkish frontier.

The entire bench of judges, district and circuit of Riga have been arrested for using the German language when they had been ordered to use Russian. The inhabitants of the villages of Varteves.

in Armenia, after a desperate struggle have repulsed an attack by the brigand Jaso, a brother of Moussa Boy.

The works of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., manufacturing chemists and agents for several American chemical houses in London, have been

Minister's proposal for a large increase of the rolling stock of eastern and western railways for

Boulanger and Henri Rochefort.

The Cologne Gazette says the Czarewitch has expressed a strong disinclination to visit the Paris Exhibition, in view of the fact that it commemorates the Revolution of 1789.

The Vatican will publish the correspondence of Pope Pius the Ninth with Napoleon Third and the Pruseian Government in 1870 with reference to the Italian occupation of Rome.

A Berlin correspondent says a formal invitation to the Czarewitch to witness the German military manouvres was only sent when it was known the Czar would visit Berlin at the same

Capaain Wissman has offered a reward of £500 for the head of Chief Bushiri. This has been done in consequence of Bushiri's threats to destroy the missions in the interior.

The municipal authorities of Liverpool have voted £30,000 to construct depots for the storage of petroleum at isolated points, thus reducing to a minimum the dangers arising from fires and explosions.

It is reported the Italian Government will expel Kossuth from Italy on a demand from Germany, because, in an address to Hungarians, he protested against Premier Tisza's tirade

Ira Paine, the celebrated American marks-man, died at Paris Tuesday. He was taken ill Saturday evening with strangulation of the bowels and expired after 24 hours of intense agony and suffering.

Captain Wissmann's police have destroyed the town of Kondutschi, between Bagamoyn and Dar-Es-Salem. Captain Wissman wished to punish the inhabitants of the place for having supplied the insurgents with arms.

While Prime Minister Crispi was out driving Friday a man hurled a stone at him. The misstle struck the Premier on the eye, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The man was arrested and was found to be de-

It is now definitely decided that the Paris exposition will remain open beyond the time originally set in response to public appeals from many quarters. The directors have announced that the exhibition must close October 31st.

In the case of Baynton vs. The Allan Steam ship company, for damages arising out of the de-layed sailing of the steamer Lydian Monarch, owing to the strike of London dockmen, the magistrate decided in favor of the plaintiff. The case wili go to the Superior Court.

There are rumors from various quarters that a large number of Nibilists have arrived in Denmark. The authorities at Copenhagen are taking extraordinary precautions for the protection of the Czar during his coming visit to that city as it is feared that an attempt upon his life is intended.

At an assembly of the Greek synod with the council of the church at Constantinople, the Œcumenic Patriarch was censured for failing to exercise pressure on the Porte to arrange a settlement regarding the rights of the church, and he was formally requested either to obtain a settlement or to resign.

The Estafette, of Paris, M. Ferry's organ, states that Germany is about to place an army corps on the Belgian frontier and to reinforce the troops in Alsace-Lorraine. The Autorite publishes a report that M. de Freycinet, Minister of war, intends to double the strength of the

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shore of the lake. Emin Pasha accompanied him. After a long stay on the boarders of the lake awaiting supplies from Massiala and Tabora, Stanley leaving Emin Pasha, marched in the direction of Mombassa. He is expected to reach the eastern sea coast about the end of October.

Emperor William met the Czarwitch at the Emperor William met the Czarwich as the railway station at Hanover. After the usual ceremonial greeting they drove together to the Castle, where hearty greetings were extended by the Empress and others of the Imperial family. The city was gaily decorated in honor of the visitors and the streets were filled with cheering crowds.

AMERICAN.

The first snow of the season fell at Hope, Dak., on Thursday last.

Henry C. Ward's barn, at Dodge Centre, Minn., was burned Wednesday morning. Two of his children perished in the flames. The Western Union has declared a quarterly dividend of 12 per cent. The net revenue for the quarter is \$1,750,000, the largest in years.

At the Simons Creek mines, W.V., Sunday, S. L. Enaley and S. S. Fowler entered the shafe to look for bools, when a heavy fall of coal and slate crushed both to death.

A dynamite cartridge exploded on the rail road between Fairmont and Clarkesburg, W. Va., Sunday night, killing two Italians and wounding two others. The men were careless.

Tony Delight, a somewhat celebrated Y.M. C. A. evangelist, died suddenly on Wednesday in Chicago of heart disease. Some years ago he was one of the most noted gamblers in Chicago.

William Curtis, colored, has confessed that he and five other negroes murdered and robbed T. L. Waller, the merchant found dead and par-tially hurned Monday morning in his store at Sewell's Point, Va.

A despatch from Camden, N.J., says a hor rible crime, like those of Jack the Ripper, has been committed there. The woman is still alive, but is horribly mutilated and dying. The man who committed the deed has been caught.

Dick Fisher, a negro, wanted in Donaphin county for rape and horse stealing, was captured at Hiawatha, Kan., Sunday and taken to White Cloud. A mob of farmers attacked the constable, took the prisoner away and hanged him.

George Simmons, a farmer, died suddenly at Belvidere, N. J., Tuesday. When Mrs. Sim-mons was informed of it her head dropped, and five minutes later she was dead. Mr. and Mrs simmons were an aged couple and will be buried in the same grave.

The National Association of Fire Engineers met in its seventeenth annual convention at the new Midland theatre, Kansas City, on Tues-day. Six hundred delegates, the largest number ever in attendance upon any of the association's conventions, were present.

F. W Gissevein, a millionaire tool-maker of Brooklyn, who has had some trouble recently over a patent case with an old man named Christian Deyhle, was shot and killed by the latter on Friday last, after having refused him \$500. Devble was arrested.

The collector at Cape Vincent, N. Y., has been authorized to remit the duties exacted on the cost of repairs made to the steamboat St.

Lawrence, in a Canadian port, it appearing that
the vessel had struck a rock and sunk and that
the repairs were necessary to enable her to continue her voyage.

At a special meeting of Telephone directors at Boston, the act of the legislature authorizing the increase of the company's stock was accepted and it was voted that the capital stock be increased from \$10,000,000 to \$12,500,000; that the number of shares be increased from 100,000 to \$125,000, stockholders to be entitled to take additional contents of the number of shares be increased from \$100,000\$. ditional stock in the proportion of one new share for every four shares now held.

A fierce and destructive forest fire occurred Sunday night in the St. Regis district, Missoula county, Mont. The Cokeley ranch was made a barren waste in less than thirty minutes. Cokeley and the hastess of the ranch mounted

former's indiscriminate and patriotic efforts to reduce the surplus by granting pensions to al-most anyone old enough to have ever heard of the rebellion, President Harrison requested Tanner to resign, which the latter did wish very poor grace. The matter reached a crisis when Secretary Noble declared that he would resign himself if Tanner were not requested to step down and out.

One of the greatest caves in that has yet occurred in the coal regions startled the residents of Wyoming Valley, Pa., on Tuesday night. Just outside of the town of Plymouth the earth se tiled for a distance of half a mile, affecting thirty acres of territory belonging to the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company. The entire territory undermined was still being worked out. The concussion was thought by many to be caused by an earthquake, and people for miles distant experienced a rocking sensation. The damage will be immense. About 1500 men and boys are thrown out of employment.

Judge James, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, is reported dying. Shoal Lake, Man, was almost destroyed by fire Wednesday; loss, about \$50,000.

A band playing Protestant tunes was stoned Wednesday evening on Lombard street, Toronto.

Over four million acres of land in Northern and Southern Minnesota are about to be opened for settlement. George Williams, of the Chicago Detective

Force, is in Winnipeg, and is said to have dis-covered important evidence in connection with Hillman's mill, situated just below Ottawa, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening, together with half the season's cut of lumber.

The loss is estimated at about \$20,000. Alfred Gadsby, aged 16 years, second son of Mr. James Gadsby marble dealer, of Stafford Ont., committed suicide Friday evening by shooting himself through the head with a re-

volver. Charles Miguard, a compositor, of Hoboken N.Y., was recently bitten on the nose by a mosquito. He rubbed the spot with his hand while it was stained with type lead. This caused blood poisoning, and he died Wednesday.

Col. T. T. Ferron, special agent for the American Steam Boiler Insurance company, of Chicago, died at a hotel in Denver, Saturday night. Ferron took his life rather than pay the penalty for stealing from the company, being a

defaulter. One horse was burned to death and two others so badly burned that they will proably have to be killed by the fire at W. H. Kitchson's barns in Belleville, Wednesday last. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$1,700 in the Liverpool,

Advices from Bolivia state that a mutiny occurred some time ago in Trinidad, the capital of the Beni department. The revolting troops were joined by citizens, and they offered a stud-born resistance for some hours. The mutineers surrendered after the less of 24 of their number. Of the attacking force 11 were killed or wound-

On the farm of Mr. Geo. Eveland about three orps on the Belgian frontier and to reinforce the troops in Alsace-Lorraine. The Autorite sublishes a report that M. de Freycinet, Minister of war, intends to double the strength of the tarmy corps stationed at Nancy.

A despatch from Zanzibar says:—"Henry M. Stanley on leaving the basin of Albert M. Stanley on the basin of Albert M. St

was stopped, but his body could not be recovered. Little was known of the suicide, save that he came from Regina and was bound for St. Mary's.

Judge Falconbridge of Toronto has given judgment in the Haldimand election case. After referring at considerable length to the evidence, he decided that the election was voided through corrupt practices of agents, but without the knowledge or consent of the respondent. The question of costs is left in absyance.

equestion of costs is left in absyance.

Ex-Attorney-General Clarks of Winnipeg while on route to the Pacific railway, burst a blood vessel near Medicine Hat and died in four minutes. Mr. Clarks was Attorney-General of Manitoba from 1871 to 1873, and previous to that period was Recorder of the city of Montreal. His body will be brought to Winnipeg for interment. peg for interment.

Wednesday afternoon Malcolm D. Murdoch of the firm of M. D. Murdoch & Company, rail way and steamboat ticket agents Toronto, sur-rendered to Inspector Stark at police head-quarters. It is charged that during the months of July, August, and September, he embezzled the sum of \$998, the property of the Grand Trunk Railway con pany.

A tale of suffering in the far north is told by the Rev E. H. Black. a Church of England missionary near Fort Simpson, who has just ar-rived at Winnipeg. Last winter was a hard one for the Indians, cwing to the absence of reindeer and the impossibility of hunting moose successfully in the absence of snow. Ten persons starved to death at Fort Wrigely.

Mr. George H. Hackland of Paris Ont., was drowned in Penman's dam, on Wednesday. Mr. Moyle let Hackland take his cance to give a lady friend a row, and while coming to shore for her the boat was capaized, precipitating its occupant into about eight feet of water. He could not swim, and losing presence of mind,

sank. At 8 o'c'ock his body was recovered. John Gordon, in the employ of the Lake George Paper Pulp company, at Ticonderoga, fell seleep near the machinery. Two fellowworkmen, in a joke, planned to scare him. They tied a rope round his feet and threw it over a shaft. They could not cut the rope in time and Gordon was killed. One of the perpetrators of the joke has lost his reason from the shock.

Mrs. Mead, wife of Thomas Mead, a market gardner, residing at No. 352 Pape Avenue, Poronto, died Wednesday evening at the hospital. The unfortunate woman had ignited the tire in the kitchen stove with coal oil when a tongue of flame struck the can, causing the contents to explode, the oil enveloping the poor woman from head to foot in an instant. She was frightly burned all over the body. Her eight months old baby was nearly suffocated with

Governor Schultz received a telegram Monday from the Governor-General that he will be in Winnipeg on the 23rd inst. He will remain three days and be a guest at Government House, It is intended to have a public welcome to His Excellency on the evening of the 23rd, with a torchlight procession, and on the following morning addresses will be presented from the city and societies. There will be a regatta and a visit to Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Sproule, the acting chief of police at Rat Portage, charged with embezzlement, was brought before the Police Magistrate at Winnipeg, yesterday. A constable was asked to get some papers and while he was absent Sproule walked ont of the back door and before the court recovered from its surprise he ran across to where a son of Dr. Mackie was hitching a horse. He tried to get the rig but failed. He then skipped out for the bush on the river south of the town and has not been seen since.

The body of the woman that was found in the The body of the woman that was found in the whirlpool at Niagara Falls Tuesday morning by a young man named Burns and towed to the shore, was identified by Mr. A. Rogers, of Bing hampton, N.Y., as that of Miss Meady, aged 25 years, of the same place, a sister to his brother's wife. The only clothing on her body was her underwear, corects, shoes and stockings and the waist of her dress. Her hair was completely tern off her head, and her eyes were gone. This said that she had been jilled, which gone. It is said that she had been jilted, which

there. On account of the rain torrents of water poured down from the gubber of the board awning, which waspartially filled with mud. Mastz climbed an electric light pole and gained the roof of the awning. On this pole were thirty When Matz stooped to clean the gutter he faced the network of wires about breasthigh. In performing his work he slipped and in trying to save himself he grasped one wire with his hand and fell forward on another which caught him under the neck and chin. Matz then gave a shout, which startled the passers by. The latter saw the man actually burned slive. Blue light shot from the wire when it came in contact with his skin, and the wire burned into his flesh with a crackling sound. One Albert rushed into the house and, climbing out of the window, took hold of Matz and tried to pull him from the wire. The moment that he touched from the wires. The moment that he touched the body Albert received a shock that nearly threw him to the ground. Finally, two linemen arrived and cut the wires and pulled the body into one of the windows just ten minutes after the wire had touched him. The body presented a horrible appearance. The wire had burned a hole four four inches long and had penetrated to the larynx. The hand which clutched the wire was burned almost to the bone. The odor from the body was sickening. An ambulance surgeon who had been summoned said death was instantaneous.

"Casual Misadventure."

LANABK, Ont., September 16 .- On Friday night last six or seven young men from the country, all more or less under the influence of liquor, when on their way home late stopped at Margaret Robinson's, on the outskirts of the village. Some of them entered the house and attempted to assault an imbecile girl about sixteen years old. Alarmed by the cries for help, Thomas Cameron and his son, who lived near, went to the house and ordered the men off The young men, however, had put out the light in the house, and the Camerons, afraid to enter, fired some shots with the intention of frightening the parties away. Yesterday the body of
William Watson was found about fifty yards
from the house, in such a position that it could
not be seen either from the house or the road.
It is supposed that he ran back that way after being shot. Mr. Cameron has been a member of the council for a number of years, and he and his son are amongst the most peaceable law abiding portion of the community and feel

their position keenly.

An inquest was held on the body to-day by
Coroner Kellock, of Perth, and the jury returned the following verdict: "That William Watson came to his death from a wound caused by a gun shot in the hands of Benjamin Cameron by casual Misadventure.

Father Damien.

The following anecdote of Father Damien, related by his brother, is included in a second in-stallment of reminiscences appearing in the Month:

An old woman of eighty has lately express-"An old woman of eighty has lately expressed to me her grateful remembrance of a signal service which my brother did her in old times." We had she said, 'a sick cow, and the farrier left us no hope of saving her. We were in despair at the prospect of losing what was really our main support. But Joseph hearing of our misfortune, installed himself in the patient's stable and insisted on dismissing the batcher, who was there to slaughter her; in fact he took such tender care of the poor beast, staying all night in her stable without closing A despatch from Zanzibar says:—"Henry M. Stanley, on leaving the basin of Albert Nyanza endeavored to make his way southward by passing to the west of Victoria Nyanza, he failed, however, in his attempt. He from Own Sound, a second-class passenger a fortune to them."

fact he took such tender care of the poor beast, staying all night in her stable without closing bis eyes, that the next morning the danger was passenger and in a few days she was quite oured to specialte the steamer Arthabasca report that Friday greatness of the service, as felt by those poor named Gross, jumped overboard. The steamer a fortune to them."

# FATHER MATHEW



THE ANTIDOTE TO ALCOHOL FOUND AT LAST BORE A NEW DEPARTURE! FATHER MATHEW REMEDY

Is a certain and speedy cure for intemperance, and destroy all appetite for alcoholic liquors.

The day after a debauch, or any intemperate indulgence, a single teaspoonful will remove all mental and physical depression.

It also cure every kind of Fever, Dyspersia, and Tozpidity of the Liver, when they arise from other causes than intemperance, It is the not sweet all and wholesome tonic every med. st powerful and wholesome tonic ever use Sold by Druggists, - \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE, sole proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal

FRENCE, BUT LOYAL.

Premier Mercler's Speech to Distinguished Visiting Frenchmen.

QUEBEC, September 13 - Yesterday Hon. Mr. Mercier and other members of the Provincial cabinet, members of the House of Assembly. Mr. Eiffel (son of the eminent French engineer), his travelling companion, Mr. Gre, and several distinguished citizens accepted an invitation from Mesers. Toussaint and Lacroix to visit their artificial incubation farm which is situated half way between Chateau Richer and La Bonns St. Anne. The party had dinner under a tent, where Mr. Mercier, in the course of a speech congratulating the proprietors of the farm on their spirit of enterprise, alieded to the Mont-morency and Charlevoix railroad as "the first link of the Labrador line, which will reduce the problem of navigation to three days of sailing across the Atlantic. The present railway policy is destined to attain great development. Instead of weakening our strength in barren struggles, let us unite them for our common welfare. Let patriotism triumph and the spirit of sectarianism be crased from the face of our dear country. We have present here two elder brothers (Messre. Eiffel and Gre). When they return to France let them say how happy we were to salute in them the France that we cherish; let them say they found here a people bursely French, but loyal to the crown of Britain; that they found a great river, the banks of which were covered with relics of France. We are French, but we are also the loyal subjects of the illustrious Queen, who has granted us the liberties of which her ancestors had deprived the United States."

### Tried to Kill the Judge.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ill., September 16.-There was a race war between whites and blacks here Saturday night. A few days ago a St. Louis negro, named Slick, came to town and Saturday afternoon in a quarrel with a white man attacked him with a knife. The latter escaped after receiving two wounds, and then Slick ran American chemical houses in London, have been burned. Loss £20,000.

The Ozar has approved of the Russian War Minister's proposal for a large increase of the flames. It is almost certain that several men perished in the flames higher up the mountains to the flames higher up the mountains the flames higher up the mountains.

The Prefect of the Seine has refused to accept declarations of candidacy for members of the French Chamber of Deputies from General Rouleurs and Henri Rochefort.

As a result of the difficulty between Corporal Tanner, commissioner of pensions, and the Secretary of the Interior Noble, regarding the Rouleurs and Henri Rochefort.

Corporal differences of the said that she had been judged, which horses and barely escaped. A Swedish proposed upon her mind.

The Terrible Electric Light Wire.

New York, September 13.—Joseph Matz, an Italian, met a horrible death to-day by coming in contact with a "live" electric wire at the corner of East Houston and Christie streets.

There was a hard fight, in which the negroes were beaten back were beaten back are rested. The prisoner and the proposed upon her mind.

The Terrible Electric Light Wire.

New York, September 13.—Joseph Matz, an Italian, met a horrible death to-day by coming in contact with a "live" electric wire at the corner of East Houston and Christie streets.

Matz and another Italian kept a fruit stand are rested. The prisoner and the proposed upon her mind.

Barnes, of the county court, ordered the negroes to stop. The negro attacked the judge, but the latter knocked him down. The negro was then Italian and a rested. The areas, determined to receiving two wounds, and then the flames horse with the county court, ordered the negro to stop. The negro attacked the judge, but the flames higher up the mountains.

New York, September 13.—Joseph Matz, an Italian and a proposal for the county court, ordered the negro to stop. The negro attacked the judge, but the flames higher up the mountains are the county court, ordered the negro to stop. The negro were beaten back and tour of the ringleaders arrested. The prisoners were taken to the county jail, and the sheriff and his deputies were ordered by the judge to guard the building. The blacks quickly organized and made an attack on the jail. The sheriff was ordered to fire on them, but refused, and the negroes forced their way into the jail and rescued the prisoners. Judge Barnes organized the whites and attacked the blacks at the jail. There was a bloody fight, in which pistols, knives and clubs were used. Judge Barnes was cut and shot, but his wounds are not fatal. Dr. Johnson, Ed. Lamb, and three other white men were son, Ed. Lamb, and three other white men were seriously hurt. Two pegroes were shot and a half hundred heads were broken. The whites won and the ringleaders were again put in jail and a heavy guard placed around the building.

Boulanger's Latest Manifesto.

Paris, September 13.—General Boulauger has issued a manifesto to the electors of Montmarte.
In it he says: "If I ask the suffrages of the
people it is because I represent, not the personality depicted by my calumniators, but a national sentiment aspiring to throw off the burden of a growing debt and the intolerable in-quities and humiliations to which the country is aubiected.

Despite the refusal of the Prefect of the Seine to receive Boulancer's declaration of candidacy for member of the Chamber of Deputies, placards were posted in Montmarte, in the Department of the Seine, announcing that he would be a candidate. The police have torn down the placards and arrested the men who posted them.

# COMMERCIAL:

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 22,492 bbls, against 13,758 bbls for the week previous. There have been several large sales of St. Louis flour during the past week or ten days, amounting to about 20,000 bbls., which have been negotiated by Montreal firms, most of which consists of straight rollers. The prices, however, were kept private, but they are known to be much lower than the Ontario brands can be brught at. In this market a fair business has transpired locally during the week. In consequence of severe competition, however, the price of strong bakers' has been reduced, and sales have taken place as low as \$5.10, and it is said that as low as \$5.00 has been accepted.

said that as low as \$5.00 has been accepted. Choice city strong, however, is quoted at \$5.15 to \$5.25. Straight rollers have changed hands at \$5.70 and \$5.75, certain choice brauds bringing \$5.85 and \$5.50.

Patent winter, \$5.20 to \$5.50; Patent spring; \$5.50 to \$5.75; Straight roller, \$4.65 to \$4.90; Extra, \$4.25 to \$4.45; Superfine, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Cut down Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.40; City Strong Bakers, \$5.15 to \$5.25; Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.20; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.00 to \$2.15; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

OATMEAL, &C.—Standard in bbls \$3.80 to \$3.95, and granulated \$4.05 to \$4.10. In bags, granulated \$4.25 to \$4.50; moullie \$21 to \$28. Bran.—Market quiet at \$12.50 to \$19 per ton on track for car loads. Shorts \$14 to \$16 as to quality.

quality.

WHEAT.—Receipts for week ending Sept. 10th

No. 480 bushels were 181,151 bashels against 103,480 bushels for the week previous. Prices on spot continue purely nominal in the absence of business, and we quote No. 1 Manitoba hard, 940 to \$1; No.2 940 to 952. In Manitoba, new No. 1 hard

is quoted at 60c to 65c f.o.b.

Oorn.—Receipts for the week were 248,408 bush., against 94,960 bush the week previous.

Prices in bond are quoted 42 to to 43c. A good

NO. 2. 124 to 121 LU 111 LU lecality as epecial private Detective. Experience not required. Particulars free. U. S. DETROTIVE BUREAU, Kaness City, Kan.

business is reported for through shipment from Ohicago.

Pran.—Receipts during the week 25,276 boshels, against 15,050 bushels the week previous. An ealest feeling has rea in, and sales of new Ontario peas have transpured at 76c and 70c in store. For the lower ports trade they are quoted at \$2.70 to \$2.80 per bbl, and at \$1.55 to \$1.65 per half barrel.

OATS.—Receips for the past week, 30,439 bush, against 18,727 bush the week previous. Sales of Upper Canada have been made at 31c.

to \$2c, and Lower Canada at \$0c. We quote \$0c to \$2c as to quality.

BARLEY.—The market remains quiet with prices more or less nominal in the absence of buriness. About five or six cars of new barley is offered but 50c is the best bid that can be elicited, and we quote 45c to 55c as to quality. The above offerings are stained, but of good

BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet and prices unchanged at 50c per 48 lbs. MALT.—85c to \$1 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCK.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 5,441 pkgs, against 3,055 pkgs for the week previous. The exports during the present week are 1,911 packages against 1,706 packages for the corresponding period last year making the total shipments for the season 27,857 packages. The bulk of the shipments this week went to Bristol. The market remains quiet for creamery and early makes are difficult to sell, although offered at low prices. Late makes on the other hand are held at much too bigh figures, and business in consequence is very limited. There has been some enquiry for Western by Lower Ports and Newfoundland shippers, but they no not appear willing to pay the prices saked for selec-tions.

tions:
Creamery, 19c to 20½c; Eastern Townships, 17.
to 193; Morrisburg, 17c to 19c; Brockville, 15c
to 18c; Western, 15c to 16c; Rolla, 14c to 16c
For selections of single packages Ic additional

Sobtained.

CHEESE.—Receipts during the week were 23,737 boxes, against 15,409 boxes for week previous. The exports this week show a marked falling off, being only 28,382 boxes, against 64,245 boxes for the corresponding period last year, making total shipments to date 741,616 boxes. The market is considerably firmer and to per 10 higher on the week, sales being reported in the market at 9½c to 9½c -fer finest white August, and in the country as high as 9½c and Tig has been paid. Private advices report a firmer feeling on the other side with sales of finest at 463 6d. Medium cheese has been sold in this market at 8c to 8\frac{3}{2}c. At Brockville today 5,200 boxes were offered, and 1,900 sold at 1,000 by the second of the s 9 9-16c to 9gc. Factorymen refused to sell balance at these figures.

the week ending September 10th were 1,640 bbls, against 1,830 bbls for the week previous. A good business is reported for the week, the jobbing trade having ruled fairly active at about last week's prices. It is a difficult matter to analyze the western market, prices being so very unsettled. It is thought that packers have hoisted the market in order to sell on. Canada short cut is quoted firm at \$16, Chicago short cut clear at \$14 to \$14.50, and Western mess \$13.50 to \$14.00.

cut clear at \$14 to \$14.50, and Western mess \$13.50 to \$14.00.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$16.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.00 to \$14.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.00 to \$13.25; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11½c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, \$2c to 8½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 00; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Beceipts during the past week were 688 pkgs against 763 pkgs for the week previous The market is quiet on the whole, owing to prolonged warm weather and the abundance of vegetables. Still sales have been made of single cases at 14c, and some report even a fraction higher for anything extra, but a fare range of values is from 131c to 14c for candled, and 15c

For less desirable stock.

Brans.—Market dull at \$1.80 to \$2.

Honey.—The prospect points towards a good crop of honey, and lower prices as the season advances. New comb has sold at 13c to 14c, choice white clover being quoted at 15c to 16c. Extracted honey is selling at 9½c to 11c as to

Hops.—Prices have dropped 3c to 4c on the week, choice new Bavarian being offered here at 21½c freight and duty paid. There have also been sales of choice New York State hops in this market at 20c freight and duty paid. New Canadian hops are quoted at 17c to 18c.

HAY.—Good demand for old pressed hay; \$10 to \$11 for No. 2, and \$12 to \$14 for No. 1, as to quantity. New \$10 to \$11.

ASHES.—The market dull at \$3.70 for first pots and \$3.40 for seconds. Receipts light.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Receipts of fall apples to-day were 7 cars, sales of which were made at \$2.25 to \$3.40 in round lots, and we quote \$2.25 to \$. Advices from the west still quote the market strong and excited for winter fruit with large sales at about former prices.

sales at about former prices.

Lexons.—The market is very strong, and as supplies are limited sales have been made at \$6

supplies are limited sales have been made at \$6 to \$6.50 per box.

ORANGES.—Jamaica quiet at \$8 to \$8.50 per bbl, and Rodi at \$6 per box.

Prars.—Supplies are scare, and Canadian Barblett have sold as high as \$15.00 per bbl. Flemish Beauty \$4.00 to \$6.00.

California Fruit.—Tokay and Muscat grapes \$6 per case, Morocco \$7. Peaches \$3

PLUMS.—Canadian plums plentiful and selling at \$1 per basket.
Grapes.—Almeria grapes \$4 to \$5. Concord

grapes have sold at 6c to 8c, and Delaware and Salem at 121c.
BANANAS.—Sales at \$1.25 to \$1 50 for yellows and \$1 for red.
PEACHES.—New York Peaches in baskets \$2,

and Canadian in baskets \$1 to \$1.25.
COCOANUTS.—Market steady at \$5 per 100.
ONIONS.—Spanish onions are selling at \$1.25
per crate and \$4 per case.

POTATOES.—Sales have been made at 80c to 90c per bag in round lots. GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—Sales of granulated have been made at 81-16c to 83, but the market is now firmer and the lowest price at the fineries is 83c. In molasses the market is dull and prices nomin ally unchanged.

ally unchanged.
PIOKLED FISH.—Sales of new Labrador her-rings have been made at \$5, to arrive in a few days, against \$6 as the opening price last year. Cape B:eton herrings are quoted at \$5,60 to \$6. New Newfoundland salmon, \$14 for No. 1 and \$13 for No. 2. Dry cod fish steady at \$4.75 to \$5 per quintal, and in fair request.

FISH OILS,—The market is strong for steam refined seal oil, and sales of small lots have been refined seal oil, and sales of small lots have been

remen seat oil, and sales of small loss have 5860 made at 47½ to 50c. Newfoundland cod oil is quiet at 38c to 40c, and Halifax at 36c. Cod liver bil quiet at 65cto 70c for Newfoundland and 92½c to 95c for Norway. to \$8 a day. Sampler and duty FREE.

Lines not under the horse's feet. Write
BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER

CO. Holly, Much

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
No. — DAME ELIZABETH GUERNON, Plaintiff; vs.
FRANCOIS IAVIER MARTIGEAU, carter, of the Village of Cote st. Louis, District of Montreal, Defendant.
An action in separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff.
MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL,
OHOQUET & MARTINEAU,
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1889.

DETENTIVE O We want a man in every DETENTIVE O lecality as special private

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

LADIES SHOULD VISIT S. Careley's costume spartment before placing their orders cise

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The fact that S. Careley's manule trade keep; increasing every season is occasine they always show the largest assortment and the newest styles at lowest prices.

PALE 1889.

Job—Colored Tweed Jackets for \$2.10 Job—Colored Tweed Jackets for \$2.10

JOB—BLACK CLOTH JACKETS for \$2.25 JOB-JERSEY JACKETS for \$2.25
JOB-JERSEY JACKETS for \$2.25
JUB-JERSEY JACKETS for \$2.25
JUB-JERSEY JACKETS for \$2.25
JOB-JERSEY JACKETS for \$2.25

The above lines can be had in plain, loose or S. CARSLEY.

NEW FRENCH CLOAKINGS **FALL 1889.** JOB—STRIPED TWEED ULSTERS \$2.75

JOB-CHECKED TWRED ULSTERS, 82,75 JOB-CHECKED TWEED ULSTERS, 2,75 JOE-CHECKED TWEED ULSTERS, 2,75 JOB-CHECKED TWRED ULSTERS, 2,75 JOB—PLAID TWEED ULSTERS, \$2 75 JOB—PLAID TWEED ULSTERS, 2 75 JOB—PLAID TWEED ULSTERS, 2 75 JOB—PLAID TWEED ULSTERS, 2.75

The above lines are not to be found else-

New Cloaking in Endless Variety.

S. CARSLEY.

FALL 1889. JOB—PALETOTS WITH CAPES for \$3.50 JOB—PALETOTS WITH CAPES for 3.50 JOB—PALETOTS WITH CAPES for 3.50 JOB—PALETOTS WITH CAPES for 3.50 PROVISIONS.

POBK, LABD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week ending September 10th were 1,640

JOB—ULSTERS WITH CAPES for \$3.50 to 3.50 to 3.

JOB—PLAID PALETOTS with CAPE, \$3.50 JOB—PLAID PALETOTS with CAPE, \$3.50 JOB—PLAID PALETOTS with CAPE, 3.50 JOB—PLAID PALETOTS with CAPE, 3.50 The above lines must be cleared during next

New Listerings in Newest Designs

PARIS NOVELTIES: PARIS COSTUMES "DIRECTOIRE"
PARIS COSTUMES "DIRECTOIRE"

PARIS COSTUMES WITH POLONAISE PARIS COSTUMES WITH POLONAISE

PARIS COSTUMES WITH SHORT WAIST PARIS COSTUMES WITH SHORT WAIST

PARIS COSTUMES IN COMBINATION PARIS COSTUMES IN COMBINATION

Ladies who intend to buy Fall Suits should come and examine the above lines before placing

their orders elsewhere.

Fall Suits in Endless Variety.

And finest qualities Nine Wire Tapestry Carpets from the most celebrated manufacturers, to sell at 83c per yard. Now showing the largest, handsomest and cheapest assortment of Tapestry Carpets ever offered.

BRUSSELS CARPETS at 450 PER YARD BRUSSELS CARPETS at 450 PER YARD BRUSSELS CARPETS at 450 PER YARD

BRUSSELS CARPETS at 45c PER YARD Now offering a very useful line of Brussels

S. CARSLEY'S

Bargains are new offering in English Floor Cloths. A magnificent line just marked to sell at 33c per yard; also, a splendid line of Heavy Lineleums marked down to 37c and 40c per yard. Bordered Oileloths and Lineleums in all

The new Montana Squares is all the go just now, since they have been introduced in this market. Customers refuse to look at any other kind of Carpet. These goods are Extra Heavy Make and Reversible, and sell for \$1.85 each.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON thousands and is naked itself. But what's the

use of a reedle if you have not Clapperton's Spool Cotton to use with it, the claims of which are acknowledged by all.

Housekeepers: Have you used Corticellis Silks and Twist! If not, try them once and prove that the goods manufactured by the Corticelli Silk Company are the best and cheapest. These silks have been sold for over fifty years,

EVER READY DRESS STEELS.

Among the numerous inventions of the nine teenth century none can equal the Ever-ready Dress Steels in this line. They possess the rare qualities of comfort in wearing, durability, and are the only steel made perspiration proof. Ever-ready Dress Steels.

S. CARSLEY, 1785, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777.

MONTREAL.

Prices in bond are quoted 4230 to 430. A good Kaness City, Kan. 76 OARSLEYS

Carpets at 45c per yard. All Brussels Carpets now selling at much lower prices than anywhere else. Lines of finest quality Five Frame Brussels at 97c per yard.

FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINGLEUMS FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINGLEUMS FLOOR OILCLOTHS AND LINGLEUMS

widths at very low prices. S. CARSLEY,

CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES

S. CARSLEY. An old adage reads: That a needle clothes

CORTICELLI SEWING SILKS.

and have a reputation to maintain, CORTICELLI SEWING SILKS AND TWISTS

NOTRE DAME STREET

GARSLEY'S COLUMN

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

TAPESTRY CARPETS at 30c
TAPESTRY CARPETS at 40c
TAPESTRY CARPETS at 40c
TAPESTRY CARPETS at 50c
TAPESTRY CARPETS at 55c
TAPESTRY CARPETS at 60c

S. CARSLEY.