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VOL. XXX1X.--NO. 52.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1889. PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

An Interesting Sermon by Cardinal Gibbons on an Important Fact.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons recently delivered an interesting sermon on "The Imortality of the Soul," of which the following is a verbatim report :--

There is but one Balag that is absolutely immortal, One alone that is everlasting, that immortal, One alone since severiaging, that has no beginning, that will have no end—and that Being is God. "In the beginning, O Lord," says the Fealmist, "Thou foundedst the earth, and the heavens are the works of The bands. They shall pealed but Thousand Thy hands. They shall perish, but Thou re-mainest, and all of them shall grow old like a garment: and as a vesture I hou shalt change them, and they shall be changed. But Thou art always the selfsame, and Thy years shall not fail." "I am the alpha and omega, the beginning and the end, saith the Lord God, who is, and who war, and who is

to come, the Almighty."

Go back in spirit to the twilight of time. Contemplate the early dawn of creation before this earth assumed its present form, when all was a chaos. Even then God was in the fulness of lifs, "and the Spirit of God moved

ever the waters."

Look forward through the vista of ages to come, when the hoavens and earth shall have passed away, even then God will live. He

will survive this universal wreck of matter.

Let us now look at man. What a strange centrast is presented by his physical and spiritual natures! What a mysterious com- their departure was taken for misery. pound of corruption and incorruption, of ignominy and glory, of weakness and strength. of immortality."

Man may imprison and starve, may wound

Man may imprison and starve, may wound must be noursehed twice or thrice a day, else It will grow faint and languid. It is subject to infirmities and sickness and disease, and it must finally yield to the inevitable law of

What is each one of us but a vapor that rises and melts away, a shadow that suddenly vanishes! A hundred years ago we had no existence; a hundred years hence we shall probably be fergat e 1.

Let us now contemplate man's apiritual nature. In a mertal body he carries an immertal soul. In this perishable mass resides an imperishable spirit. Within this irail, tottering temple shines a light that will always burn, that will never be extinguished. As to the past, we are finite; as to the future, we are infinite in duration. As to the past, we are creatures of yesterday; as to the future, we are everlasting. When this house of clay will have crumbled to dust, when this earth shall have passed away, when the sun and stars shall grow dim with years, even then our soul will live and think, remember and love; for God breathed into us a living spirit, and that spirit, like Himself, is cloth ed with immortality.

The soul is the principle by which we live and move and have our being. It is that which forms and perpetuates our identity; for it makes us to be the same yesterday, today, and forever. The soul has intellectual conceptions and operations of reason and judgment independent of material organs. Our own experience clearly teaches us this important point. Our mind grasps what the senses cannot reach. We think of God and of His attributes, we have thoughts of justice and of truth, we perceive mentally the con-nection existing between premises and conclusions, we knew the difference between good and evil. Such a principle being inde-pendent of matter in its operations, must needs be independent of matter also in its being. It is, therefore, of its nature, subject eye on the Redeemer to come: "I know," he ts ne corruption resulting from matter. Its says, "that my Redeemer liveth, and in the life, which is it; being, is not extinguished last day, I shall rise out of the earth, and I and cannot be extinguished with that of the shall be clothed again with my skin, and in body.

raligion, have believed in the immertality of the soul, how much soever they may have differed as to the nature of future rewards and punishments, or the mode of future existence.

Now, whence comes this universal belief in man's immortality? Not from prejudice arising from education; for we shall find this conviction prevailing among rude people who have no education whatever, among hostile tribes, and among nations at the opposite poles of the earth and who have never had

intercourse with one another. We must, therefore, conclude that a sentiment so general and deep-rected must have been planted in the human bretet by Almighty God, just as He has implanted in us an instinctive love for truth and justice. and an inveterate abhorrence of falsehood

and injustice. Not only has mankind a firm belief in the immertality of the soul, but there is inborn in every human breast a desire for perfect felicity. This desire is so strong in man that it is the mainspring of all his actions, the engine that keeps in motion the machinery of society. Even when he commits acts that lead him to misery, he does so under the mistaken notion that he is consulting his own

happiness. Now God would never have planted in the human heart this craving after perfect fellcity, unless He had intended that the desire should be fully gratified; for He never designed that man should be the sport of vain and barren hopes. He never creates anything in vain; but He would have created something to no purpose if He had given us the thirst for perfect blies without imparting to us the means of assuaging it. As He has given us bodily eyes to view and enjoy the objects of nature around us, so has He given us an interior perspective of immertal bliss, that we may yearn for it now and enjoy it

Combine all these pleasures as far as they are susceptible of combination. Let each of tneir sources be augmented a thousand-fold. Let all these intensified gratifications be concentrated in one man, yet will be be forced to exclaim; "Vanity of vanities, and all is vanity!" The more delicious the cup, the more bitter the thought that death will

dash it to please. Now, if God has given us a desire for per feet felicity, which intends to be one day fully gratified; and if this felicity, as we have seen, cannot be found in the present life, it must be reserved for the time to come. And se no intelligent being can be contented with any happiness that is finite in duration, we must conclude than it will be eternal, and that, consequently, the soul is immortal. Life that is not to be crowned with immentality is not worth living. "If a life of happiness," says Cicero, "is destined to end, it cannot be called a happy life.

Take away eternity and Jupiter is not better oil than Epicurus." Without the hope of immortality the con dition of man is less desirable than that of

the beast of the field. But if our unaided reason assures us that day sun of Revelation. How consoling is all parochial funds.
the thought that the word of God comes to One day it crosses

aspirations for a future life ! The souls of the just," says the Book of Wisdom, "are in the hard of (ind, and the torment of death shall not touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seem to die, and But they are in peace, and their hope is full

and kill the body; but the soul is beyond bus reach, and is as impalpable to bis touch me the sun's ray. The temple of the body may be reduced to makes, but the spirit that animated the temple cannot be extinguished. The bedy which is from man, man may take away; but the soul, which is from God, no man can destroy. "The dust shall return into its earth from whence it was, and she spirit returns to God who gave it." "For we know that if our earthly house of this dwelling be destroyed, we have a building from God, a house not built with hands, everlasting in the heavens."

The Scripture also declares that the blessed shall be rewarded with never-ending happiness, exempt from all pain and misery: "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and shall be no more, for the former

nings are passed away." The beatitude of the righteous will essentially consist in the vision and truition of God:

Blessed are the clean of heart, for they hall see God." "We know that when He ally consist in the vision and truition of God: shall see God." "We know that when He shall be manifested, we shall be like Him, because we shall see Him as He is."

present excited condition, 1 shot tent to undertake such a task."

Amazed at this renly Mrs.—

We can form no adequate idea of the felicity of the saints, for the Apostle tells us, it is above the power of the human conception: Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man what things God hath prepared for those who love Him," As well might one born blind attempt to picture to himself the beauty of the landscape, as for the eye of the soul to con-template the supernal bliss that awaits the righteous in what is beautifully called "the land of the living."

Not only shall the soul pessess eternal rest, but the body, companion of its earthly pil-grimage, shall rise again to share in its immortal bliss. Fifteen hundred years before Christ, Job clearly predicts the future Resurrection of the dead as he gazes with prophetic shall be clethed again with my skin, and in my flesh I shall see my God." And the pro-All nations, moreover, both ancient and phecy of the Patriarch is amply confirmed by modern, whether professing a true or a false our Redeemer Himself: "All who are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son God, and they who have done good, shall come forth unto the Resurrection of life."

"The body," says St. Paul, "is sown in corruption, it shall rise in incorruption; it is

sown in dishonor, it shall rise in glory; it is sown in weakness, it shall rise in power; it is sown a natural body, it shall rise a spiritual body. . . . For this corruptible shall put on incorruption; and this mortal shall put on immortality. But when this mortal shall have

immortality. But when this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying which is written: Death is swallowed up in victory."

Whether our immortality will be happy or miserable rests with ourselves. It rests with ourselves whether we shall be, as the Apostle

Jude expresses it, "wandering stars for whom the storm of darkness is reserved for ever," or whether we are destined to be bright stars shining forever in the empyrean of heaven, reflecting the unfading glory of the Sun of Justice. O let us not barter an sternal happiness for a fleeting pleasure! Let us strive by a good life to obtain a bilas-ful immortality. "What things a man shall sow, those also shall he reap. For he that soweth in his flesh, of the flesh also shall reap corruption. But he that soweth in the Spirit, of the Spirit also shall reap life everlasting.

Faith in the Family.

One of the most intelligent women, the Christian mether of aliarge family of children, used to say that the education of children was eminently a work of faith. She never heard the tramping of her boys' feet in the house, or listened to their noisy shouting in their play, or watched their unconscious slumbers, without an inward, earnest prayer to God for wisdom to train them. She mingled prayer with counsel and restraint; and the counsel was the wiser, and the restraint was the puress never is and never can be fully realized in the present life.

Neither riches, nor honors, nor pleasures, nor honors, nor pleasures, nor the endearments of social hard strife of the world, her name was the and family ties, nor the pursuit of virtue can discipled to feel the for our approximate of social hard strife of the world, her name was the fully satisfy our aspirations after happiness.

If, indeed, our soul were to die with the bodies instruction and been altogether of Willebroek, in the Diocese of Mechlin, has been ordained priest, and intended to embedded in the control of the world, her name was the same little chapet in which Mrs. E—had with religion in our schools. Thengh even the Christian morality would be at one of the control of the contro strongest for this alliance of the human and

life" who had taught their feet to walk, their tongues to speak and pray, and illumined their conscience with the great lights of righteousness and duty, held their reverence and love, increased a thousand fold by the rememberance of an early education that had its inspiration in faith in God, and its fruit in the noble lives of upright men and

THE LIGHT OF THE FAITH.

Divine Eucharist.

The Story of the English Family's Concestion to Catholicity-The Church's Ancient and Divine Origin Illustrated in the Cathedrai Wrested From Her by the " Reformers."

An English family became converts to the Catnolic faith about fifteen years ago. Prethemselves among the most fervent members our soul will live beyond the grave, how themselves among the most fervent members much more clearly and imminously is this of Anglican communion. They were regular great truth brought home to us by the light in their attendance on religious services, of Revelation; for the light of reason is but charitable to the poor, literal in supporting domestic chapel.-Western Watchman. as the dim twilight compared with the noon- their minister, and generous contributors to

One day it crossed the mind of Mrs. Ejustify and sanction our fundest desires and that the Catholic dootrine of the Real Presence was divine, and she felt something mysteriously impel her to become what she called a "Papist." She laughed outright at the lues, wondered how it could have occured to her, and banished it as a singular temptation. But the "malicious thought," as she believed it to be, would not be chased away ; it pursued her night and day during two whole montas, and at last produced alcepiess. ness, loss of appetite and occasional dejec-

tion of mind. Her husband became seriously alarmed. Medical advisers were summoned but they could had no organic disease, nor any evident cause for low spirits. Mrs. E - did not disclose her interior torment, but after some time she asked Mr. E—s permission to consult a doctor living in London. Her request was, of course, readily complied with. a doctor in medicine; she wished to couler with a noted Protestant clergyman. He re-ceived her kindly and she explained fully her remarkable state of mind.

"Reverend sir," she said, "tell me the worst things you know about Popery, please; paint it in its most hideous colors, so as to put it out of my head and heart forever.

- resolved to

of its ministers precisely what the Church believes. Without delay she hastened to the chapel of the Jesuit Fathers in a distant quarter of London. Looking around to assure herself that she was quite alone, she altar, saying: "My Lord and Saviour Jesus and contribute to make them enlightened citi-Christ, if thou art really present here, as the Catholics believe, have mercy on me and restore my peace of mind!"

sincere invocation than a "peace beyond un-derstanding" filled her mind and heart. Tears of joy gushed from her eyes, and she felt a sweet assurance that this change came from the Most High. She remained some time rapt in prayer, then repaired to the presbytery, and asked to see the Rev. Superior. To him she freely disclosed her experience, and humbly asked what she ought to do. According to his counsel she telegraphed to her husband that she would like to remain about ten days longer. During this interval she studied the doctrines and duties of Cathelics, made a short retreat, and received conditional

baptism. Peace having been restored to her, her atrength revived; she regained her lost appetite, slept soundly, and returned home in her usual health. Her family were overjoyed to see her again ; but when she announced that she had become a Cathelic during her absence, they were plunged into grief. The union of hearts that had hitherto existed in the household was entirely destroyed, and Mr. E—— declared to her that the "perver-sion" had put an end to the charms of existence. "Go to Mass on Sunday if you must," he added; "but that day, formerly so full of heavenly jey, will be a day of mourning for the rest of us." It was his turn to become melancholy, and he thought there was good reason to be so.

One Sunday Mr. E-declared that for a change of scene he would go to Lincoln, and attend service in the grand old Cathedral.

Mrs. E—attended the villiage church as usual; and the mass was offered for her husband's conversion. Just before the Canon, the priest turned to the congregation and earnestly begged prayers for light to enter the soul of one whose conversion might have grand results.

The Cathedral of Lincoln, as is well known, is next to Westminister Abbey, one of the men of God. most aplendid monuments of ecclesiastical architecture in England. Its grandeur impressed Mr. E — profoundly, and while contemplating the plan of the noble pile, the thought suddenly came to him; 'This magnificent church surely expresses a belief in the Real Presence; it was erected in the elevent century hence that must have been the belief of Christians before the time of thing of the King of Kings who created all Luther and Henry VIII." Overwhelmed with those kingdoms and by whom kings reign? this idea, he returned ferreting out the

truth.
Without disclosing his intention to his wife, he entered upon a systematic study of Divine Artist Church History, and soon found that his the clouds?

early religious instruction and been altogether

If, indeed,

Church. Returning home, he greeted his Wife with unusual tenderness, and whis-pered in her ear; "I too am a Catholic!" Happiness was again restored to that favor-ed household; but it would require many a page to tell of persecutions, contempt, neglect on the part of friends and relatives. The family was thought to have disgraced itself forever. This was a trial, to be sure, but

before long it passed over.

To testify his gratitude for the conversion of the family Mr. E—built a beautiful phurch, entirely at his own expense, in the Result of Earnest Prayers to the has gone thither on foot, a distance of five miles, to pay his homage to the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.

Three of Mr. and Mrs. E--'s sous have

become Oratorians; and a short time ago their little daughter Mary having become dangerously ill, Our Lady of Lourdes was invoked, and, appearing visibly to the child cured her instantaneously. Mrs. E.—'s sis-ter was also converted to Catholicity, and is now a member of the Congregation of the Ludies of the Sacred Heart in Paris. Quite recently this interesting family visited Rome and received the heartfelt, paternal blessing of His Holiness Leo XIII. To crown their spiritual favors, their diocesan Bishop per-mits the Blusted Sacrament to be kept in their

RELIGION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Cardinal Gibbons Tells What Should be its Character and its Limitations.

His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons has written these notes for Public Opinion :-

I am persuaded that the popular errors from an incorrect notion of that term. To ducate means to bring out, to develop the intellectual, moral, and religious faculties of the soul An education, therefore, that improves the mind and the memory, to the negect of moral and religious training, is, at best, but an imperfect and defective system. Ac cording to Webster's definition, to educate to to instill into the mind principles of art, science, morals, religion and behavior." "To educate," he says, "in the arts is important; in religion, indispensable."

It is, indeed, eminently useful that the in-tellect of our youth should be developed, and that they should be made familiar with those branches of knowledge which they are afterward likely to purene. They can then go forth into the world gifted with a well fur-nished mind and armed with a lever by which the may elevate themselves in the social scale, and become valuable members of sucifr in most desirable, also, that they seek out a Catholic priest, and learn from one should, in the course of their studies, be made acquainted with the history of our country, with the origin and principles of its govern ment, and with the eminent men who have erred it by their statesmanship and defended it by their valor. This knowledge will inprostrated herself on the pavement before the struct them in their civic rights and duties,

zens and devoted patriots.

But it is not enough for children to have secular education; they must receive a reli-No sooner had Mrs. E-uttered this glous training. Indeed, religious knowledge is as far above human science as the seul is above the body, as heaven is above earth, as sternity is above time. The little child that is familiar with the Christian catechism is really more enlightened on truths that should come home to every rational mind than the most profound philosophers of pagan autiquity, or even than many of the so-called philosophers of our own times. He has mastered the great problem of life. He knows his origin, his sublime destiny, and the means of attaining it-a knowledge that no human science can impart without the light of Reve-

lation. God has given us a heart to be formed to virtue, as well as a head to be enlightened. By secular education we improve the mind :

by moral training we direct the heart.

It is not sufficient, therefore, to know how to read and write, to understand the rudiments of grammar and arithmetic. It does not suffice to know that two and two make four ; we must practically learn, also, the great distance between time and eternity. The knowledge of book keeping is not suffi cient unless we are taught, also, how to bal ance our accounts daily between our consolence and our God. It will profit us little to understand all about the diurnal and annual motions of the earth, unless we add to this science some heavenly astronomy. We should know and feel that our future home is to be beyond the stars in heaven and that, if we lead a virtuous life here, we shall " shine

as stars for all eternity." We want our children to receive an educa tion that will make them not only learned, but plous men. We want them to be not only polished members of society, but also consci entious Christians. We desire for them training that will form their heart, as well as expand their mind. We wish them to be not only men of the world, but, above all,

A knowledge of history is most useful and important for the student. He should be acquainted with the lives of those illustrious heroes that founded empires, of those men of genius that enlightened the world by their wisdem and learning, and embellished it by their works of ert.

But is it not more important to learn some Is it not more important to study the Uncreated Wisdom before whom all earthly wisdom is folly, and to admire the works of the Divine Artist who paints the lily and gilds

If, indeed, our soul were to die with the

of temporal blessings; for, as the Apostle teaches, " Plety is profitable to all thinge, having promise of the life that new is, and of that which is to come."

But our youth cherith the hope of one day becoming citizens of heaven as well as of the land. And, as they can not be good citizens of this country without studying and observing its laws, neither can they become citizens of heaven unless they know and practise the laws of God. Now, it is only by good religione education that we learn to know and to fulfil our duties toward our Crestor.

The religious and the secular education of our children cannot be divorced from each other without inflicting a fatal wound upon the soul. The usual consequence of such a separation is to paralyze the moral faculties, to fement a spirit of indifference in matters of falth. Education is to the soul what food is to the body. The milk with which the in-fant is nourished at its mother's breast feeds not only its head, but permeates at the same time its heart and the other organs of the body. In like manner the intellectual and moral growth of our children must go hand in hand, etherwise their education is shallow and fragmentary, and often proves a curse instead of a blessing.

Piety is not to be put on as a holiday dress to be worn on state occasions, but it is to be exhibited in our conduct at all times. Our youth must put in practice every day the commandments of God as well the rules of grammar and arithmetic. How can they familiarize themselves with these sacred duties if they are not delig inculcated?

Guizat, an eminent Protestant writer of French, expresses himself so clearly and forcibly on this point that I cannot forbear quoting his words: "In order," he says, "to make popular education truly good and so civily useful, it must be fundamentally religlous It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts. Religion now existing in reference to education, spring is not a study nor an exercise to be restricted to a certain place or a certain hour. It is a faith and a law, which ought to be felt everywhere, and which, after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence upon

cur mind and our life."

In this country the citizen tappily enjoys the largest liberty, and I should be sorry to see his freedom lessened or infringed. But the wider the liberty the more efficient should be the sateguards to prevent it from being abused and degenerating into license. To keep the social body within its orbit, the centripetal force of religion should counterbaiance the centrifugal motion of free thought. The ship that is to sail on a rough sea and ! before strong winds should be well ballacted. The only efficient way to preserve the blessings of freedom within legitimate bounds Tolberge, paster of Varennes, being the celeis to inculcate on the mind of youth while at brant, after which a procession was formed echool the virtues of right, justice, honesty, to the miraculous ebrine where devotional extemperance, seif-denial, and those other tundamental duties comprised in the Christian was made after 5 o'clook. The trip was most

code of morals. The catechetical instructions given once a week in our Sunday-school, though productive of very beneficial results, are insufficient to supply the religious want of our children. It is important that they should breathe every day a healthy atmosphere in schools in which not only is the r mind enlightened, but the seeds of Christian faith, plety and sound morality are nourished and invigorated.

The combination of religious and secular education is easily accomplished in denominational schools. To what extent religion may be taught in the public schools without infringing the rights and wounding the conscience of some of the pupils is a grave problem beset with difficulties, and very hard to be solved, inasmuch as those schools are usually attended by children belonging to the various Christian denominations, by Jews also, and even by those who prefess no religion whatever.

May God inspire the guardians of youth s discharge their responsible duties with credit to themselves, with satisfaction to their parents, and with a conscientious regard for the religious rights of the pupils confided to

OFF FOR IRELAND.

Presentation of an Address to Bev. Pather O'Donnell.

A large number of the Holy Name society and members of the C.M.B.A. of St. Mary's parish, assembled at the preabytery the other evening to bid good-bye to the Rev. P. F. O'Donnell who sailed by the Parisian on a trip to Ireland. The following address was read by Mr John Heffernan :-

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER,-We, undersigned, representing the Holy Name society and branch 54 of the C.M.B.A., meet you to-night with feelings of joy and sorrow, joy to know that you are going to visit that land that we all love so well and sorrow to know that we will be deprived of your ministrations for some will be deprived of your ministrations for some time to come. But in the meantime we hope and pray that God in His infinite mercy will safely guard the ship that carries you over the deep, and that you may return to us with renewed health and vigor, and that your pleasures may be all that we wish you. We promise that our prayers will go up daily for your comfort until the happy day when you will be again support its.

will be again amongst us.

Signed, on behalf of the Holy Name society.

John Dillon, Dr. Prendergast, D. Murray,

James Madden, John Heffernan, Thos. Heffernan, and for the C.M.B.A. by John J. Moran,

Thos. McDonnell, and E. C. Dowd.

A pleasant hour was spent in conversation with the Rev. pastor Father Salmon. The gentlemen present separated at a late heur, sorry to part, but in hopes of soon meeting again.

Another Belgian priest is about to follow in the footsteps of Father Damien. The Belgian papers state that Father Valentine Franks,

PILGRIMS OF ST. PATRICK'S

To the Shrine of St. Ann at Tarennes, Thursday-A Miraculous Cure Repo ted.

The annual pilgrimage of St. Patrick's congregation to the enrine of St. Ann at Varennes took place on Taureday last, and was largely attended, over 1,500 persons being present, the majority being ladies and children. The steamers Three Rivers and Cultivator, which had the conveyance of the pilgrims, were lashed together and left the Jacques Cartier wharf shortly after 10 a.m. After a short and pleasant sail down the river Varennes was reached about 11 o'clouk, when the pilgrims disembarked and proceeded to the handsome and commedieus parish church. The escred edifice, which was beautifully decorated, was filled to the doors. Mass was celebrated and Holy Communion distributed, liev. Father Laliberte officiating. Then followed the veneration of the relics of St. Ann, Rev. Father James Callaghan officiating. A choir composed of the young lady pupils of St. Patrick's school assisted at the servicing the Mass, under the able direction of Prof. v.

A. Fowler, organist of St. Patrick's church. After mass there was an adjournment for dinner and the pilgrims were at liberty atli 3 o'clock. At that hour the pilgrims again assembled in the church and the sermon of the day was preached by the Kev. James Callaghan. In the course of his elequent effort he showed the dignity of St. Ana by stating that she was the mother of the Immaculate Virgin Mary and the grandmother of the Incarnate Word. She presided with care over the infant years of the Virgin mother; though she loved tenderly the little child of three years, yet she parted with her and gave her over to God in the service of the altar in the temple of Jerusalem. Therev. genteman pointed out St. Ann as the model of Christian mothers, and inculcated that the child is what the mother makes it. He related the origin of the wonderful pilgrimage of St. Ann de Varennes and described the beautiful painting of St. Annin the attitude of teaching ing her daughter and which exposed to public veneration, in what is called the miraculous shrine, a short distance from the church. The picture represents the occupation of a devoted mother, whose vecation it is to bring furth and educate their off-pring in the know-ledge of truth and the practice of every religious virtue. He concluded by calling dewn on all present and upon their living and de-parted friends the blessing of St. Ann and of the whole court of Heaven, and by reading a

solemn act of consecration to St. Ann, in which all joined with enthusiam.

Solemn Benediction and the distribution of Holy Communion followed, Rev. Father ercises again were held. The start for home enjoyable, the young ladies' choir and others contributing sacred songs and music suitable to the occasion. Montreal was reached at 7 o'clock when all departed for their homes happy with the feeling that they had spent a most profitable day in the advancement of their spiritus | and temporal wants. Amongst those present were the Rev. Father Martin Oallaghan, Rev. Father Denis and other rev-

erend gentlemen. The pligrimage was under the direction of Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, who was most untiring in his efforts towards its promotion, and to his energy is due the success of the undertaking. The rev. father was throughout the day the central figure in all the ceremonies; he was kept busy, but found time for an encouraging word for nearly every body on board. In the arrangements he was ably assisted by a committee of young gentlemen from the Catholic Young Men's scolety, and composed of the following :-- Messrs. Thomas Britt, Geo. J. McAnally, James Nebbs, Jas. P. McAnally, J.A. Rowan, John Patterson, J Shepard.

A MIRACULOUS CURE.

There is reported, as a result of the pilgrimage, what seems to be a most miraculous cure. An old lady, well known in the city, has been suffering for the past seven years from a stiffness of the neck which entirely Impeded her moving it without turning her whole body. During the celebration of Mass yesterday she suddenly discovered that she was able to move her neck with the utmost facility. The news spread rapidly and all talked of the event.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes an interesting account of Brotner Joseph, an assistant to the saintly Father Damien in his work at the leper settlement. Brother Joseph served through the late civil war with honor and was received into the Church in 1878. For the past two or three years Mr. Ira Dutton, as he was known in the world, has devoted himself to the work of binding the sores of the afflicted lepers.

The address of the French Catholics to the Holy Father beautiful by concludes with these words: "We ask God that your Holiness may behold the day of reparation. We love to think that like St. Leo the Great, who saved Rome from the ravages of Attila; like St. Leo IX., who preserved Rome from German oppression; like Lee X., who made Rome the centre of letters and arte, Leo XIII. will also be the venquisher of the barbarian and the benefactor of his country."

The Holy Father in his letter to the Bishop of Oporto, Portugal, thanks the Catholic Congress for the letter recently forwarded him. Especially does Pope Lee note that the principal solicitude of the Congress was in reiterating the claim for the liberty which is necessary to the dignity of the Supreme Ministry exercised by the Supreme Pontiff.

Ner was his Holiness less satisfied with the affectionate words manifesting decility of mind and the resolution of obedience to everything that comes from the magistracy and authority of the Apostolio See,

THE DISEASE OF LEPROSY.

An Historical Retrespect.

The fate of Father Damien must give an impetus to an inquiry into the mailire characteristics of the foul disease which found in him its latest victim. A strange considera-tion arises: Hew comes it that this one scourge of humanity holds its own defiantly experience, increased knowledge of natural philosophy, and an ever-widening field of scientific discovery? It is curious to regard, they almost entirely dropped away shortly against all the powers of enlarged medical if impossible to understand, the changes that have taken place in the relation diseases have borne to humanity since the dawn of history. Some—such as gout and epilepsy—are ex-hibiting the same symptoms to-day as they presented to Hippocrates, who described them upwards of 2,000 years ago. Since medical observations were first made in Greece, maladies in new forms have made their original appearance. Small-pox, measles, and whooping-cough may be ranked as new comers. Others, like sycanthropia, have disappeared. The sweating sickness of the fifteenth century visited, decimated, and has not returned; but leprosy is one of a class that has merely changed the geographical scenes of its ravages without, so far as a layman's reading can show him, changing any of the distinotive features that were always its repugnant characteristics. In the article "Leprosy in the Encyclopædia Britannica Egypt is assigned as its home, and the writer assumes that the Israelites carried the disease with them in their flight. Herodotus knew of leprosy in Persia. Pilny hints that Pompey, returning from Syria, introduced it to Rome, and that it soon appeared in the Roman colonies, Spain, Gaul and Britain. Lanigan, in his History of Ireland, says St. Finan of Munster, who died A.D. 675, was a leper. In the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, assigned to Ælfric, occurs the word " leprosus" (Promp lorum Paroulorum, vel. 1, p. 279; Lond., 1843, Oamd. Soc.) The introduction of the disease to England is by an overwhelming night r of authorities, however, attributed to ta. orusaders, and yet there are reasons that luad us to question the accuracy of this assumption. The first Crusaders left in 1096. while Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, who died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, in 1089, or according to Orderious Vitalis, quoted by Lingard, the famous historian, in 1079, built in his lifetime two hospitals at Canterbury, one of stone for certain patients, and the other hospital built of houses of wood, specially set apart for lepers (Ligneas domos ad opus leprosorium.)
The Kuights of St. Lazarus separated from

the Knights Hospitallers about the end of the tenta or beginning of the eleventh century, and from their establishment near Jerusalem devoted themselves specially to the care of lepers. St. Louis (Louis IX.) brought twelve ef them into France to superintend his Ladrerios, or lepers houses. There were computed to be 2,000 lepers in his then restricted kingdom. In King Stephen's time these knights were established at Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire, where they acquired privileges and possessions which were confirmed to them by Henry II., John, and Henry VI. They had many branches in England and Scotland, but were eventually dissolved by Henry VIII. In Scotland a leaper hospital existed at Alcanbus, parish of Cock-burnspath, Berwickshire, in the reign of burnspath, Berwickshire, in the reign of William the Lien, who died in 1214. A transcript of its character signed by that monarch confirming a grant of land was recently and may yet be preserved in the Chartulary of the Priory of Coldingham. Civil laws were passed and Papai Bulls were issued for the amelioration of the condition of langer. To the 16 April 1 and 1 dition of lepers. In the "Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales" there are many references as to their treatment, their social rights and disabilities, Lewich, in his "Antiquities of Ireland," published in the last century, says leper houses were common in Munster. there at the time (16th century) to the insatiable taste of the natives for pige' flosh, comsumed insufficiently cooked; but he tells us they counteracted the evil effects of their defective culinary by large potations of nequebach, or in plain English, whiskey. They were distilling spirits from malt in 1590, and when an extra fiery drop was required they extracted the alcohol from black cate. This potent remedy may have effected cures in Ireland; the Scotch on the other hand regarded the disease as incurable-so firm were they in this belief that a witch, tried in Edinburgh in 1597 for witchcraft, found one of the gravest charges against her was that she "affirmit that she could haill (cure) leprosie, qubilk (the libel adds) the maist expert men in medicine are unable to do." One of her ourse among others was (In the words of the libel) "She took a reid cook, slew it, baked a bannock (cake) with the blude of it, and gaf (gave) they saym to the leper to eat.' (Pitcairn's Oriminal Trials of Scotland.)

Michael Scott, a distinguished Fifeshire philosopher, gives the world the benefit of his wisdom in "De Secretis Nature." He says, "It ought to be known that the blood of dogs and infants two years old and under when diffused through a bath of heated water dispels the leprosy without a doubt." It is an open question yet whether the Irish or Scotch manner of treatment was the more efficacious. Despite every effort of physician, surgeon, and philesopher, the disease held its own in Europe for centuries. It showed signs of abating in Italy in the seventeenth and disappeared in the eighteenth century. Soon after its appearance in Great Britain, the separation of those affected from the general community was carried out under rules apparently framed more or less in consonance with Levitical law. The disease was at some periods, at any rate, not considered contagious, for in 1590 Sir James Y. Simpson tells us, "two of the lepers' wives lived uninfected with their husbands in Edinburgh hospital : and a lew of the leper-hospitals, as these at Ripon, St. Magdalene, Exeter, and St. Bartholemew, were endowed for the purpose of serving as retreats at one and the same time, both for the merely poor and truly legrous." St. Louis visited the leper hospitals every third month. fed and nursed the patients, even bathed their scree with his own hands, and Henry III. of England performed similar services on Shrove Tuesday.

This consideration which, we can well conceive, was given in the hope of seme spiritual advantage, was not always the leper's share. Lecked upon as having been directly stricken by the hand of God, they came to be re-garded by many people as objects of contempt and disgust. The Abbot Michaele, of St. Julian's, near St. Albans, who seems to have taken a very large share in framing rules for the government of leper hospitals, arranging the dietary and designing the manner of dress, says that "amongst all infirmities the disease of leprosy may be considered the most leathsome, and those who are smitten with it ought at all times and in all places, and as well as in their conduct as in their dress, to bear them-selves as more to be despised and as more

They had bread and beef and beer of the best, and plenty of it, or a money equivalent.

The dress of the lepers is regulated for them in an equally precise manner. These they almost entirely dropped away shortly after the publication of Abbet Michael's rules. St. Mary Magdalene's hespital at Ripon was established for the relief of all the lepers in that district in 1139. When Henry VIII. was preparing for the destruction of such establishments he found in it only five poor people to pray for all "Christian search." The last reference to leaves in sowiez." The last reference to lepers in England Sir James Simpson gives is to be found in a report of the Commissioners for suppressing colleges, hospitals, &c., in the time of Edward VI. Of a hospital foundation for 13 lepers at illeford, Essex, at an early date, the report states that though founded "to find 13 pore men beying lepers, two pryests and one clerke—thereof there is at this day but one pryest and two pore men."—Liverpool Catholic Times.

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

PARNELL RE-EXAMINED.

He Declines to Cive Any Information to Friend or Foe Begarding the Trust Fund.

London, July 22 .- Mr. Parnell to-day again appeared before the commission. He denied that any letters which had passed between himself and Mr. Harris had been withheld from the court. The letters had all been sent to Mr. Saomes, solicitor for the Times.

Attorney-General Webster intimated it was his intention to call every witness necessary to trace the missing books of the Land

Mr. Parnell said he had instructed Mr. Lewis, of counsol for the Parnellites, to subpona Mrs. Maloney, treasurer of the Ladies league, to produce the books of the Land League in her possession. He could not say what amount of League money Mr. Egan and the other trustees had invested in his name in France. It might have been £100,000, £50,000 or £15,000.

Attorney-General Webster-But you, a man of business, surely know.

Mr. Parnell-I am not a man of business. I never was. In October, 1882, Mr. Egan sent me accounts of the relief fund, showing expenditures of £50,000 and a balance of

Mr. Parnell stated he had not taken any steps to discover documents relating to the Ladies' League, nor would he. Mr. Egan sent from America, through Mr.

abenchere, valuable clues in connection with the Pigott forgerles.
Presiding Justice Hannen—Weuld you in-

struct Munroe & Co., the Paris bankers, to produce an account of the trust fund.

Mr. Parnell—I decline to give any in-formation concerning the fund to friend or

THE LAND LEAGUE'S BOOKS.

London, July 24.—At to day's session of the Parnell comission, Mr. Maleney, an ex-official of the Land League, was examined. He denied all knowledge of any documents concerning the League, except those which were in the hands of Goorge Lewis, Mr. Parnell's solicitor, Mr. Maloney also said that Mr. Parnell was in error when he stated that he (Maloney), upon leaving the country, ordered that the documents in his pessession should be destroyed. A number of doonmonts belonging to the Land league were removed from the house on Blissington street, Dublin, where Mr. Sexton lived in 1882. His (Maloney's) wife was empowered to sign league cheques. Mr Maloney could not say why she was thus empowered except that the Ladies' league, of which she was treasurer, was assisting in carrying on the work of the Land league.

Mr. Millar, of the National bank, testified that no Parnellite ever suggested to him that the cheques and bank books of the league should be destroyed.

Mr. Tyrell, cashier of the bank, stated that he had received an order to destroy waste books last Febuary. He did not examine the books to see whether they contained doonments material to the inquiry.

THE COMMISSION ADJOURNED. London, July 25.—Mr. Hardcastle, an accountant, stated before the Parnell commission to-day that the books of the Land league which had been produced before the commission, covered the whole period of the league's existence. He could not say that £75,000. which was unaccounted for owing to the absence of the books of the Ladies' league, had been misappropriated.

Mr. Soames, in reply to a question by Mr. Sexton, said he could not tell within £10,-000 the amount the Times, had paid to witnesses. The sum, however, was not very

This concluded the taking of evidence. Mr. Sexton, replying to a question by Jus-tice Hannen, stated that he could not sum up the case in behalf of the Parnellites until he had consulted with his colleagues. Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times, stated that he was not in a position yet to reply to the whele

Justice Hannen informed Mr. Sexton that further evidence would be called if the commission considered it necessary, but the reasons therefore must be exceptional, The court then adjourned until October

Justice Hannen ordered that Thomas Condon and John O'Connor, members of the Commons, who, while serving sentence in Ireland fer offences under the Crimes act, were brought to Lendon to testify before the commission, shall complete the remainder of their term in London prison-

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John street,

A Good Custom Falling Into Disuse During the happy period of the world known as the Ages of Faith, there were a great many hely customs connected with demestic life which have since fallen inte disuse. It cal surveyor, of Calgary. The letter says:

was the custom in those times of true faith was the custom in those times of true faith

pray at the shrines of their household favor-ities that every such home became—what every Catholic home sught to be—a sanctu-ary of God. But, as a contemporary sake with sorrow: "How many Catholic homes rules and regulations are published in the Additamenta to Matthew Paris, as established ontain a Crucifix, or a picture, or a statue of about the middle of the fourteenth century (Himoric Augilia), and from about this date we can find evidence that may lead us to ideal Beatrice; instead of statues of eur Saviwe can find evidence that may lead us to ideal seating instead at standard the disease moved gradually our, the apesties, or the saints, we will find northwards. In 1350 the leper house the representations of the gods and godssess was instituted in Glasgow, and patients of the licentieus heathens of antiquity. Resonanced in number that in nowned men of modern times have their effigies everywhere, but the "Ecce Home" and the "Mater Delorsea" are too pieus and "fanciful" to eccupy a place in the parlor or drawing-reems. Nothing displays the tender plety of a family more than the dedication of their home to God by the blessing of a priest, and its desoration by objects and emblems of devetion which cause every petent prayer to arouse in the heart of both parent and child allke, -The Monitor,

TENANTS DEFENCE LEAGUE

Full Text of the Official Bules and Begulations.

London, July 22.—The Irish Parliament-ary party held a meeting to-day, at which the new Tenants' Defence league was form-ally constituted. The following are the rules and regulations as approved by Sir Charles Russell and ether eminent

1. The Irish Tenants' Defence league is founded to assert and maintain the right of the tenant farmers of Ireland, now attacked or threatened by aggressive combinations of Irish landlords, to protect their legal and equitable interest in their holdings by defensive combination among themselves.

2. The object of the league is to counteract by legal means all combinations of landlords used to exact excessive rents, to extert unjust arrears, or to impose inequitable terms of purchase, or to stimulate eviction, or in any way to destroy or imperil the security of tenants in their holdings.

3. In order to effect this purpose, tenant

throughout Ireland are invited to contribute to the Tenant's Defence fund in fixed prepertion to the poer law valuation of their

heldings.
4. Tenants on any one or more estates combining to assist the league and subscribing to the Tenants' Defence fund will be entitled to the help of of the league in case of need.

5. Branches of the league will not b formed, but such a body of tenants combining to sustain the league will appoint, at a meeting held annually for the purpose, treasurers to cellect and remit their contributions and secretaries, to communicate with the seuncil of the league whenever occasions may arise, and such treasures and secretaries shall be recognized by the council and by the league in the transaction of all affairs in which the interest of such tenants is directly oncerned.

6. In the event of an emergency the counoil of the league may vote the collection of a special levy from the associated tenants, such levy not to exceed the amount of the annual contribution.

7. The league will exert itself to inform the public, especially in Great Britain of the proceedings and aims of the combinations of landlords in Ireland, and will devote particular care to contested by elections.

8. The league will afford legal advice to tenants in connection with any proceedings instituted, or threatened by, or at the in-stance of, any combination of landlords, or by any landlord who is engaged or concerned in such combination, and, in the event of the eviction of any such tenants from their holdlegs as a result of such proceedings, the league, to the full extent of its power, will afford them shelter and support, provided the council is satisfied such persons are willing to

9. The affairs of the league shall be directed by a council of fifteen members, elected annually from their own body by members of the league, the first council to be elected with-in a month from the formation of the league. 10. Admission to membership of the league shall be determined by the council,

11. The subscription of members shall be any sum not less than £1 per annum.

12. Donors of sums of £10 and upward will be eligible for election by the council as

honorary members of the league. 13. The meetings of the league will be held from time to time, as summoned by the council.

14. The council will make and publish from time to time such further rules and such al-terations in the constitution of the league as it may deem to be expedient.

In Eagland there could be absolutely no question as to the legality of this programme, and it is believed even Balfour's lawyers will be unable to bring it within the meshes of the law, although they will try very hard to do so. The most novel feature of the new league is the absence of branches, an omission deliberately made with a view to increase Balfour's difficulty should he ever attempt to grapple with the league. The rule as to honorary membership was inserted to meet the desires of the many English friends, who desire to identity themselves with, and give financial support to, the new movement. After the adoption of the rules the following

resolution was agreed to unanimously :-"That a special committee, together with Mr. Davitt, Mr. Biggar, Mr. T. Healy and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, be authorized to receive subscriptions and register members of the league, pending its first meeting for the election of a council, and that Mr. Campbell and Mr. Cox, be requested to act as honorary secretaries of the committee."

> HOW REIGART AND SIMMONS STRUCK IT RICH

was the remark that Dave Simmons made to a Saturday Evening Call reporter. He is a heatler, also foreman in the round-house of the Toledo. Peorla and Western Railroad Company. "I have invested in The Louisiana State Lettery since 1875. In 1876 drew a prize of \$20. In 1881 drew \$10; last March \$5, and the last drawing held one-twentieth of ticket 50,416, that drew the first capital prize of \$300,000, and have received the amount of \$15,000. I induced Reigart to go in with me, (we each held one-twentieth part of ticket "No. 50,416,) and expect to continue."—Peoria (Ill.) Saturday Evening Call, Jane 1.

Struck Oil Very Rich.

OTTAWA, July 23.—Interesting particulars of the rich find of etl in the Northwest came to hand to-day in a letter received by Mr. Alfred Patrick, C.M.G., late clerk of the House of Commons, from his son, Majer Allan Poyniz Patrick, Dominion topographi-

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

CRUCIFIXION

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

heavy oil, I per cent. water and 3 per cent. foreign matter. This is the best oil ever discovered, and far ahead of the Pennsylvania ell fields. There is plenty of head, the flow being about 4,500 feet above sea level, and the crude oil can be run off in pipes any dist-ance. It is the greatest find ever known. All the oil lands are within easy distance of the railway."

The letter further states that arrangements are being made for developing the find, which, if correctly reported, adds immensely to the treasure to be expected from the Northwest.

A HOME IN THE WEST.

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

Guided by Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, July 23 .- The position to which Mr. Parnell and his contingent of Irish Home Rulers in the House of Commons are likely to assume toward the proposal to increase the allowances the members of the Royal family is the subject of much speculation here. Mr. Parnell was interviewed to day and said Mr. Sexton and himself in this matter were influenced very largely by the respect they entertained for Gladstone, whom they were anxious to support in all matters not affecting the welfare of Ireland. For his own part he says he has no strong feeling on the question and his only concern is to make his action on the subject entirely harmonizo with his ideas of autonomy and local self-government. Viewing this matter in this light, and considering the question as one of purely English policy, he will throw his influence upon the side most acceptable to the people of England, and is willing to accept Mr. Gladstone as the exponent of public opinion in England. He does not imagine that a selid Irish vote in favor of the grant will have the effect of alienating the sympathies of Irishmen in any quarter of the globe. They are teo sensible to insist that their prejudices should stand in the way of Ireland's interests. The whole business, he said, was apart from his own main object in life, which was the improvement of the condition of Ire-land. He is therefore willing to be guided by his desire to ce-operate with Mr. Gladstone for whom the Irish are filled with gratitude.

Burke's Hard Fight.

Winning, July 24.—An application was made this morning before the full court in the Burke extradition case for a rule niss calling upon the Crown to show cause why Burke should not be released. The order asked for was made returnable to-morrow, when arguments will be heard. The grounds upon which the application was based were the wrongful admission by Judge Bain of the depositions taken before the Chicago grand jury, that ne evidence was produced to connect the prisoner with the crime, or that he even knew Cronin, er was near the Carlson cottage on the night of the murder, and, in slone is indeed power; so is steam; and refer to arbitration the questions in dispute fact, that the prisoner is indicted as an ac-between them and their landlords.

| Common of the prisoner is indicted as an ac-between them and their landlords. | Common of the fact. Which is not extra. | cessory before the fact, which is not extraditable,

OHICAGO, July 24.—Ever since Martin Burke was arrested in Winnipeg and began his fight against extradition, Judge Longe-necker and Chief of Police Hubbard have from to enable him to hire expensive lawyers. States Attorney that a man known to be a close personal friend of a prominent Clan-nawrit of habeas corpus, A large sum of money was required for the move, and there was no intimation before Monday that it would be forthcoming. The chief of detectives in Winnipeg and Chief Hubbard's force are working hard to find out just what the connection is between the arrival of the Chicagoan and the beginning of legal proceedings, and are hoping for great things.

The Demon Dress.

It is not too much to say that most of the horrible crimes committed have their origin in demon drink; but cannot demon dress show a dark record of its own of wee and dishonor; of ruined lives and homes made desolate? A father robbing his employer that he may deck out his daughter in a manner totally unbefitting her circumstances and station. A husband embezzling the funds ention. A husband embezzling the funds en-trusted to him, either through weak love for ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably. his wife, pride in her beauty, or to rid himself of her angry complaints and pertinacious demands. A wife deserting her husband and children because her cravings for luxury of apparel cannot be gratified in a life of poverty and duty. A young girl rebelling against the narrow means which decree that her leveliness of form and feature must go meanly arrayed, and so, led by restless vanity, disappearing in the whirlpoel of sin.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

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

Can the Saints in Heaven Hear Us? Objection is made to the Catholic doctrine of devotion to the saints principally on the can hear us. That objection arises out from

had several samples assayed. The result God dwells in uncreated light, a living, active, gave 91 per cent. lubricating oil, 5 per cent. ever-present Reality; in whose light the blassed inhabitants of bliss and glory, the "great cloud of witnesses that surround us," see and know what is going on in this lower world; to such a one we say, there is no more difficulty in believing that those blessed spirits hear us when we pray to them than there is, for instance, in understanding how we can speak to a friend in another city through the telephone. We think we understand it, per-haps, because we are accustomed to it. At any rate, there is an apparent means to the end, and that is the ordinary course of Providential dealing with us in this world. But who can explain how it is that words—distinct enunciations—and even the tone of the voice travel over the wires? There is absolutely no known principle of science upon which the phenomenon can be explained. All we know is that we speak into one end of the "machine," and instantaneously the message is received at the other and. Electricity facilitates the passage, but experience proves that communication is possible at considerable distance without electricity. Vibration cannot account for it, for it is manifest that vibration of a wire cannot pass ever so many intervals of rest and securo binding as are necessary for conducting and preserving the tension of it. There is a mystery in it which we cannot comprehend.

> necessary conductor. So may it be with our communication with the spiritual world; it may be-we believe it is true—that the spirit of God, we speak with reverence, is the conductor. Nor, in communicating through that medium is it necessary that the words should be spoken. The thoughts and desires of the heart are reflected in God as in a glass, and the glorified spirits receive the communications of their friends in mere distinct and unmistakeable accents than it is possible to realize in the varied, imperfect, and uncertain intercourse of this material world.

The sounds pass through the air, of course,

but we cannot say absolutely that the air is a

Let us, then, have faith in the intercession of the saints. Let us speak to them, send messages to them often, and implore their prayers and kind offices. As we are assured there is joy in heaven over the one sinner that repents, let us add to their joy by more earnest efforts at doing penance, and let us never cease to beg of those glorious saints, and especially of Joseph and Mary, that will obtain for us the great and unspeakable grace of perseverance. - Catholic Record.

Female Influence.

There is a mystery about the rich, unseen power which woman possesses over the human heart, that cannot be penetrated; and yet it goes on ever working; influencing the great tide of life, and stamping itself upon nations. Young women remember this as you go forth to bless your race. The evils of society can be removed only by the culture of virtue. Let your supreme ambition be to make individual men nobler. All rail-roads, and steamships and telegraphs only hasten the ruin of a nation, unless its citizens are virtuous. These who ride, not the conveyance; what the message is, not the wire; these are of supreme importance. Knowledge

Power of a Mother's Love.

Some years ago the visitor who went on Saturdays to the penitentiary at Fort Madbeen puzzled as to where the money came ison would see at a certain time a lady in the office of the warden. She was always veiled To day it was learned from the Assistant and dressed in deep black. By her side there would be a convict, a boy hardly 17 years old, a slight, handsome lad, whose frank face Gael leader in Chicago appeared in Winni-peg on Saturday night. On Monday morn-ing Burke's lawyer ordered a copy of the record in extradition proceedings, and an-nounced that he would make application for by the prison rules for such interviews had expired. The mother lived at a distance, but will bear with them the respect and good every week, rain or shine, brought her to the wishes of their numerous friends and fellowplace again to see, to cheer, and to help her boy, to wring her heart with a fresh agony, for she was a proud woman of high station in society, but to show that there was one friend in all the world to remember and to symphatize. It has been years since that boy was released from the prison walls, and he is to-day a prosperous, honest man, a hundred times better than many who hold their heads high and plume themselves that they were never caught in rascality. The mother's love helped the boy back to better ways.

> Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES,

Chn Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.) Dear Sirs :- The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and Very sincerely yours, G. H. Grannis, brightness.

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

The Terrors of Confession. "Cenfession keeps a great many people out

of the Church," said the Rev. Father Phelan in a recent sermon at the dedication of a church. "One day there was a man who came to me and said he wanted to become a Catholic. I asked him why he did not become one; he replied that he could'nt 'swallow' the confession part of it. I told him he would have to 'swallow' it when he died, and he remarked that when that time came he could swallow snything. There are men who know acthing of physical cowardice, but who are cowards when it comes to confessing their sine to a priest. I was in Chicago when ground that we have no certainty that they their sine to a priest. I was in Chicago when can hear us. Our Pretestant friends acknowledge that there is nothing wrong in the carried a sword, was married. Sheridan was General Sheridan, the bravest man that ever mere fact of asking a saint in heaven to pray for us any more than there is in asking a good man on earth to pray for us, but they cannot conceive it possible that the saints in heaven he made his confession. He afterwards retheir conduct as in their dress, to be arthemselves as mere to be despised and as more
humble than all ether men: The venerable
Abbot, in drawing up the rules for the cemmens of the lepreus brothers, shows his hospital
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leftithe Church unless he was a rogue. These lefithe Uniron unites ne was a rogue. Inese rogues don't like the priests, and won't look them in the eyes because the priests know them too well. Every Catbolic that leaves the Church is a thief or a libertine. He either has somebody's ex er somebody's wife.— Catholic Citizen.

A SEA OF FLAMES.

Destruction by Fire of a Populous Chinese City Twelve Hundred Feeple Perished in the Raging Furnace.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The steamship Betgic, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, arrived te-day. She brings advices as follows:

A recent fire at Luckhow destroyed 87,000 houses. Over 1,200 persons were killed. Nearly 170 000 people were made homeless and at last accounts were camping out with.
out shelter and were dying at the rate of 100 a day from want and exposure. The author. ities were providing for their necessities.

Rev. J. Cresslet, prominent in missionary and benevelent work, died June 16 on ship. poard in China.

THE IRISH COLLEGE, PARIS

An Account of this Year's Ordinations in the Historic Seminary.

On Saturday and Sunday, June 15th and

16th, the annual ceremonies of conferring the

various degrees of orders were gone through at the Irish College, Paris. As is customary, the orders were conferred by Irish Bishops, the orders were cenferred by Iriah Bishops, Dr. O'Donell, Bishop of Raphoe; and Dr. Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Cloufert, who were remaining at the college for the past week, officiated respectively on Saturday and Sunday, when forty-four students presented themselves for the different orders, Tonsure conferred on Eriday, Proposition Charles being conferred on Friday morning. The following are the names of the students and the orders to which they were promoted: To Priesthood-Rev. James Kelleher, Cloyne; Rev. Daniel Lane, Cloyne; Rev. John Fitz. gerald, Galway, Rev. William Desmond, Cork; Rev. John Russell, Cork; Rev. Patrick Cork; Kev. John Kussell, Cork; Kev. Patrick Martin, Elphin; Rev. Hugh Fitzpatrick, Down and Connor; Kev. Patrick Sheahan, Cloyne; Rev. Patrick Mulligan, Clegher; Rev. James Owens, Clogher; Rev. James McNaity, Clogher; Rev. James Sorahan, Clogher. To Deaconship—Rev. Patrick Farrell, Meath; Rev. Patrick Gorry, Kildare and rell, Meatn; Rev. Fatrick Gorry, Midare and Leighlin; Rev. Patrick Murphy, Tuam; Rev. William McMullen, Dremore; Rev. Martin Loftus, Tuam; Rev. Peter Filan, Eiphin; Rev. Michael Curtie, Oloyne; Rev. Richard Smyth, Meath; Rev. Thomas Rodgers, Armagh; Rev. William Flynn, Achonry; Rev. John Gavin, Killaloe; Rev. Michael Davoren, Galway; Rev. Christopher Ounningham, Raphoe. To Subdeaconship—Rev. Patrick Fitzphoe. To Suddeaconsnip—Kev. Patrick Fitz-gerald, Cashel; Rev. Joseph Coghlan, Clon-lert; Rev. John Nyhan, Ross; Rev. Arthur Murphy, Kildare and Leighlin; Rev. Michael Bolger, Kildare and Leighlin. To Minor Orders and Tonsure—Messra. M. Gallagher, Willer B. O. Kana. Dayry. P. O. Spillers Orders and Tonsure—Messrs. M. Gallagher, Killala; H. O'Kane, Derry; P. O'Sullivan, Cloyne; D. Walsh, Cloyne; William Ferrest, Cleyne; John Moloney, Killaloe; Luke O'Brien, Killaloe; Timothy Lawton, Ross; Timothy McCarthy, Cork; Edward Fitzgerald, Limerick; William Kelley, Down and Connor; Andrew Campbell, Derry; Patrick Brady, Killala; Michael O'Connell, Cleyne. None of the Kerry students received orders, nor will they until another Bishops is consecrated to fill the See at present vacant owing to the demise of the lamented Dr. Higgins. The Rev. J. Kelleher, Cleyne; Rev. D. Lane, Cloyne, and Rev. John Russell, Cork. have accepted temporary missions in the dic-cess of Westminister, London; Rev. P Sheahan, Olyne, in Liverpool; and the Rev. W. Desmond, Cork, in Cleveland, America; but will return to their own dioceses when vacancies occur. The Rev. P. Murphy, Tuam, and Rev. W. McMuller, Drumore, have cast their lot with Dr. Maran, and will minister to the faithful in his diocese of Dunedin, New Zealand, There they will experience all the happiness they would have felt were they to minister to the people at home, as in the diocese of Donedin all the Catholics, with few exceptions, are Irish or of Irish descent. Dr. Moran states that the Faith in his diocess is as fresh and vigorous as it is in Ireland, a fact that certainly will gladden the hearts of all Irish Catholics. The two Rev. gentlemen, together with three others—one from All Hallows, one from Carlow, and one from Waterford College-will accompany Dr. Meran on his return journey. They will leave England about the first of September, and wishes of their numerous friends and fellowstudents, who trust that beneath the Southern Cross they will merit a share of the dig-nities which the ecclesiastical authorities deem fit to bestow almost exclusively on the saintly Irish priests who toll in a foreign land, those priests who impress on the minds of all with whom their lives are spent the most exalted idea of the Irish priesthood.

A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE.

A Movement Started in Ireland to Honor her "Grand Old Man,"

Few movements, we are convinced, will ever be received more favorably by the Irish public than that which has been started with the object of offering Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., a practical token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow countrymen. Mr. Sullivan, it may be said, holds a unique position in many respects. He belongs to a family which has done yeoman's service for Ire-land; he is one of "the old guard" who is atill fighting bravely in the van for his country's cause; he was as true and manly and fearless in "dark and evil days" as he is now that he sees the sun of victory shining in the distance; as journalist and literateur, political orator and active Parliamentary representative, he has done noble work for Ireland's regeneration and the cause of self-government. Above all he has enshrined himself in the hearts of the people as the genial Post Laureate of the nation. It is not surprising, therefore, that the movement to present him with a testimonial has been taken up with heartiness. A testimonial committee has been formed at the Mansion House, Dublin, with the Lord Mayor at its head. The Archblehop of Cashel, the Bishop of Meath, Mr. Parnell, Alderman Meade and Alderman Kernan, have consented to act as treasurers, and the Rev. Dr. Galbraith, Mr. Alfred Webb, Alderman Meagher, and Counseller Gill as secretaries. We are sure that every one who admires devotion and life-long service to the Irish cause will endeavor to have a share in this tribute of esteem to Ireland's Grand Old Man."-Liverpool Catholic

What matters it where your feet stand, or wherewith your hands are busy, so that it is in the spot where God has put you, and the work he has given you to do? Your real life is within—hidden in God with Ohrist, ripening and strengthening, and waiting, as through the long geologic period of night and incompleteness waited the germs of all that was to unfold into

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN. LONDON, July 54.—The funeral of Alice Mackenzie, Jack the Ripper's latest victim, took place from the Tower public house, in took place from the Tower public house, in Artillery street, yesterday afterneon. It was a typical Whitechapel funeral. All the streets, alleys, courts doorways and windows which commanded any kind of a view of the scene were crowded. Whitechapel has few gold scenes, and among them a funeral nature. gala scenes, and among them a funeral ranks high.

LONDON, July 25.—Liverpool bought 100, 000 barrels of American apples and London 350,000 barrells during the season recently anded. The importation of American apples by the United Kingdom is on a zapid in-

LONDON, July 24.—Until the bounty system was put in ferce on the continent sugar manufacturing at Bristol, Eug., gave employmanufacturing as a support to more.

After the present week there will not be a refinery in operation there.

LONDON, July 24.—Cardinal Lavigerie's international anti-slavery congress, which is to meet at Lucerne, has been postponed until after the French elections, so that prominent Frenchmen interested in the mevement can

VIENNA, July 24.—The Fremdenblatt denies the assertion of the Graschdanin, a Russian paper, that Austria is fomenting a con-flict between Servia and Bulgaria. It says the Government is doing its utmest to avert war between those countries.

LONDON, July 24.—It is stated that Germany and Austria have instructed ex-King Milan to restore the supreme power in Servia in order to check Russian intrigues. The Powers are about to co-operate in restoring power to Crete.

VIENNA, July 24 -The Austrian infantry has been increased by the addition of 9,000 men, raising that branch of the service to a war footing. Forty-three regiments of cavalry have been reduced to the extent of 306 men each.

Berlin, July 23 .- Germany has notified Switzerland that the treaty between the two Switzeriand that the treaty between the two governments regulating the settlement of foreigners in Switzerland will not be renewed. The treaty will, therefore, expire at the end of 1890.

LONDON, July 23 .- General Grenfell intends to make a general advance against the Dervishes at the end of the present month, at which time the British reinforcements will arrive, and all arrangements will be complete for the movement.

AMERICAN.

Johnstown, Pa., about 6,000.

An English syndicate has purchased five of the six breweries in Paterson, N. J., for \$2,380,000, the owners to retain one-third

There are a great many deaths in the Conemaugh valley, largely the result of the severe mental and physical suffering the people have endured.

Mrs. Mary Brady, convicted a few days ago in Jersey City, N.J., of being a common sold, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs.

The Pullman Palace Car company have commenced another suit in Chicago against the Wagner Palace Car company and the Michigan Central railway for infringements of the vestibule car patents.

The Washington Treasury department has decided that a large pair of candelabra, specially imported for presentation to the church of St. Mary, at Syracuse, N.Y., are exempt from duty as "works of art."

Colonel Fellows, the New York District Attorney, has announced that he will not try any more of the cases of the men cha with receiving bribes in the case of the Broadway railroad, as it is impossible to

secure convictions. Spring Valley, Ill., July 23 .- One bundred and fifty of the men employed by the Spring Valley Coal company who occupy tenemants and who have paid no rent since May 1, have been served with fifteen days' notice to quit or pay. Most of the tenants, on account of the closing of the mine's since

May, are in very poor circumstances. Trouble is feared. NEW YORK, July 23.—Charles Giblin and Ferdinand Carolina were to-day sentenced to be hanged on August 23. This will make five men to be executed in the Tombs on the same day. The other three are James Nolan, John Lewis and Patrick Packenham.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 23.—S. S. Cartwright died here yesterday, aged 60. He was a widower and had lived for years in a garrat. He was suppesed to be in limited circumstances, but events reveal that he was worth probably quarter of a million dol-

CLAY CITY, Ky., July 23.—John Rose, one of the most prominent citizens of Powell county, was assassinated yesterday. He was leader of a feudal faction and was to be tried shortly for killing his father-in-law. It is said Rose killed five men during his life-\$ me.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 23 .- It is reported that E. E. Polster, lessee of the Terra Cotta Lumber company's plant here has gone to Canada, leaving his accounts \$20,000

SCRANTON, Pa., July 24.—A cave in occurred in Hyde Park this morning over a vein of the Central mine. Over six acres of ground was affected and the Fifth ward public school building was badly damaged. Fully a dezen private residences have cracked foundation walls and jammed deors as a result. While a number of men were this afternoon removing the rock and coal from the chambers close by the cave in, the lamp of one laborer ignited the mine gas and a frightful explo-sion followed. John Williams and Robert Roberts were killed and four others were frightfully burned.

San Francisco, July 24 -- News from Ounslaska, by the steamer Bertha confirms the report of the loss of three whaling schooners, the James A. Hamilton, Otter and Annie. No trace of them have been seen in the Artic, and it is generally believed they are lost. They carried about 60 officers and men.

New York, July 24.- A number of undesirable additions to the population of the United States, who arrived here from fereign shores within the past week, were sent back to Europe to-day by order of the United

States authorities. BINGHAMTON, N.Y., July 24.—While regoods. When and by whom the coins were

manufactured is not known.

Horton this afternoon. All the prisoners except Coughlin said they were ready for trial. Coughlin wished to see his attorney before answering. The matter was continued until to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Atterney-General has given an opinion that there is no legal objection to the transit through United States territory of the Chinamen recently arrived at New Orleans from Cubs on route to China via San Francisco.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N.Y., July 24 —Chauncey Kniffen, aged 22, shot himself dead yesterday after he had shot three times at his wife Annie, 18 years of age, who will die. The couple quarrelled continually during the four years of their married lite.

New York, July 24.—Tae steamer City of Rome left here to-day with a party of forty-two representative workingmen from all parts of the United Sintes, bound for a trip through the big manufacturing centres of Europe and the Paris Exposition.

SAGRAMENTO, Calif., July 24.—The entire Chinatown district of this city, consisting of forty wooden buildings, was burned this morning. No lives were lost.

Belden, Tex., July 24.—George Lewis, a negro living near here, was lynched last night for poisoning the well of William Shaw.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—It is said a child has been sacrificed by the colored followers of the false Christ in Liberty county. WASHINGTON, Pa., July 25.—At Elwood's railway crossing, while Mrs. Irwin and her three little children and a sister in law were

out driving, the horse bacame frightened and

ran on the tracks. A trains truck and killed Mrs. Irwin and a three-year-old boy. The horse was also killed. MONARCE, La., July 25.—After church Tuesday night, at Trenton, two negrees, Joe Cook and Sol. Dorsey, engaged in a scuffie, They drew pistols and fired. Both were

INDIANPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—A report is current that early yesterday morning toe bodies of three men, one colored and two white, were found near Whiting Station, Lake county. Each had a fatal wound in the back of the head. Indications are that the crime was committed while the men were

asleep. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The schooner Kate Winslow, owned in this city, sailed into port yesterday with two Canadian mates in command, in violation of a United States statute. The customs officer fined the owners S349.

CHICAGO, July 25 .- Mayor Cregier and Congressman Frank Lawlor left for Braidwood this morning to meet the committee of relief in behalf of the starving miners. Mr. Lawlor reported the condition of affairs in the Braidwood regions as most horrible. In The latest statistics complied by the board of enquiry make the number of lives lost at town and the flesh was stripped from the bones in a few minutes and eaten by the famishing people. The breasts of mothers nursing their infants, he says, have literally dried up for lack of nourishment and children may be seen with the skin hardened and dried clinging to the bones of their faces.

New York, July 23.—Luke Dilion has returned to Philadelphia, having failed to induce the Sullivan members of the executive of the Clan-na-Gael to either agree upon date for a convention or upon a successor to Patrick Egan in the executive.

CANADIAN

"Jumbo" Fisk, the Calgary murderer, has been sentenced to fourteen years in the Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Detectives are enquiring into the death of an infant in a baby farming establishment on Elizabeth street, Toronto. The death of the child is attributed to cruelty and neglect.

A young man named Johnson, of Richmond, Man., whose dogs were poisoned, was also poisoned while endeavoring to save their lives. He had a narrow escape from death.

Another gang of thieves appears to be perating in Toronto, burglarizing the houses of people who are known to be out of the city. The police have been unable to spot any of them as yet. .

Ellen Sullivan, a respectable woman, tried to committ suicide by jumping into Toronto Bay on Thursday last, She was rescued and looked up. It is supposed to be a case of temporary insanity.

Atcheson Moffat has died at Amherst, N.S. aged 77. He came to Canada from Ireland with one penny in his pocket and accumulated a fortune of \$85,000.

It is stated that notwithstanding the refusal of the Lieut. Governor of Manitoba to sign the order-in-council giving power to the Winnipeg school board to raise funds to introduce the Smead-Dowd system in the schools, the work will be gone on with.

An injunction has been applied for by Mrs. Spellman, restraining her husband from dis-posing of his personal property, as she claims part of it. Spellman is the notorious "fence," now under arrest in Toronte, who was in-formed on by his wife in revenge for the beating he gave her.

A sensation has been caused in Halifax hv the arrest of Otto S. Weeks, M. P. P., on a warrant sworn out by a woman namied Annie H. Killan, who charges him with shoeting her with intent to kill. The affair is alleged to have occurred on July 2. The woman's injuries were very slight. Mr. Weeks was liberated on \$4000 ball, furnished by U. B. McDaugall and Wm. Fatridge.

C. M. Cole, who victimized several people at Kingston, Halifax, Listowel and other eastern places, and was sent down for one year for attempting fraud on the Bank of British North America, escaped during Thursday night and has not been seen since. Running down in his underclothes to his wife's residence, he took a cup of tes, dressed himself in his own clothes and left. During the day he sent a letter to the governor of the jail, telling how he escaped.

London, Ont., July 23.-Mr. Hunt was arrested at his home. London south, this morning on the charge of "feloniously killing and slaying Alexander Stinson, the younger." He was balled until Thursday for examination in \$2,000, himself in \$1,000 and Wm. Row and Docald Ferguson in \$500 Stinson was Hunt's son-in-law and was killed by him while he was attempting

to murder his (Stinson's) wife. Kingsville, Ont., July 25.—At 4 p.m. to-day the governor on the electric light ma-chinery at the Mattawas hotel flew off, strik-ing William Layman in the face and killing him instantly. He was much respected, and leaves a wife and four children unprovided

for.

Belleville, July 25 .- In the Police court here yesterday morning, Mrs. Woods charged moving an old tenement house here to-day Mary Quinn, a straightforward, honest-lookworkmen discovered a pile of counterfeit gold ing Irish girl, with abusive language. Mary and silver coins concealed in the cellar wall. had said to her, "You are the devil who be-The coins were fair fac similes of the genuine | witches the cows," and the was fined \$10. Mary informed the judge, with a sincerity that left no doubt, that she believed what Onicaco, July 25.—Dan Coughlin, P. she said, that Mrs. Wood had a mysterious O'Sullivan, J. Z. Beggs, John Kanz and influence over animals, and could control Frank Woodruff, indicted for the murder of their actions whenever she pleased. She be-Dr. Oronin, were arraigned before Judge lieved that Mrs. Wood often used this influ-

experiences, believed her to be possessed of a

HAMILTON, Ont., July 25.—News was re-ceived here to-day of the drewning of Ther. Adams, of this city, seamen on the schooner Clara Youell, Adams was engaged washing off the cabin of the schooner as she was nearing Fair Haven, N. Y., when he lest his balance and fell overboard. Before ald could be given him he was drowned. The body has not been recovered. Adams leaves a wife and children, who reside here.

AULTSVILLE, Ont., July 25 .- About two o'clock Monday a number of boys went to Elliott's wharf to bathe, among them being Reginald and Stanley Poole, sons of the Rev. G. Pools. R simila would swim a few strekes, and having gone out a little way, exclaimed, "Boys, see how well I can swim," when suddenly he tried to teuch the bettem and sank, rose three times, raised his hands and disappeared without a word. His com-penions gave the alarm and every possible effort was made to rescue him, but the endeaver was in vain and the body has not yet been found.

John Kidd, a widower with three children, was arrested in Torento Thursday last. About a year ago Kidd induced a young girl named Sarah Ann Hyde to leave her home and ge with him, promising to marry her. He took her to a house, and when there claimed to have forgotten the marriage certificate, but got the girl to remain with him, saying it would be all right in the merning. Afterwards he put off the marriage on one excuse and another. Kidd will probably be given a chance to marry the girl, and if he refuses the case will be pushed.

IRISA.

LONDON, July 25 .- The Standard has consented to apelogize and pay £100 damages for asserting that Father Coveney, of Dunman-way, Ireland, publicly appealed to God to strengthen the hand of the man who killed Inspector Martin at Gweedore.

DUBLIN, July 25 .- Magietrate Fitzgerald has optained damages of £400 each from the Freeman's Journal and the Leinster Leader, owned by James Carew, M.P., for libel in dubbing the plaintiff an "Invincible."

LONDON, July 23.-The House of Commons to-night, by 230 to 76, agreed to grant a lump sum of £600,000, or, as an alternative, of £20,000 annually, to build railways in Ireland.

July 23 .- The trustees of the DUBLIN, July 23.—The trustees of the National Library of Ireland and the Board of Visitors of the Dublin Museum of Solence nave adopted resolutions urging the Queen to visit Ireland next spring. A copy of the resolutions has been forwarded to the English Government.

NEW YORK, July 24 -The municipal council of the Irish National League last night ponement of the national convention and declaring the unwillingness of the Executive to give an accounting, if continued, will justify the branches of the league in dealing with Mr. Parnell.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA!

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

THE ROYAL GRANTS.

Labouchere's Strong Opposition to the Government's Measure-An Interesting Debate.

LONDON, July 25 .- The report of the Parliamentary committee on Royal grants, was cailed up in the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, was questioned as to the amount of the Queen's savings. He declined to answer the question and moved that the report of the committee be adopted. He contended that the principle on which the Government was acting had been determined by the compact between the Orown and the people. It was not the duty of the Sovereign to provide for the members of the Royal family. No minister of the Crown during the Queen's reign had ever ventured such a suggestion. When the settlement was made upon the Prince of Wales, it was When the settlement never contemplated that the Prince would be called upon to provide for his family out of his income.

The Government could not believe that any important section of the people grudged royalty the moderate provision necessary to maintain its dignity. If they examined the customs of other civilized countries they would find that the English system was the most economical, giving invaluable stability while obtaining the respect of all Euglish

spraking people,
Mr. Labouchere moved the adoption of his substitute for tae committee's report, declaring that the sums given the Royal family are already amply sufficient and that, if further supplies are needed, they oughs to be provided torough retrenchment in the expenses of the Royal household, and not by fresh demands upon the taxpeyers. He ridiculed Mr. Smith's assertion of sconomy to the E glish system, colling attention to the fact tout, while the President of the United States rectives only \$50 000 annually, the Queen and her family revelve \$3 500,000. He said that the time had come to deal finally with

ar ante to royalty.
The supporters of the amendment were determ ned to oppose further grants to i micr members of the Royal family, He denied that the Queen had any sort of title to the Crown lands. If there was talk about a bargain, his advice to the Crewn would be, "Take the Duchies of Lancaster and Corn wall altogether and maintain your family and households."

Lord Randopla Churchill—We should make the worst of the bargain. . Mr. Labouchere-No; the bargain would

be a good one.

Continuing, Mr. Labouchere said that the Gevernment admitted the large savings of the Queen from the civil list. Doubtless these savings were well invested. Even if the Queen had given various sums to her children, enough was left to provide for the others. The extreme limit of the nation's grant ought to be the children of the Sovereign. If impossible for the country to submit to the burden of an indefinite number of grandchildren. He did not complain of

Mr. Gladstone's supporting the grants.

The Liberals understood Mr. Gladstone's peculiar and exceptional position and were

the Horse, Master of the Buckhounds, eight were at the station the child stepped off and in Munzer was startled at the command. He lords in-waiting, eight grooms in waiting, was immediately hurled thirty feet down looked up wildly, then fell back in his chair,

ence to her (Mary's) discomfort. She had four equerries and a number of others were known Mrs. Wood for years and, from her shollshed an ample sum would be left for the purpose mentioned. J here were gentlemen who would be glad to do what work these officers entailed for nething—Mr. Chamberlain for instance. (Laughter.) He trusted that the House, having regard for the growing sense of the people that these grants ought not to be telerated, would support the amendment.

Samuel Storey, member for Sunderland, a Radical, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone briefly said he was averse to all measures of economy that impaired the dignity and splendor of the Crown. There-fere he supported the Government. He rejoiced that an occasion was given him to testify in his eld age that he did not forget the services he had borne for many years in connection with his office as a representative of the Orewn.

Many Parnellites will support Labouchere's amendment.

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland addressed a mass meeting at Salisbury te-day. He assailed the Radicals for their epposition to the reyal grants and said he had watched the controversary with a feeling of disgust. Referring to the new Tenants' Defence league, he said the law would be found equal to coping with the league if it interfered with the law. He declared that Mr. Gladstone's speeches were the real origin of "Parnellism and Orime."

THE VOTE ON LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT. LONBON, July 26.-When the debate on the Royal Grants was resumed in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bradlaugh said he That we congratulate him on his withfound difficulty in discussing the question drawal from the packed Tory Commission, and calmly, when Mr. Balfour, outside of the pledge him our aid in unearthing and exposing and serdid. The opponents of the grants ment nothing personally discourteous to the members of the Royal Family, but were simply within their rights when there was the members of the grants and serdid. The opponents of the grants of the members of the Royal Family, but were simply within their rights when the members of the Lesgue in Philadelphia to continue their good. mands of the Crown on a question of finance

Crown, under the Civil List acts from George I. onwards, surrendered its private property in exchange for a civil list. Neither George I. ner his successors, Mr. Bradlaugh declar-

value to the country.

The committee of enquiry had elicited the instead of being applied to defray the charges of other classes, had been handed to the Queen without the authority of Parliament and in breach of the statute. (Cries of hear,

W. H. Smith, the Government leader, had denied that the alleged savings of the Queen were ever £3,000,000, but he declined to show now much money had either been saved by the Queen or drawn by the other members of the Royal Family from all sources. Mr. Bradlaugh said there ought to be nothing to conceal. The fact of the concealing had led to exaggerated ideas. The refusal of the Govrument to disclose the wealth amassed by the royalties justified the aversion of the

country to royal grants. (Cheers.)

Lord Randolph Churchill argued that the original demands of the Government were just, besides being in conformity with precedent. If burdens were thrown upon the Orown net intended under the civil list it would impair the credit of the nation and of Parliament. Mr. Bradlaugh had questioned the title of the Crown to its estates, but successive Parliaments had recognized and none of the greatest lawyers had ever yet chal-lenged the Crown's title. He reminded the House that Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, Her Majesty's private secretary, a few years ago denied reports that the Queen was making immense investments in ground rents, and stated that she had not £1,000,000 to invest

in anything.

Lord Randolph said that the Radicale' over-cetimate of the Queen's wealth was designed to excite popular feeling against royalty. He objected to the adoption of methods whose purpose was to foment a clamor against the throne, which, in spite of them, would remain steadfast in the affictions of the people.

Lord Hartington complained of Mr. Bradlaugh's pedagogic and minatory air. He sald that if it was true that the law was contravened in allowing the civil list surplus to accrue to the Crown, it was almost a case for impeaching the present and former ministries. It was impossible, he contended, to lay down a hard and vast rule. He thought that the Queen's waiving the claims of the younger children met the present case and that the future might be left to a future Parliament. In any case the Queen's message was worthy

of respectful attention.

Sir Wilfred Lawson twitted the Conservatives for refusing a grant to the Prince Consort, and eveked laughter by recalling certain uncomplimentary references made by Mr. Chamberlain to royalty. Mr. Guschen, chancellor of the exchequer, after fighting in detail the contentions of Mesers. Labonchere and Bradlaugh, contrasted Mr. Gladstone's dignified utterances with those heard to-night. and said there was little need to fear the re-

anit of the debate.

Mr. Labouthere's motion to scopt his substitute for the report of the Royal Grants committee was rejected by a vose of 398 to 116. Mr. Gladatone, Mr. Morley, Sie William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Patnell, Mr. William O'Brier, and the bulk of the Interests and Paraellisins voted with the ma-

The Radical minority included Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Rionard Chamberlain, and T. P. O'Connor. The majority consisted of 242 Conserva-

tives, 54 Unionists and 92 Gladstonians and Parnellities. Mr. Morley will on Monday move an amendmend declaring that the House is unwilling to increase the burdens of the people with out an assurance that no further claims will

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-ING.

be made for younger members of the royal

successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Pienty of government land. Cheap railroad land.

Stepped into Eternity.

OTTAWA, July 23 .- Maud Taylor, a ten year old girl and her mother were on their and malignity. As he proceeded deep lines way, via the C. P. R., from their home at appeared in the cheeks beside the nose. The Chapleau to Pembroke to visit friends early this morning. Shortly before arriving at forehead wrinkled as an old man's and his Pembroke, the brakeman passed through the voice actually changed. The words came cars notifying passengers that they were ap- from the chest, and, in fact, the entire aspect proaching the station. Three minutes later of the man was changed. He bent forward the train pulled up on the treatle bridge over in his chair, his shoulders stooped, and his the Alumet river for the engine to take in eyes became watery. When the narrator water from the tank. The time was five reached that portion of his recital where he peculiar and exceptional position and were the train pulled up on the treatic bridge over not surprised at his action.

Mr. Labouchere proceeded to explain here the tank. The time was five a reduction of the Queen's household would minute the tank. The time was five minutes for minutes are midnight. Mrs. Weler and produce the sum necessary to previde for an obligated their baggage and when the innier revealities. If the useless of fices of train stopped passed with other passengers on Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the platform of the car. Supposing that they voice.

wards in the current beneath. The train, with the terror-stricken mother, whose agonized shricks are described as heartrending, proceeded into the station; boats were secured, and in ten minutes the lifeless corpse was recovered.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mr. Parnell Endorsed by the Municipal Council of Philadelphia.

At a recent meeting of the Muncipal Council, Irish National League, Philadelphis, at which Patrick Dunieavy presided, delegates from 31 branches were present. Mr. Dunleavy, in opening the meeting, said it had been called for the purpose of taking some steps to support the efforts of William O'Brien and Mr. Parnell in their movement to prevent the extermination of the Irish tenantry.

The Rev. Thomas J. Barry presented for the Executive Committee the following reso lutions, which were unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, That the Municipal Council of the Irish National League of the city of Phil-adelphia pledges its untiring support to what-ever constitutional movement the Irish people in Ireland may inaugurate.
"That the President of the Council be di

rected to cable to Charles Stewart Parnell, the leader of the Irish race, the assurance of our hearty co-operation in his new plan to prevent the eviction from their homes of our kith and kin in Ireland.
"That we congratulate him on his with

has attained, the very foremost in practical devotion to the cause of Irish liberty.

"That we remind our fellow members, lat, that Philadelphia inaugurated the Irish Famine

with a direct negative.

Much of the argument in favor of the grants

bas Philadelphia inaugurated the Irish Famine

was based on the erroneous idea that the

Fund in 1879; 2d, that we remitted the first money sent from America in aid of the Irish National League; 3d, that we raised the first money in aid of the Anti-Eviction Fund; 4th, that we raised the first money in aid of the ed, surrendered anything. The present Royal Anti-Coercion Fund; 5th, that at our request family neversurrendered anything of farthin's the Parnell Defence Fund started, and that we have been by far the largest contributo; 6th, that since the Chicago Convention we have sent to the Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly \$30,000; fact that during the present reign the savings and 7th, that during the past year we have upon certain classes under the civil list act, sent to the National Treasurer, l'abber o'Reilly, \$18,000, being one-third of all the money raised in America.

"This is our record. It speaks better than denunciations and idle, disrupting resolutions.

"Let us keep up the good work, and at our next stated meeting be able to send an amount of money to the national breasurer. It is money that will enable Parnell to aid the tenants and defeat the Irish landlords.'

A cablegram was sent to Mr. Joseph Shee han, Vice-President of the Council, who is on a European trip, apprising him of the adoption of the resolutions. From Francis Hag-gerty, President of the Fairmount Branch, a letter was read endorsing the action of the officers of the Council and of their work during the past year.

A communication was received from the Municipal Council of the Monroe county, N.Y., branches, enclosing a resolution that the branches believed the postponement of the National Convention to be a great mistake, and suggested that it be called as soon as possible.

A MR. HYDE IN REAL LIFE.

Bemarkable and Terrifying Scene in a Chicago Court Room.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A peculiar case of in roy 8 salary of \$180; the other to teach English sanity is that of Harry Munzer, which came and some French for a salary of about \$150.

Ten months teaching. Duties to commence at about twenty-seven years of age, and never having indulged in the general practices of fast city young men, his features bore a decidedly innocent but intelligent expression as he entered the witness bex. For four years he had acted as entry clerk and his manipulation of figures was considered something wonderful. He has been subject to gloomy spells at periods about two years apart, during which he would become a recluse for weeks at a time. He speke of these.

"Just tell us about the last one," said the court. "I feel something approaching heavily, said Munzer, "but I can take good care of mysolf here." Beads of perspiration stood on his brow, but he displayed no nervousness. The queer sickness came on me again about a year ago," said he, "and this time I be-came much alarmed at the developments. I seemed to be approaching a state altogether different from the natural one. An aguelike feeling crept over me, beginning first in my brain. My mind did not seem to be growing weaker, but it seemed to be altering its functions materially. Presently the sight of a tool or anything with a blade would start every fibre and nerve in me to tingling, and

became afraid of myself-afraid for my

friends.

"I felt an impulse growing upon me to harm or kill. I knew what I was about. recognized the faces of my friends. I had a cool control of my mental faculties. I was not out of my head in the least, but there was a desire which seemed to be muscular as well as mental, and wholly apart from my natural volitions. My father saw only the outside of this and I dayed not explain to him the complete revolution in my being. He sent me to Lake Geneve to be treated in a private institution there and now for seven months I have been there under the constant care of several experienced physicians. They have been unable to assist me. I grew worse knew it and realized the dread change Never have I lost my senses. The doctors gave me chloroform, but I fear that it has hurt my nervous system, and served to augment that fearful development rather than cure it. I now insist that I be placed somewhere so I may be watched and treated differently. The week I have been here since l left Geneva I have not been home. I will not go there. I believe that some rapid change for the worse would take place immediately Stock raising and grain raising are equally should I go back. This mania would unman me and force me to do that which I have been battling against. I would kill them. I might Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and kill myself, and yet I would know what I churches. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & The story itaeli was not so very different T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn, from what ene may expect to hear from a

man who felt himself becoming insane. What terrified the jurors was the complete change in his features as he proceeded. "From an innecent, harmless expression at the beginning, they changed to one of extreme cunning corners of the mouth became drawn, the spoke of killing, his face was sinister enough to frighten the spectators.

That will do," said the Judge, in a busky

half exausted, with a sigh. Tears fell down his cheeks. The wrinkles disapeared from his forhead, the fiendish expression left his face, and a minute more he was the young man, Harry Munzer, again with the innocent

The jury breught in a verdict finding him

There has been extensive forgeries of onepound Bank of Scotland notes. This time there seems undoubtedly to have been a 'chiel' among them reakin' netes.

"Plenty of milk in your cans this morning?" asked a customer of the milkman the other day, and the milkman nodded gravely, as without a wink in his eye, he replied, "Chalk full,"

It Should be in every Irish Home.

Mesers. CALLAHAN & CO...

Gentlemen-The Oliograph of Mr. Parnell. issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitual expression of the Irish Leader.

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BLEURY STREET. MONTREAL.

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

REV. A. D. TURGEON, S.J., 51 6

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time. Apply to
50 10 REV. JOHN SCULLY, S.J., Pres.

PIGAUD CONVENT, UNDER THE Direction of the Sisters of St. Ann. Foremost among the attractions of this new Institution is the enchanting scenery of its surreundings. The course is therough in the English language. Special attention is given to French, vocal music, plain needle-work, embroidery and faincy work of all descriptions, outfit cutting and cultingray art which are taught free of all charges. Flano and Drawing are optional. Board and Taition, \$500 per year. Studies will be reaumed on September 4th. Circulars issued on applying to the Rev. Sister Superior.

Bister Superior.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q.,
(Near the Ottawa River) CLASSICAL
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most approved system of teaching are adopted and
taught by competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Business Training of young men.
Plano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Typo-writing are
optional. Board, Tuttion, Bed, Washing, etc., \$1:20 a
year. Studies will be resumed on Wednesday, September 4th, 1880. Bor Prospectus and Gollege Catalogue,
address to the REV. O. JULY, C.S.V., President.

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WANTED,

Two R. C. Teachers, with Diplomas, for Elementary Schools; the one experienced equally good to beach and speak English and Freech, roy a salary of \$180; the other to teach English

C. BARSALOU. Calumet Island, 16th July, 1889. 51-4

WANTED,

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

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

"Best cure for cylis, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable l'ulmonary Balsam." Cutter

Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a lares bottle sent prevais PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1784.
DAME ODILE ST. MICHEL, wife of PROSPER ST.
LOUIS, of the City and District of Montreal, painter, has this day instituted an action en separation de ien against her husband.

CHOLETTE & GAUTHIER.

Montreal, June 27th, 1859.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARIE L. DECARRY, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, authorized a ester en justice, of J. DANIEL PROVENCHER, paintart, of the same place, Plaintiff, vs. the said J. DANIEL. PROVENCHER, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted.

endant. An action of the control of

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

A. ARCHAMBAULT. Attorney for Plainting

ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM,

ST. LEON, QUE.

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

The numerous tourists who visit this beautiful systematically will find it this year under the new mans coment, more attractive than ever. The prohibitors well spars no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.

spare no effort in catering to the cominit and enjoyment of the guests.

The culsine will be under the immediate management of one of Montreal's leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as billiards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., otc., etc.

To sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Indigestion, General Debility, etc., etc., the Sailne Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure.

Cusches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from Montreal and Quebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON FINERAL WATER CO., 56 Victoria Rquare, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion.

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

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should healtate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists.

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 31, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 31, St. Ignatius Loyela. THURSDAY, Aug. 1, St. Peter's chains. FRIDAY, Aug. 2, St. Aiphonsus Liguori. SATURDAY, Aug. 3, Finding of St. Stephen's

SUNDAY, Aug. 4, St. Dominic. Monday, Aug. 5, St. Oswald. Tuesday, Aug. 6, Transfiguration of Our WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, St. Cajetan.

Friendly Neighbors.

For those who remember the tone of the United States press, and the utterances of political declaimers, previous to the recent presidential election, when dealing with Canada and her affairs, the speeches and writings of leading Americans to-day cannot fail to have a pleasing effect. It seems but as yesterday since our country was denounced in every key, and now we are spoken of with something almost bending in respect. To read the distribes that were hurled against us for daring to protect our fishery rights, to reflect upon the charges of outrage laid at our doors, and then turn to the speech recently delivered by Ben Butler, and come over the spirit of our neighbors, at least of those who so assume to speak on their behalf; for we do not hold the people of the United States responsible for the attempts made in aute-election days by interested and reckless politicians arraigning our people on accusations for which there was not the slightest foundation. On the contrary, the best of feeling and good fellowship exist between the peoples of the two countries. There is no doubt, however, that Canada has been harshly used by her great and powerful neighbor. Anything that could be done to embarrass us was done, and now that we have survived the ordeal and go on our way prospering, and more especially as the presidential election is over, and there is no special reason why we should be abused, some of the best men in the United States have actually taken to praise us. It is only now that leading organs of public opinion have discovered that Canada covers more territory than the United States; that we have made gigantic gress. Our railway system is something marvellous. Our railway system! their commisin dealings with the Canadian people. Com- thunder if possible. mercial union had better be dropped, at least for the present, and it would be time enough to consider the question of absorbing Canada Tampering with Sexton's Letters. when her people knocked at the doors of the Republic and claimed admission. This is quite: satisfactory. The people of this country are prepared to work out their own salvation, and not above borrowing an idea occasionally from them as to the ways and means of assuring greater national prosperity. We are not at all averse to mutually advantageous trade relations, but desire to try the experiment of a Canadian nationality. The changed attitude of men of towards Canada augurs well for the future, and, if confederation smashers at home will only change their tactics, if the band of nobodies, who are now fanning the flame of discontent. will only cease their vaporings, there is no reason why the legitimate aspirations of patriotic Canadians should not find ample realization,

Arcades Ambo.

The old adage of the pot calling the kertle black face, was never better exemplified than recently, in the attack of the Toronto Globe upon the Mail, its rival in anti-Jesuit bigotry. Everyone remembers how, one fine morning. during the last session of the Dominion Parliament, the readers of the Globe were startled by its sudden flop-over on the burning question of the day. All along, from the date of the passing of the Jesuite' Estate Act, that newspaper steadily, and with great force of argument. maintained, that the measure was clearly within the limits of provincial authority, and that the Dominion Government could not, without trampling on provincial rights, advise his Excellency to veto the measure passed by the Legislature of Quebec. Yet, without a moment's warning, the ci-devant exponent of provincial rights dectrines not only eat its own words, but threatened with annihilation any politician who for an instant would dare stand up for the doctrines it had been preaching for months before. It than simply became a question between the Mail and the Globe which could out bid the other in the competition for the support of anti-Catholic fanatics. Now. people would natually suppose that after such an exhibition of unprincipled journalism, the late provincial organ would be careful to avoid noting sudden changes of opinion in its neighbors. But not so; on the contrary, in a recent issue is proceeds to hold up its hands in horror because the Mail has found it convenient to swallow itself on the reciprocity question. All

WITNESS If the flop of the Globe was unexpected and even startling, that of the Mail is not less so. Ever since that journal abandoned the support of the National Policy, of which it had been the most ardent advocate, it has been the out-and-out organ of unrestricted reciprocity. In season and out of season, whenever it could spare space from its anti Catholic propaganda, it never ceased to combat its former theories on the fiscal policy of Canada, and to urge Canadians to fight the battle of Free Trade with the United States as their only salvation. The Hon. Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and their friends have had no more powerful ally than the Mail in their efforts to win over the people of Canada from their adherence to the N.P. to join the ranks of the Unrestricted Reciprocityits. A few days ago the Liberal leader delivered a speech to some of his followers in which he anunciated the doctrine of the most extensive trade relations with the United States. Imagine what the honorable gentleman's feelings must have been when he read the following statement in the Mail:

> "Mr. Laurier is 'booming' the question of "Mr. Laurier is "booming' the question of Free Trade wish the United States. Under Mr. Cleveland we had an excellent chance of obtaining Unrestricted Reciprocity, but Mr. Harrison was elected as a stiff Protectionist, and is believed to be opposed to it. The next "Congress will be Republican in both Houses, and before Mr. Laurier can take the stump he must be in a position to answer the elehe must be in a position to answer the ele-imentary question, 'Are the Americans will-ing to grant Reciprocity?' For it requires

At all events the Globe in its virtuous indignation at such a want of consistency, never having been guilty of anything of the kind itself, exclaims: "This is very rich coming from the Mail !" We agree with the Globe on the present occasion; it is rich. So was the Globe somersault on the provincial rights question; thus honors are easy. Under the circumstances it is a little difficult to surmise what the Mail is aiming at. Why this volte-face? The element ary question which it propounds to Hon. Mr. Laurier " Are the Americans willing to grant reciprocity?" is not new. Every N. P. erator more recently by Senator Hoar, makes a in the country has been pointing out all along pleasant contrast. A change for the better has | that it requires two to make a treaty, Has the Wimanite partnership come to an end? What cavil that this money was the property of is the secret of the new light that has dawned on our Toronto contemporary? Alas for human consistency! After having first taught the benighted Canadians that the N.P. was the best thing in the world, then sought to undo all its work in that direction for a number of years, it now tells us:

> "We can only wait for a happier turn of events, and meanwhile endeavor to place the N.P. upon a more rational basis. Mr. Laurier is just now advocating unrestricted reciprocity with a great deal of force and eloquence, but unless he can obtain some assurance from Mr. Harrison and the Republican leaders in Congress that they are ready to meet us half way, what is the use of creating a favourable public

The Mail knows well that unrestricted reciprocity never had a ghost of a chance under Cleveland any more than it now has under Harrison. Commercial Union, which no Canadian who is not an Annexationist would touch with strides in every department of national pro- a forty-foot pole, is the only form of reciprocal trade that would have the best chance of being favorably considered by the U.S. Government; sion has done comething to bring it into and if our tariff is to be made at Washington prominence. It was to have been crushed, but why make two bites of a cherry? We rather lo! and behold! it turns out that our neigh- incline to the belief that the Mail has come to bors, and not we, would be the more injured in the conclusion that it cannot beat the "old the operation. Then we were to be drawn into man" at Ottawa, so long as he is the champion commercial union, as a preliminary step to being of the National Policy, and as anything and gobbled up politically. This, too, has to be everything must be done to defeat those who such wide-spreading influence cannot be one of abandoned, and so prominent a gentleman as advised the Governor General not to disallow Senator Hoar, speaking recently at the picnic | the Provincial Act of Quebec, relative to the of the Massachusetts Club, declared that it Jesuits' Estates, this change of base indicates would be a great mistake to force things at all | the Mail is going to steal some of the chieftain's

Mr. Sexton has just created a sensation in England by laying a serious charge against the British Post Office authorities, which it should only ask to be let alone. They wish to live in be their duty, in all justice, to investigate withpeace with their powerful neighbors, and are out delay. Things, indeed, have come to a pretty pass if the private mail matter addressed to the Irish subjects of the Queen are to be tampered with indiscriminately by the paid hirelings of the Tory Government. At the time of the terrible Conemaugh calamity the hearts of Church and courageous defense of her doctrines, the generous starving Irish went forth to the position and power in the neighboring republic sufferers from the flood, and while Her Gracious Majesty was sending her sympathy, they for warded through Lord Mayor Sexton substantial financial assistance to the unfortunate psople. It was in acknowledgment of this thoughtful act that President Harrison wrote to Lord Mayor Sexton. But the postal authorities thought such a letter must contain sentiments that would some day be of use to the government and so it was interrupted in its transit. When Mr. Sexton did receive it he found it to contain the following words of the President:-

> "I highly appreciate the exceedingly kind spirit that prompted your action. Please accept the warmest thanks of the President and the American people for the touching expressions of sympathy and generous gifts of the citizens of Dublin."

Whether this is all the letter contained is not known. It is quite probable that it is. However, the official envelope in which it was enclosed bore unmistakeable traces of having been tampered with. The seal had been melted and the envelope refastened with another kind of gum, and the American crest on the envelope was defaced. No doubt those who were so ready to interfere in such a small matter will not be slow in manufacturing some unlikely story wherewith to squirm out of the difficulty -that is provided the satisfaction of an enquiry is afforded Mr. Sexton.

Boulanger's Defeat.

Boulangiam has just experienced a remarkable set-back, and an air of depression now pervades the quarters of the faithful followers of the Boulanger allowed himself to be nominated for 451 cantons, and the hopes of himself and his tors in only 12 cantons could he obtained to have anything to do with him. To have been successful in even 60 out of the 451 cantons game going on between the two great Toronto dailies, whose occupation consists in marking at one another, when not smarking in unison, lagainst moffending people in the Province of Qrebes.

The good work has not been without effect, the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, for which he draw the property of the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been depth to the good work has not been without effect, and the good work has not been depth to the good work has not been depth to the good work has not been depth to

defeat comes the fact that a decree has been startling, that of the Mail is not less so. Ever read in front of the general's residence calling upon him to appear before the senate court and stand his trial, otherwise his property will be sequestered and he will be deprived of his civil rights. Whether he will return or not is doubtful, and there is every reason to believe that the downfall of Boulangiam will be as equally sudden as was its birth.

Sullivan and Cronin.

The interest in the Cronin case continues unabated, and the eyes of the Irish people are anxiously turned toward Chicago, waiting patiently the trial of the suspects there incarcerated. Burke's extradition from Winnipeg has not, up to the present, been obtained, but the other five suspects-Coughlin, Beggs, Woodon Monday in Chicago. They all pleaded not guilty, and in the case of Coughlan an application for a change of venue was made, while the four others, through their attorneys, moved to quash the indictments against them. Alexander Sullivan up to the present time has been placed in a rather unusual position in connection with the terrible murder. He is virtually a prisoner by reason of the finding of the coroner's jury, being under \$20,000 bail; but although accused of and held for the crime, he cannot be tried until the grand jury has indicted him. This they have so far failed to do, and we are at a loss to see how well they could, in the face of the decision of Judge Tuley, who held that it would be impossible for a petit jury so convict Sullivan solely on the evidence taker at the coroner's inquest. As regards Sullivan's demeanor, he takes things coolly, feeling quite confident that truth and innocence will triumph and that he will yet bave an opportunity of vindicating himself to the discomfiture of his enemies, He is reported as having said to a friend that he would be able to explain away every fact that seemed to condemn him. "The first of all the charges against me," he said, "is the loss of Clan-na-Gael money in speculation. When that time comes I will show beyond the possibility of private individuals, and that I speculated with it at their command and under their instructions. I will show my authority from them in such shape that it cannot be disputed. I will youch for every action of mine by men of so high reputation that their word cannot be questioned, and the people who now attack me will wonder how any one could have accused me. I refuse to account to certain people for the fact that I had acted as the agent of others in speculation, because those who made the demand had no right to the information. They had no interest in the money. This I will be able to prove beyond question."

Archbishop Walsh.

The new Archbishop of Toronto enters upon his high office amid the encomiums and good wishes of all classes and denominations. Catholics, even those who do not come immediately under his jurisdiction, cannot be otherwise than gratified that the vacancy left by the late revered Archbishop Lynch should have been filled by one in every respect sceminently qualified to perform the important duties which devolve upon the occupant of the Archi-episcopal throne. Even to our non-Catholic fellow countrymen the question of who is to be called to a position of indifference. From all sides the expressions of approval of the choice made by the Holy See have been most hearty. All agree in recognizing in Archbishop Walsh a man pre-eminently solely through private subscription, fitted to stand at the head of the Catholics of Ontario. His learning and piety have won for him the respect and esteem of Canadians of all creeds. His paternal solicitude for their welprovince.

At a moment when the bark of the Church in Ontario is surrounded by troubled waters and the roar of the storm is certainly loud, though its power for evil be but little, it is special subject for congratulation that her helm should be held by one no less distinguished for his wisdom and tact than for his steadfast devotion to the We are sure we but echo the general sentiment in expressing the hope that Archbishop Walsh's occupancy of the See of Toronto may be for many years, as we are confident it will be full of good works and marked by signal services to the Church in Canada. Ad multos annos.

A Subject of Congratulation.

Since Confederation all Canadians with the least spark of patriotism have been in different ways doing their utmost to weld together the different portions of our mixed population, a population different in nationality, different in creed-laymen have worked, clergymen have admonished, politicians have exhorted, the press has lent its powerful influence, all with the object of attaining that much desired consummation, union. And in this mission, among those who have been the most outspoken in the expression of their desires, those who have most loudly and continually asserted that no distinction of creed or nationality, that no prejudice of any kind, should be allowed to interfere with the great work of building up a great Canadian people, were our English-speaking fellowcitizens of the different Protestant denominations. Now, undoubtedly the object of all this exhortation was to meet any possible friction that might in time occur. Those who sincerely desired the prosperity of the Canadian people wished to be prepared for any emergency which might arise to strain the bonds which unite us, and to those it would indeed have been a satisfaction when a cause of disagreement did arise, as it has to some slight extent at the present moment arisen, had the effect of all their teachings and endeavors been more marked. But young general. In the elections just held shough at the very first difficulty which has occurred a certain number of those who when no trouble was apprehended preached peace, good followers were that in at least 60 of these he will and unity, or applauded that preaching, would prove successful. He never made a now on the very first shadow of disturbance, by greater error, however, as a majority of electheir conduct, show that their preachings were insincere or that the seed was sown in barren soil-yet on the whole Canada has substantial grounds for self gratulation in the fact that

refused to be drawn into the agitation that now service correspondence during the vigorous prosdisturbs the tranquility of our country, and would fain subvert its constitution. In this fact is to be found strong ground for hope, in fact the justification of a firm belief, that when the glamor or rather the dust raised by the "agitation" which is being the college, and became skilled as a botanist factor his present in the case of his plant. This disturbs the tranquility of our country, and stirred up by the Davidsons, "et hoc genus omne," has had a little time to subside, people of all denominations will see how utterly without reasonable cause this agitation is, and will settle quietly down to working harmoniously for the advancement of our young country.

The Irish Fisheries.

The Irish fishing industry appears from an official report recently usued to have undergone in the first half of the present year an expansion ruff, Kunz and P. O'Sullivan-were arraigned of so remarkable a character as to call for something more than passing record. In May, for instance, the catch of fish of every description -coarse and prime, but including shelfish, was more than ten times that what it was in May, 1888, while the money value went up from £9,305 to over £63,000, an increase that may well be said to be without a precedent in the history of the fishing industries of Ireland. The great increase during May was in the mackerel take, which was 178. 216 cwt last month as against 9,786 cwt in the corresponding four weeks of 1888, with the value of £54,000 as compared with £5,159 last

If the returns for the rest of the season show such satisfactory results as those up to the end of May, the year will mark the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the Irish fisheries. For more than a quarter of a century they have been in a state of chronic decadence and their rehabilitation is naturally a matter of serious concern to all who desire to see the fisher folk as contented and prosperous as they might easily be were the fishing industry to attain anything like its former extent and importance.

THE reporter Sims, who had the Duke of Cambridge summoned for assault has, as we ex. pected, lost his case. In will be remembered that Sims while attending the firemen's demonstration at Whitehall, was jostled against the sacred person of the Duke, who seized him roughly by the throat, pushing him back and almost choking him. The reporter applied to a magistrate for a summons without success, and then sought from superior judges to secure a mandamus forcing the magistrate to allow a summons to issue. This higher court proved itself equally as good a respector of persons as the lowly magistrate, and the poor reporter's petition was rejected. Had Sims turned upon the Duke after being assaulted and inflicted a trashing upon his sacred person, the law would have to which they truckled. It was shameful to read differently. Sims would now be in jail; fawn upon a minority, but it was still more but the chance of whipping a noble and impudent duke does not often present itself and it would have been worth it, while the reporter would have become famous.

A LABGE party of Catholic immigrant boys, sent out by the Canadian Catholic Emigration Committee, with headquarters in the Archbishop's house, Westminster, and under the auspices of Cardinal Manning, arrived in Montreal last week in charge of Rev. Father Siddon. They ranged in age from eight to fourteen, were provided with certificates of good conduct and health and had the appear ance of being a smart, pushing lot of youths. They were all forwarded to their different destinations in places in Ontario and Quebec. The Government give no material aid to this class of immigrants, and they are sent out here

MONTREAL, besides being able to boast of the finest river front in the world except Liverpool. Paris and St. Peteraburg, will after to-morrow, fare and zeal in the service of Mother Church | if the expectation of the Electric light company have endeared him to the Catholics of the sister materialize, prove to be the best lighted city on the continent. Both systems of electric lighting are to be adopted and there will be over one thousand lamps in all. This is only one evidence of many that could be quoted indicative of the rapid strides which the great Canadian metropolis has made, particularly in recent years, commercially, socially and religiously.

THE OLDEST JESUIT.

Death of Rev. James Curley, S.J., An Old Land-mark of the Jesuit Church in

Rev. Father James Curley, S.J., who died at Georgetown College on the 24th inst, was the oldest Jesuit in America and was beloved and respected by a large and ever increasing circle of friends. He was buried on Friday last, the 26th inst, at 10 a.m. from old Trinity Church, Geo-getown, outside the college wall, interment taking place in the college cemetery. A large gathering of the friends of the deceased priest gathering of the friends of the deceased press assisted at the solemn requiem mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Wm. F. Clarke, of Gonzaga College, Washington, himself 73 years old, and 56 years a Jesuit. Cardinal Gibbons assisted at the solemn rites and also pronounced the absolution. The venerable deceased, who was in his ninety-third year, was one of the most interesting characters in the history of Georgetown college. He was born in Roscommon county, Ireland, October 25, 1796. His father was a builder and superintendent of mills, though Father Curley had but little memory of him, for he died when James was but four years of age. The education Father Curley received as a boy was confined to the simplest rudiments of English, but later a fine mathematician came to his town, and young Curley, whose tastes werein that direction, eagerly absorbed whatever instructions he could obtain from the new teacher. In 1817 Mr. Curley came to America, and for two years was a book. steeper and clerk in one of the few large grocery stores of that day on Market street in Phila-delphia. The friend with whom he had come over from Ireland having gone to Frederick, Md., Mr. Curley then went to that town, and ome years taught mathematics in the county academy there. He first came to Washington in April, 1826, and taught mathematics in a private school for about a year and a half. In the meantime he had resolved to become a priest, and to fit himself for the severe course of study upon which he knew he must enter, he studied Latin and French at night, under the guidance of two of the scholastics from Georgetown college. In September, 1827, he entered the college as a novitiate, and remained there for two years, when he was sent to Frederick to complete his theological studies, returning to Georgetown in 1861, after Here he entered upon his duties of professor

of philosophy and natural science, which he continued to teach for ferty-eight years. His work in the establishment of the observatory, for which he draw the plans, and which he con-

from his interest in the care of his plants. This work he attended to up to the time of his death, as much as his great age and physical infirmity would permit.

Although it was as an astronomer and botan-ist that Father Curley was known to the out-side world, to those who have sat under his teachings or who have enjoyed his friendship, he was recognized as a man of widespread in formation in almost every department of science. He was a man of singular simplicity and of thought and retiring in manner, and yet at his great age his intellect was still clear and vigorous, and his fund of reminiscences was in-exhaustible. He had been connected with the college for sixty-two years.

MORLEY DEFEATED.

His Amendment to the Award of the Royal Grants Rejected by a Large Majority.

LONDON, July 29.-The House of Commons in committee of the whole, resumed the debata on the Royal grants bill to day. John Morley moved an amendment, declaring that the House is unwilling to increase the burdens of the people without assurance that no further claims ple without assurance that no further claims will be made for younger members of the Royal family. He denied that he opposed the grants because he dare not openly attack the Crown. He opposed them, he said, because Parliament had in no degree failed to comply with any provision of the act of 1837. The with any provision of the act of 1837. Government had not made out their case even in the select committee or in the House. Parliament had already liberally provided for all the children of the Queen. It had not been shown that retrenchments might not be made in expenditures on royalty without causing the

Queen any anxiety.

He especially objected to the assertion of the claim to grants of the grandchildren of the Queen. Lord Hartington's speech on Friday learly indicated an intention to preserve that right for future use. It was proposed not to restrict there claims to the children of the beir apparent, but to open them to grandchildren of the sovereign generally. He moved the amend ment in order to prevent a reassertion and reaf-firmation of a claim the justice of which he

denied. Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Morley objected to the grants because no finality was promused, but as regarded the present reign the proposed grants were absolutely final. He did not think that after the Queen's promise any minister would advise any sovereign to ask further grants for other grandchildren of Her Majesty. It was argued that there was no security against such grants in the event of a new reign, but a general declaration against them was worthless, as the whole question must be decided when the civil list was discussed. Mr. Chamberlain denied that Mr. Labouchere

and his colleagues represented the people. They only represented a small minority. They did their utmost to stimulate the popular prejudices shameful to truckle to the multitude. The members who were doing so were nothing less than the Nihilists of English politics. (Loud Conservative cheers and Radical groans.)

Mr. Labouchere said he hailed Mr. Morley's amendment as a practical refusal of further grants during the present reign. With future reigns he would no: trouble himself. Sufficient for this reign were the grandchildren thereof. Public opinion was making strides towards a universal acceptance of the principle that the sovereign, like any other head of a family, ought to provide for her children. The Conservatives who, in and out of season, had vilified Mr. Gladstone, were now ready to fall down and worship him because on the question of the grants he had turned their way. They would worship the devil himself under similar circum-

lites and the bulk of the dissidents. again voted

with the Government.

with the Government.

The minority included Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir George Shaw-Lefevre, and A. J. Mundell. Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he would vote against the grants because the accompanying declarations of principle were altogether unsound.

The Queen, according to the Government's declarations, waived further claims for her grandchildren, yet the Govern-ment persisted in keeping alive those claims and tried to perpetuate them.

Three Emperors to Meet.

BERLIN, July 28th.—The greatest diplomatic triumph of Bismarck's life will be achieved if he succeeds in his latest project, which is to arrange a meeting between the Czar, Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William in Berlin, News of the Czar' assent to the proposal that he should visit the German court on August 23 was received at the Foreign Office Monday, causing the greatest satisfaction. Prince Bismarck immediately communicated with Count Kalnoky, calling his attention to the opportunity presented by the nearly coincident visits of the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, and proposing that an interview be held between the three monarchs as well as conferences be tween himself, Count Kalnoky and M. De Glers, the object being to dissipate all misunderstandings. Count Kalnoky, it is stated, has placed himself in Blamarck's hands, but refuses to make any overtures to the Czar regarding a meeting with Emperor Francis

If Bismark persuades the Czar to consent to the interview the Austrain Emperor will postpone his coming until the 18th. He will not be present when Emperor William receives the Czar, but will go to Kiel for the naval review, returning afterwards to Potsdam, where it is intended the Emperors shall meet. The Chancellor is supposed to be aiming, not at a definite treaty of alliance involving Russia in the Central European league, but oaly to re-establish better relations between the three empires and balk French negotiations for an offensive and defensive alliance with Russia.

OBITUARY.

REV. PETER DANAHAR. On the 23rd inst, at the priest's residence, St. Joseph's Halifax, Rev. Peter Danahar, priest of 54. Joseph's parish, passed away suddenly aged 54 years. The deceased had for some time been subject to illness, and his death, though expected, came very suddenly. In the morning Father Walsh, his assistant, heard him moaning and going to his bedside found him almost un-conscious, and shortly after death ensued. The deceased came to this country when quite a young man, and after his consecration was placed in charge of the mission station at Liverpool. He has since been stationed at Windsor, Cumberland, Elmsdale, Bedford, and for late years in Halifax. He was born in Croom, Limerick, Ireland, and was educated at All Hollow's College. The deceased was one of the kindest of men, and was loved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance and the parishioners of St. Joseph's will miss him.

It ought to be recorded to the credit of the

ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

Rishop Walsh of London, Appointed to the High Office.

New York, July 25.—The Point correspondent of the Outholic News cables that Blahop Walsh, of London, Ont., was yester-day elected Archbishop of Torento, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Archbishop Lynch on May 22, 1888.

THE NEWS IN TORONTO.

An Empire reporter called on Very Rev. Administrator Laurent at the Palace to ascertain if he had received any official confirmation of the report of the election of the letter would be let as Ambles. Bishop Walsh to succeed the late Archbishop Lynch

* I have received ne efficial come nication from Rome," says he, " but I have every reason to believe that the report is correct. It is just what we have been expecting. The official notification will not arrive for about a month, as it will come by mail. The cable will not be made use of to advise us of the slevation of Bishop Walsh."

When the new Archbishop receives the official notification of his appointment he will take possession of the see, and the event will be celebrated with an appropriate ceremony.

The pallium, the insignia of the archbishop. ric, will not arrive from Rome for about

The news of the election of Bishop Walsh to the Archbishopric of Toronto was received with joy by the Roman Catholic clergy of the city. They are unanimous in the be-lief that a better selection from among the ecclesiastics of the province could not be

nade. Bishop Walsh is not at present in London, having left a week ago to spend his vacation in Montreal and the Province of Quebec. Scores of telegrams were yesterday sent to him from all parts of the country congratulating him on his elevation.

A CONFIRMATION FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Ont., July 25 .- Bishop Walsh is not at present in the city, loaving left about a week ago for the East. Private telegrams received in the city this afternoon confirm the news of his appointment to the Archbishopric of Toronto.

THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Bishep Walsh was born in the parish of Mooncoin, County Kilkenny, on the 24th of May, 1830. From an early age he felt a great desire to enter the ministry. Accordingly, after having completed an extensive preliminary course of solence and classics, he entered St. John's College, Waterford, where he studied philosophy and a portion of his theology with success and distinction. In the fall of 1852 Bishop Walsh carried out his intention of serving God on a foreign mission, and left home and friends and native land. Arriving in Canada he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, and, together with the late Father Synnott, Father Hibben, of Toronto, and several other ecclesiastics of Irish birth, finished his divinity course with credit to himself and satisfaction to his anperiors.

He received tonsure at the hands of Archbishop Balllargeon, who also consecrated him bishep. Un the 1st of November, 1854, he was ordained priest by Bishop de Charbonnel. Brook was his first mission, in which he spent nearly two years. In 1857 he was appointed to the pastoral charge of St. Mary's parish. For a short time he discharged the same duty at St. Paul's. After the consecration of Bishep Lynch he was appointed rector of the cathedral, and was again reinstated as paster of St. Mary's, where he remained until November, 1867, when he surrendered up his charge to enter

upon his retreat for consecration. worship the devil himself under similar circumstances. (Cries of "order.")

In conclusion he saidthat he and his colleagues would be beaten on the division, but he intended to oppose the grants at every stage as a moral protest against the Crown's claim.

Mr. Morley's amendment was defeated by a vote of 355 to 134. Mr. Gladstone, the ParnelVivo and the late of the dividence of the Holy See, removed the Episcopal residence o dence to London, and since the following year has maintained the title of Bishon of

London.

Father Walsh enjoyed the reputation among the clergy of being a sound and deeply and theologian, well versed in the sacred scriptures and canon law, au elequent and ficwery speaker, and an courant in general literature. His amiable character, polished manners and great force and decision of character, won him general esteem. He was very much beloved by his confreres in the vincinity and gained the respect and good will of all with whom he came in contact. His priestly life and character ratified the choice of the hierarcy of Canada, and its confirmation by the Holy See. During his twenty-two years' administration of the diocese of London the number of clergy has been trebled, the number of churches quadrupled, and more than 1,000,000 spent for ecolesastical purposes. In November, 1879, Bishop Walsh calebrated the silver jubiles of his elevation to the priesthood, which was attended by leading ecclesiastics from all parts of the Dominion. On 23rd May, 1881, was laid the corner stone of the magnificent new cathedral of London, the ceremony being attended by all the bishops of the prosince. On the 29th June, 1885, that stately edifice was solemnly consecrated in the presence of ten bishops and one hundred priests from all parts of Canada and the United States.

Poulanger Meets his Waterloo.

PARIS, July 28.-Elections for members of the Council-General were held throughout France to-day, General Boulanger contested 451 cantons. He has been successful in Bordeaux, where he polled 3,316 votes against 2691 for his opponent. He was defeated in Montpellier and Rouen. Returns from 550 cantons show that General Boulanger has been successful in only 12. Returns are still awalted from 903 cantons. The hopes of the Boulangists have fallen to zero. The police raided the office of the $L\alpha$ Presse to-day, and seized a number of letters addressed to Boulanger. It is rumored that Michael Morphy, an active Beulangist, has been arrested. The police last night searched the offices of the Cocards and the residence of the editor, who was subsequently arrested. The time granted to General Boulanger, Count Dillen and M. Rochefort to answer the summons of the Senats court having expired, an official to-day publicly read before their residences a decree giving the accused ten days in which to appear before the court. Failing in this their property will be sequestered and they will be deprived of all civil rights.

A Child to Love.

Wheever takes a little child into his love may have a very roomy heart, but that child will fill it all. The children that are in the will nil it all. The children that are in the world keep us from growing old and cold; they cling to our garments with their little hands, and impede our progress to petrification. tion; with their pleading eyes they win us back from cruel care; they never encumber us at all. A peor old couple with ne one to love them is a most pitiful picture; but & hevel with a small face in it is rebbed of I devolation:

CATHOLIC CULINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned From all Quarters of the Clobe.

There are about 220,000 pricess in the

The League of the Sacred Heart claims membership of 20,000,000 men and boys.

The corner-stone of the chapel of the Litthe Sisters, Springfield, Kas., will be laid

A Catholic paper devoted to the interests of labor is about to appear at Berne, Switzer

Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans and Bishop McIntyre of Charlottetown have sailed for Rome.

The Very Rev. Dr. Zardetti, vicar-general of Dakota, who is now in Europe, will seen become a bishop.

Mr. John Vollair, the oldest actor in Eng. land, was recently received into the Church on his death-bed.

The new St. Peter's church, Milwaukee, Wis., will be dedicated Thursday, August 1, feast of St. Peter in Chains. Pope Lee XIII. sent Rev. T. A. Lonergan,

of Sulphur Springe, Miss., a chasuble on the occasion of his silver jubilee. The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe and Bishop of

Sherbrooke have been on a visit to His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal. Bishop McQuald, of the diocese of Rochester. N.Y., returned from Reme on the Normandin.

arriving at New York, July 22. The Very Rev. Dean Lynch, of St. Werbugh's, Chester, has been elected one of the

canens of the diocese of Shrewsbury. The death of Brother Patrick O'Hara, S.J., is recorded. He expired recently at St. Francis Xavier's College, Cincinnati, C. Sister Loyola, of the Sisters of St. Joseph Denver, Col., is dead. Rev. Father Flynn, of that city, preached the funeral sermon.

Rev. Authory Ogulin has been appointed by Archbishop Ireland to take charge of the Immaculate Conception church at St. Peter,

Rev. Coughlan, of Loreauville, La., has heen appointed to succeed Rt. Rev. Bishop Healin as pastor of St. Michael's, New Orleans.

St. Mary's hospital, Cincinnati, received \$100 from the will of the late Catherine Leich, who also bequeated \$50 to St. John's church.

The old College Church in St. Louis is so prized that Catholice throughout the city are anxious to get relics of it before it is completely razed.

Mrs. Kaynol, a wealthy French lady of New York, is about to build at White Plains, entirely at her own expense, a Catholic Church to cost \$175,000.

The young Benedictine, Father Ambrose Mattingly, said his first Mass at Crow Creek Agency, Dak., in the chapel of the Immaculate Conception, on July 2.

Mother Mary Agues, Superior of Sacred Heart Convent, Galveston, Texas, will cele-brate the silver jubiles of her religious profession, Aug. 15, this year.

Mgr. Bracco, Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem. died on June 19. The patriarch was in his fifty fifth year and had spent thirty years in the pricathood, laboring for souls.

The Pope is in receipt of a petition, signed by a number of bishops and others, asking that Curistopher Columbus be canonized on the anniversary of the discovery of America.

On Sunday July 15 the corner stone of the new Church of St. Michael, Cleveland, Ohio, was laid by Bishop Gilmeur in the presence of a large number of clergy and lay-

the world, died the other day at the Sisters of Charity Convent, Cincinnati, O. She was born at Canal Fulton, O., November 20th,

Count Frederick, the eldest son of the Count De Galen, of Oldenburg, Pruesla, has entered the college of St. Bartholomew at Munster, to prepare his studies for the priesthord.

Mgr. Cavicchioni, whom it will be remembered. was the guest of Archbishop Corrigan recently, has just been honored by the Holy Father with the office of Canon of St. John Lateran.

The Sisters of Charity have the plans ready for their new orphanage building on Boyle Heights, Los Augles, Cal. The building, which will be of brick and three stories high, will cost about \$150,000 It is reported that the Emperor William

persists in his refusal to approve any one of the five candidates for the Catholic Bishopric of Munster. The difficulty threatens a renewal of the Kulturkampf.

Miss Grace Waterman, a society belie of St. Louis, was received into the Order of Sisters of St. Dominic at Newark, N. J., last week, Archbishop Ryan coming from Philadelphia to perform the cermony, A former well-known business man of

Memphis, a convert to Catholicity, is at present a member of the Sacred Heart Brotherhoud, doing nable service in the lener settlement at Kalawao, Molokai, Sandwich Is-A sign of the times is the petition that has

been signed by the inhabitants of Neuilly, one of the surburbs of Paris, demanding that the cross which has been taken down from over the gates of the cemetery should be restored.

The Rev. Robert F. Doyle, rector of St. Edward's Church, of Cincinnati, O., is dead. His disease was inflammation of the brain. He was fifty years old, and had been sixteen years at St. Edward's Church. May he rest in peace!

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

Les Missions Catholiques of Lyons, France, publishes a letter from the Rev. Pacifico Tenechid, a Franciscan missionary at Chang Fong, China, in which the herrors of the famine raging in that region are recited and an appeal made for help.

The retreat for the priests of the Archdiecese of St. Paul, Minn., will be given this
year by the Abbé Hogan, late of St. John's
Ecclesiastical Seminary, Archdiscese of Beston, now of the Catholic University, Washingten. The exercises begin August 19.

alte bequeathed to them by the late Thomas lain of the penitentiary. Two paintings "La Quigley in the block next north of the Catholic Church. It will cost from three to four to remain in the Archbishop's Palace. Other

e Service

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ted miracles were performed through the interosesion of Our Blessed Lady, The clergyman will probably be away some months.

Rev. Dr. Frederick Rooker, of the Albany diocese, who has just been appointed Vize-Rector of the American College in Rome, is not a convert, as is stated in a paragraph now going the raunds. Dr. Rocker and his sister had a good Catholic mether and were brought up in her taith.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Literary Society of the Catholic University of Lonvain has just been celebrated. The day was a day of gala and rejoing in Louvain, Mgr. Abeloos, Rector Magnificus of the University, naturally taking a leading part in the festive proceedings.

The following students of the Archdiscess of New York, studying at the American College, Rome, were raised to the sublime dignity of the priesthood at the ordinations:
Rev. James N. Connelly of St. Patrick's parish; Rev. William Murphy, of St. Andrew's; Rev. John Delaney, of St. Teresa's; Rev. Patrick Mahoney of Yonkers.

The assassin of Mgr. De Casare, Ferdinand Vaio, has just met a terrible death. This wretched man will be remembered as the servant of the eminent prelate, Mgr. De Cesare, whom he murdered for the purpose of robbery. During a storm recently he was engaged in drawing water from a well in the prison when he was struck down by a thunderbelt.

The Canadian candidates of the Canadian college in Rome have met with remarkable distinction. Those gaining particular high honors are Mesers Bourdeaus, Langevin, Consineau, Filiatreault and others. All have been subjects of praise and held up as examples of diligence to the other students in the college.

Mgr. Fabre made the following ordinations at the Cathedral on Thursday :-Tonsure, Mr. J. P. O. Desresiers ; diaconate, Mr. E. Menette ; priesthood, Mesers. E. Coursel les, J. Blais, A. Martel, J. A. Reid, E Forest, H. Collin, J. B. Jobin, J. U. Geof-frion, L. F. Labrie, G. Lajeunesse and J. G. Casey, Abbe D. Cassaubon has been appointed | had refused the offer because he would not director of the College of Varennes.

Bishop Healy has recently visited the Indian villages a Pleasant Point, near Eastport, and at Oldtown. At Pleasant Point he confirmed twenty-eight Indian children and was a witness of all the sports of the village. At Oldtown he presided at the closing of the Indian school and distributed the prizes. The singing at Oldtown was wenderfully good. The Indians at Pleasant Point have a brass band.

The Cathelic societies of Baltimore celebrated in a very notable manner the centennial of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in this country. There was a procession and an excursion, and a most enjoy-able day was spent by all. The event of the occasion was the address of Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte. It was a masterly et ert, and the speaker showed how the Catnolic Church premotes the interests of the State.

Friday being St. Ann's day, the patron saint of St. Ann's parish, the inmates of the home conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor, Forfar street, Point St. Charles, held a picnic at Cherry Hill, Dorohester street, the property lately purchased by them as a site for their new home. The home conducted by the Little Sisters is for eld men and women, irrespective of creed and nationality, who are otherwise unprovided for. There are about eighty inmates at the home.

Pope Leo. XIII. has sent an autograph letter to the authorities of the Laval University, thanking them and the citizens of Quebec for the resolutions adopted by them and by the demonstration of April, 28th last, in favor et the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Bis Holiness congratulates them, not only on their prudence but on the sagacity of their action. He save it is evident that they well understand how the impunity enjoyed by the enemies of the Sister M. Barbara, Catherine Siebert in Church is a source of improprieties in human

> tociety and troubles to the State. Rev. Francis S. Tewes, of St. Mary's church, Washington, D. C. died on Monday, the 24th ult., after a lingering iliness, at the residence of his mother, on East Lombard street, Baltimore, M.D. His death was the result of heart trouble and dropsy. The deceased was in the thirty-sixth year of his age, was born in Baltimore, and after his preliminary studies at St. Charles' College, entered St. Mary's Seminary in 1874. He was ordained a priest in 1877 by Arcabishop Gibbons, who appointed him to his first pastorate at St Mary's church, Bryantown, Charles County, where he remained four

Very Rev. Canon Dillon is dead, He was an Irishman by birth. He entered All Hallows College, Dublin, to study for the priesthood when quite a boy. He had been the youngest student there, was possessed of aremarkable memory, and was popular with the faculty on account of his talent and application to study. He was ordained for the mission of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, where he subsequently established the South ern Cross, and was afterwards appointed the first Canon of the church in South America. He was but 48 years of age at the time of his death, and was about twenty-five years on the mission.

We learn from the Church News, Washington, D.C., that the Paulist Fathers, of New York, will establish a "House of Studies" on the University grounds the coming October.
The old Middleton Manor will be fitted up and rented to them for the present. About thirteen members of the community, mestly students, will live here, and such of them as are qualified will attend the classes of the University. It is expected that other communities will follow the lead of the Pauliste, and cluster around the great centre of learning. This is the expressed wish of the Holy Father and of the Board of Trustees of the University.

The death is announced of Mother Hortense, of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Mother Superior of St. Mary's Convent and Academy Breoklyn, N.Y. She was about fifty years of age, and thirty-three years a religious, Her name in the world was Maria Gertrude Tello, and she was the sister of Manly Tello, of the Cleveland (O.) Catholic Universe. She was the first postulant received by the Sisterhood of St. Joseph in Breoklyn. Appointed while atill very young to found a branch of the Sisterhood at Ebensburg. Discose of Pittsburgh, Pa., she performed her mission successfully and later founded convents in Pittsburgh. ceasifully, and later founded convents in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and in the Diocese of

Columbus. Afterwards, she returned to her original Diocese of Breeklyn, The last will and testament of the late Rev Abbè Telesphore Harel, D.D., chancellor of the archbishop, has been admitted to pro-The Catholics of De Witt, Iowa, and violnity are about to erect a building on the to go to his brother, Rev. L. O. Harel, Chapto remain in the Archbishep's Palace. Other thousand deliers, and is to be used as a paintings are given to the relatives. The sum The Vicar General of the diocese of Syracuse, Very Rev. Dr. Lynch, prepases to spend his vacation in Europe. Having visited the Emerald Isle, he will proceed to Lour the Emerald Isle, he will proceed to Lour St. Gabriel village revert to his father. Be been put, reviews American novels in a friendly spirit and products the decline of the movel.

British House of Lords is more useful than the June of Lords, and the United States Senate more useful than the British House of Lords, Mr. Walter Lewin, in a review of Lords, Mr. Walter Lewin, in a review of the main purposes to which fields the decline of the movel been put, reviews American novels in a friendly spirit and predicts the decline of the novel spirit and predicts the novel sp

whom he has left bequests, and sake them to pray for the repose of his seul. The will, which is a holograph one, is dated December 3, 1889

The Vevy Rev. Dr. O. Zardetti, V.G., of Daketa, writing to the Dakota Catholic, about the visit which he received at his old home in Switzerland from several American Bishops, says: "Bishops Wigger and Rademacher started for Germany, while Bishop McQuaid, Mgr. O'Connell and myself returned to Lu-SAVE : cerns by rail as the guests of my brother Rudolf again. At a formal dinner in henor of these distinguished guests from the United States, Blahop McQuade captivated the hearts of all present by an admirable after-dinner speech. In glewing terms he sulegized the beauties and advantages of Switzerland, and as a son of the great American Republic he drank to the happiness and prosperity of the neble Alpine Republic. His teast, so happily and gracefully proposed, was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

We learn from the Michigan Catholic that one of the finest ecclesiastical robes (a cappa magna, or great cloak) that has ever been presented to an American prelate was presented to the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Detroit by a deputation representing the different divialons of the Ancient Order of Hibernians throughout the State, at the episcopal resi-dence, Tuesday evening, July 16. The pra-sentation was made by Robert Bolger, Esq., on behalf of the Order, who in a few wellchosen words thanked the Blahop for his recognition and approval of their organization as a Catholic society. In accepting the beautiful gift the Bishop thanked the members of the A.O. H. for their kind rememberance of him, and assured them of his carnest and hearty desire for their success as a Catholic body. The vestment is made of heavy purple silk with a cape of pure white

LONDON, July 43.—The Standard's Rome correspondent says that the principal reason for the convening of the recent consistery was to consider the advice of France that the Pope quit Rome and accept a suitable asylum in France. The Pope told the cardinals he cause France to declare war against Italy for his sake, he being personally well disposed toward Italy. Mgr. Fava, Bishep of Grenoble, France, has accepted the Popo's offer of the Patriarchate of Jeruselem, hitherto always held by an Italian prelate.

BEELIN, July 25 .- Father Dellee, a Catholic and a member of the Protester party, has been elected member of the Reighstag fer Metz, to take the place of Herr Antoine, who relanquished his seat and returned to France.

LONDON, July 23 .- A despatch to the Chronicle says that Prince Bismarck, through Dr. Von Schlozer, the German representative at the Vatican, has discusded the Pope from leaving Rome.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Catholic News' Rome Correspondent says: "The suspension of Rev. Dr. Quigley, formerly of St. Francis de Sales church, Toledo, Onio, by Bishop Gilmeur, of Cleveland, has not been approved at Rome and the clergyman will be restored to his rights."

LITERARY REVIEW.

The current monthly part of The Ave Maria opens a new volume of that well-known maga-zue. A delightful frontispiece, illustrating a fine sonnet, "Amongst Women Blessed," by Maurice F. Egan, first greets the eye. The contents are pleasantly varied, and keep up the Ave Maria's character as an instructive and in teresting periodical, Writers like Charles Warren Stoddard, Nugent Robinson, the Combesse de Courson, Aubrey de Vere, the Rev. Dr. Parsons, and Maurice Francis Egan, turnish profitable entertainment for readers of every class and taste. Mr. Stoddard writes charmingly of a pilgrimage to Genazzano, and of the "Martyrs of Molokai;" "Harry Considine's Adventures," by Nugent Robinson, promises to be one of his best stories; "Footprints of Heroin the world;" "Our Pat Vice," the first of a series of short articles by Mr. Egan, is a clever bit of a writing—clever and keen, yet kindly, like everything from his pen. "Notes and Relike everything from his pen. "Noves and Remarks," "Readings from Remembered Bloks," and "New Publications," have their usual complement of readable and instructive matter. The number is notably strong in its poetry. A feature of the Youth's Department is a new serial by the author of "Midshipman Bob." "Johnnie's Travels," by a writer scarcely less popular, is evidently intended for the Ave Maria's youngest readers. Space fails us to make special mention of other notable contributions; but we must direct attention to a beautiful piece of music by F. J. Liscombe, "A Song from the Heart to the Heart Immaculate." The Ave Maria never loses sight of its primary object, viz., the praise of Our Blessed Lady. It appeals for patronage by the quality, quantity, and variety of its contents, and also by reason of its chespness.

With the August number The Forum com pletes its seventh volume. The leading article is by Mr. John G. Carliele, Speaker of the House of Representatives, on 'The Republican Program." He explains and defends the Cleveland Administration especially as regards the expenditures of public money, and predicts that the public patience will be exhausted with the extravagence of the present Administration before it closes. The article contains a balance sheet showing the expenditures of the Cleveland Administration. Another political article is by ex Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, on "Methods of Bal-lot Reform," which is an exclanation of the advantages and the defects of the Australian system, a summary of the experiments with it made thus far in the United States, and an argument for publicity about campaign expenses.

Many forcible incidents are quoted to show the need of such publicity. The most serious warn ing that has recently been made against the influence of unassimilated foreigners on our social and political life, is given by Bishop A Cleve-land Coxe, of Northern New York, who doubts the perpetuity of our institutions if present tendencies continue. He regards a capable race-foundation, a fixed system of public morals, and fidelity to national traditions as essential to our national perpetuity, and he finds reason to believe that all these are undermined by aliens. Another artundermined by aliens. Another artunder of warning is "The Transformation of New England," by Mr. A. L. Bartlett, Superintendent of Schools at Haverhill, Mass., who points out the rapid growth of Catholicism especially in Massachusetts. making plain the the perpetuity of our institutions if present tenpoints out the rapid growth of Oatholicism especially in Massachusetts, making plain the reasons for his fear of the practical extinction of the old social and educational and political characteristics of the State. In an article on "Prohibition and License," Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, concludes that license of the liquor traffic has in the main been a failure and he shows that the publication does prohibit in Kansas. that prohibition does prohibit in Kansas. The that prohibition does prohibit in Kantas. The article contains a review of a long series of experiments with both systems. "The Defects of the Coroner System" are pointed out by Dr. S. W. Abbott, of Boston, who explains the operation of the Massachuests law, whereby medical examiners have been substituted for coroners and expensely invites with send effect. No. 12 and coroner's juries with good effect. Mr. Edward Atkinson sums up his economic theories by a demonstration that every man, under ex-sisting conditions, can earn all that his character iand industry fairly antitle him to have. Judge James M. Love, of Iowa, makes a comparative atudy of the Governments of the United States and Canada, to the great advantage of the former. He shows, particularly, wherein the British House of Lords is more useful than the

written for a religious or a psychological or a ing what may have transpired there, either

number of The North American Review a brief tribute to the late Mr. Allen Thorodyke Rice, speaking of him as endowed with the "particular gits" required for the effective ducharge of the functions of an editor. Three articles which will attract uncommon attention relate to the Johnstown disaster. One of these is by Governor Beaver of Pennsylvania, who writes on "The Money Sent to Johnstown." Almost everybody in the land gave something toward making up the three milions which have been contributed for the relief of the sufferers, and no one is so well qualified as Governor Beaver to one is so well qualified as Governor Beaver to describe the way, in which is has been used. The actual work of relief is picturesquely told by Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, who has teen in Johns-town since the earliest moment she could reach the seems of the awful disaster. The third of these articles, "The Lesson of Conemaugh," is furnished by Major J. W. Powell, Director of the United States Coological Survey. The of the United States Geological Survey. The lesson which he enforces is that dams should be built strong enough to do the work required of them. Dr. Lyman Abbott has "A Word with Professor Huxley," pointing out the famous scientist's inconsistency in the two definitions which he gives of the word Agnostic. Lord Wolsely, in continuing his elaborate review of the Century War Book, deals with "Stonewall Jackson's movements in the Shenandoah Valley, McCiellan's retreat to the James, the battle of Cedar Mountain, and the reception accorded so McClellan by his army after the second battle of Bull Run. Karl Blind writes of "The German Army, with Personal Recullections, 1848 to 1889." The entire available force of the German Army he places at 6,500,000 men. I'rofessor David Swing undertakes to answer the question, "Will Reason Exterminate Christianity?" "The Sense of Honor in Americans" is the subject of a thoughtful paper, by I'rofessor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard. He finds that there has been no decadence in this respect durates the subject of the state of the subject of the su there has been no decadence in this respect dur-ing the first century of our national life, in spite of the changed condition of affairs and circum-stances. Henry Clews, in "Great Britain and the Confederacy," makes answer to a comment by Mr. Gladatone on Mr. Clews' book "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street." O. B Bunce discusses in an entertaining way "The Cash Value of a Book Review"—its value to the author, the publisher, and the public Dion Boucicault contributes an unusually interesting chapter of reminiscences. He describes his bret meeting with Henry Irving, tells how he came to write "Rip van Winkle" for Jefferson, and narrates some amusing things in connection with the first production of "The Shaughrann." Henry Bernard Carpenter considers "The Poetry of Poverty" in a well-written paper, wherein he extole George Crabbe as par excellence the Poet of the Poor. The Notes and Comments deal with "Our Struggle for Existence. "Rapid Transit in Cities." "Constitutional Patchwork," and "The Advantages of Debt."

The Catholic World for August contains "The Catholic World for August consists
"The Dark Side of Civilization"; "1791, a tale
San Domingo"; "An old French dictionary";
"Reminiscences of a fine Gentleman"; "Our
Land"; "The Loveliness of Society"; "Books
and how to use them"; "The School question;
a plea for Justice"; "An old time Town"; the late Father Hecker," etc.

The August Magazine of American History is a model of elegance, and as usual the number is well filled with admirably written and valuable papers. Dr. Everett's "Earliest American People" touches upon a theme dear to every antiquarian reader, and it is so presented as to interest alike the old and young, the wise and the unlearned. "England's Struggle with the American Colonies," by Dr. William M. Taylor, a scholarly article of different character, is one of the prominent features of the number. eminent author traces the events in [England, the needless misunderstandings and the crude mistake which led to the war of the Revolution. and bestowed upon the colonies their independence, and he does it with such skill, intelligence, and power, that fresh life is infused into the narrative, and one of the best condensed ac-counts of this part of our history extant is the re-sult. Hon. J. O. Dykman, concludes his series of papers of "The Lass Twelve Days of Major Andre" in the number, J. P. Dunn, jr. contributes "The Founding of Post Vincences," and Mr. William S. Pelletreau writes of "The Mr. William S. Pelletreau writes of "The Philipse Patent in the Highlands," furnishing interesting map. Mrs. Lamb's opening article interesting map. Mrs. Lamb's opening article is a vigorous pen picture of the "Career of a Beneficent Enterprise,"—now one hundred add four years old—"The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen," and this delightful paper is profusely illustrated. A portion of the brilliant address of President Merrill E. Gates of Rutgers College, to the class of 1889, appears in these pages, entitled "Life and its Activities, the bearing of the past on the Present and Future"—and there is a beautiful "Tribute to Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes," from the Editor. The frontispiece of the number is an excellent portrait of Alexander Hamilton. "The Wit and Wisdom of Keokuk, Chief of the Sacs and Foxes," is one of the short articles; and an unpublished Washing on lette ris given to the reader in Original Documents. All the minor departments—Notes, Queries, Roplies, Historic and Social Jottinge, and Book Notices-are crowded with important facts and choice reading. Prices \$5.00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Private Meeting of Bigots.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: SIE,-Situated on the Grand Trunk Railway, five miles east of the thriving town of Lucan, is a small and insignificant hamlet called Granton. Well, sir, the inhabitants of even so obscure a place and its neighborhood have taken up the anti-Catholic howl and voiced is in public (or rather private) meeting on Saturday, 8th ult I say private, inasmuch as the Catholics of this place were not aware of such a meeting heing

convened or held; even those of them residing within a mile of Granton did not hear of it till several days after it was over.

The anti-Catholic howlers of little Granton, and of ward No. 5, may thank their stars that their no popery pow-vow came off so secret, else they would not have it all to themselves, in which event they would hear some, to them, unpleasant truths, which would grate very harshly on their assinine ears if they would give counsel on the other side hearing. But the business men of Granton, in particular, may congreculate themselves on the, to us, stinging fact that (with few exceptions) the Catholics of Biddulph lack true pride of race as well as the proper spirit to duly resentinguit and contumned by whenever offered to their race and creed. It is with a sense of sorrow and humiliation that I make this statement and I hold myself solely responsible for it. It grieves me to hear men who are always ready to kiss the hand that whips them thus excusing their unmanly actions

in that respect.

The Protestants are all black alike; they are all bigots for that matter, only that some of them hide their bigotry through policy—so we may as well show them all a fair face. Were all the Protestants anti-Casholic bigots, those the Propertants anti-Uasholic Digous, those cowardly indifferent Catholics referred to would very soon realize the fact that they, as Catholics, could not live long in Ontario without suffering all that their forefathers had suffered for their faith in Great Britain and Ireland; or else take either of two alternatives—to apostatize or to leave the country. The Oatholic Record says that we fought down bigotry before and that we will do so again. But it was through the petent aid of our iiberal Protestant friends that we have done so and it shall be by the same power-ful aid in the hands of God that we will again

written for a religious or a psychological of a large sensational purpose and predicts "a return to account the state of t strong anti-Je-uit resolutions, as they are the right stripe of bigots, not to be outdone in any-thing relative to an anti-Catholic orusado. All we know about their proceedings is that they appointed four delegates to represent them as the great equal rights convention lately held in Toronto. The delegates were John Murray, storekeeper, Granton; William Gran', farmer; Philip Moubray (three Grits), and Sam Lang-

ford, (Tory).
This Anti-Catholic agitation has unmasked a This Anti-Catholic agitation has unmasked a great many men who heretofore have pa-sed as Liberal men. But the present agitation being according to their inner feelings, they could not resist the temptation to give full vent to their printup prejudices. Hence they have at length thrown off their masks and revealed themselves in their true character in relation to their Catholic neighbors. We have a case in point in one of the Grange delegance—Philip Mountay. of the Granton delegates—Philip Moutray. The mentioning of this man's name as a delegate to the convention referred to fell like a thunder-bols among his good Catholic friends. This man was heretofore regarded by some Ca-tholic conservatives as a sincere friend of Catholics. But I always have characterized him as being too sweet to be sincere in his extravagant profession of good will for our people. A favorite game of his had been to go among the Catholics at election times and whisper to them: Look at those Orangement of the contraction of t men, beware of them, they are your sworn enemies, don't you forget it; but we are your friends, you know, etc. Of course they won't forget it, but some of them will doubtless soon forget that Philip Moubray is, as he always was, their enemy, as they have forgotten the enmity of other men like him. The St, Mary's argus says that Mr. Moubray was presented with a pewter medal at the Toronto Convention and that he is to wear it next his heart as a souvenir of the great event. Well, we will leave him for the present to enjoy the bawdle and shall deal with a fraternal brother of his, from the Conservative ranks, Mr. Henry Macklin, a former resident of Lucan. That gentleman, through his courteous and gentlemanly bearing and civility, commanded the highest passed from all, respect from all those with whom ha came in contact And, being a man of good education and intelligence, his joining in the present anti-Catholic howl causes more surprise than Mr. Moubray's conduct in the same connection. But it is supposed that he is a disappointed office seeker, and that in order to be revenged on old Sir John he has joined the Equal Rights party, hoping he might reach the goal of his political ambition through that party whose motto is equal rights for all except Papiets. And that he might make his mark in that party he wrote to the Free Press, saying that that paper hit the nail on the head by promulgating the plan of opposing all the members of Parliament who voted against the disallow-ance of the Jesuit Estates Act—unless they would give a written promise that they would in future oppose all such legisla-tion. But Mr. Macklin and the editor tion. of the Free Press may find out that all the hammering that they and the devil's 13 at their backs are capable of bestowing can not drive that nail home even should old Vulcan himself forge the hammers for them. What is meant by hitting the nail on the head is simply to carry out Alexander Mackinzie's proposition to sweep from the statute books of the Dominion every vestige of Catholic rights; in other words, to so alter and amend the British North America Act as to deprive the minority in each province of the protection of the Federal Government, knowing that the Catholics would be the greatest sufferers, being in the min-ority in all the provinces except Quebec. This is what is at the bottom of the Provincial rights agitation, and that is what Mr. Maclin means by "striking the nail on the head." But he and the devils thirteen and their followers, will find the British North American Act too hard a block to drive a nail through, even with their vulcanic hammers. So we will leave them hammering away at it and Confederation with all their impotent might, and laugh at their satanic efforts to overthrow the Church. For we know that she has endured harder knocks

PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA.

MGR. LABELLE.

than Maclin, Murray, Moubray, Longford and company can inflict upon Her. For the gates of hell shall not prevail against Her, even with the

aid of such willing instruments as our local

bigots.

The High Distinction Conferred Upon flim by the Popc.

Mgr. Labelle, the great apostle of Colonization, was in Montreal yesterday and met Hon. Premier Mercier at the government offices. He carried with him the papal decree, which is in late Latin, is signed by His Eminence Cardinal Ledockowski, at one time Archbishop of Posen (Poland), who left Germany because of his inoility to come to an understanding with Bis-marck regarding the abrogation of the famous May lawe, since repealed, and who now fills at Rome the position of Procurator of the Propa ganda. The portion of the decree which gives the reasons for the promotion reads as fol-

lows:
"We have been informed of the virtues which adorn your life, and of the useful work which you have undertaken, with the object of estate lishing and maintaining parishes for the glory of God and the sternal salvation of souls. These notives determined us to confer upon you the title and honors of an ecclesiastical dignity,

which will be the reward of your merite, and the testimony of our good will towards you."

Then follows the customary formula by which the Holy Father removes all interdictions, penances, etc., which may have been imposed. The dignity conferred is what is termed in ecclesiastical parlance, Prothonolaire apostolique

ad instar participantium.

The decree is dated July 3. It confers on Moneigneur Labelle all the rights, privileges and dignities of a Bishop, and he takes precedence over all other members of the Episcopate when out of their own diocess. His soutane will be of a reddish purple hue, and his attire will be similar generally to that of the other Bishops. The Premier will present the new Monseigneur with a solid gold ring with an amethyst, Hon Mr. Starnes, will give a gold cross, and the other members of the Mexcier administration will give as their offerings the

soutane, mantle and other necessary articles.

Monseigneur Labella and the Premier yester day, waited on Mgr. Fabre, who expressed great pleasure at the honors conferred upon one of his most deserving priests. It is mildly hinted in well informed circles that this is the first in well informed choices that this is the first step towards the creation of a new diocese in the northern part of the province with Mgr. La-belle at its head. With his new title Mgr. is given all the powers of a Bishop, such as adminstering the sacrament of confirmation.

Personal.

Among the sponsors at the blessing of the bells for the newly erected church of St. Philippe Argenteuil were Messrs John Kellyand Michael Argenteuil were Messrs John Kellyand Michael Dwyer and ladies of Carillon, and Messrs Joseph Derrick, Michael Brearton, John Fitz-gerald, senr., John Fitzgerald, jur., and Patrick Byrna and ladies of St. Philippe. His Grace Archbishop Duhamel presided The Rev. Father Chatillon is pastor of this flourishing parish and is admirably successful in all his

A Church and College for the Colored Race.

PITTEBBERG, Pa., July 26.—Rev. Father Mc-Dermott, of the Holy Ghost college, who recently organized a congregation of colored Catholics in this city, will go to Philadelphia next week and found a church and college for the colored race. He does so at the request of Archbishop Ryan, and Miss Kate Drexel, the wealthy Philadelphia isdy, who attracted much attention a few weeks ago by entering a cittaattention a few weeks ago by entering a little-



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nany, and Centera Rasolvary, the new Hood Priffer, internally, one every form of skin and blood disease, from pluques to egrofula.

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CHICAGO'S AWFUL STORM.

Enermous Bamage to Property and Large Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The storm which visited this city Sunday night was the most severe in the history of the city, and the damage to property will reach millions. Besides those killed by the demolishing of the frame house on Leavith street, in which the Both and Ferdinandchus families were nearly all killed, there was at least families were nearly all killed, there was at least sixty other deaths due to lightning and the soorm. At least fifty persons were injured, the majority severely. The crushing of the Leavith avenue cottage was so sudden that the inmates, who were at supper, had no time to even think of scape. They were buried under the walls and timbers of the big building as effectually as if in a tomb. All the members of the two fami-lies were on the first floor, set as great we the lies were on the first floor, yet so great was the impetus of the falling wall that when the dead and living were reached by the rescuers they were found in the basement. One of the neighhors started to warn the doomed people, but he was too late.

Only two out of the two families survive, Charles Both, aged 43, and Luda Ferndinand-chus, aged 8. The killed are:—Albert Both, aged 6; August Both, aged 13, died in hospital; aged 0; Adquar Boch, aged 39; Hannah Boch, aged 39; Ada Ferdinandchus, aged 7, died in hospital; Alida Ferdinandchus, aged 3; Christopher Ferdinandchus, aged 31; Cora Ferdinandchus, aged 30; andchus, aged 5; Mary Ferdinandchus, aged 4. When Ferdinandchus, the father, was found his hand was holding a ferk to his mouth. This shows how sudden was the director upon the shows how sudden was the draster upon the cottage. The building blown down was a mere shell. The foundations were laid five weeks ago, and so rapidly was the work pushed that all the walls were up and the roof was partially

on. The mortar had scarcely nad pine to see and the green walls were easily toppled over. The two-storey brick cottage of James Lunk The two-storey brick cottage of Four brick was blown down at the same time. Four brick houses at Bockwell and Sixteenth strees were blown down while the atorm was at its highest. Shortly before eight o'clock the storm struck the row. They swayed for a few seconds and then fell. About fifteen minutes before the crash came a pedestrian took refuge in one of the houses and his body was recovered to day. It has not been identified.

Complaints were made to the police to day that eight persons are missing, and it is feared some of them were drowned in the river in consequence of being blown from the bridges.

Cries were heard at the Andison street bridge about 8.30 o'clock as though a man was in the river, but no efforts were made to save him. Officer Thos. Dorgan, while reporting to the stabion from the patrol box at Randolph and State streets, received an electric shock which threw him out of the box and across the sidewalk, where he lay unconactions for some time. He was taken to the atation and put to bed. He may die.

MILLIONS OF DAMAGE.

The damage to property will run up into the millions. A member of the City council estimates that the less on the business portion of the city resulting from the over-flowing of the sewers will be equal to at least half a year's interest on the value of the property in this section. This will amount to \$1,000,000. There is not a basement in the business portion of Chi-cago that was not deluged. Over four inches of water fell inside of three hours.

Outside of the city great damage was done. and thousands of families lost their small sup-plies of flour and vegetables, which were invariably stored in the cellars. In Lawndale the loss is estimated at \$50.

Ernst Plooter, the owner of a lumber yard at Sixty-sixth and Wallace streets, was instantly killed by an Eastern Illinois engine during the

was bacly burt.

Water poured into every basement and drove thousands of poor people into the street. In the police stations prisoners were compelled to cling to the bars to escape drowning. The Palmer and the Grand Pacific hotels caught fire but the flames were extinguished. Panics were narrownames were extinguished. Panics were narrowly averted in the theatres where the electrilights ceased to burn. Whole blocks beyond
Western avenue were under water and the
wooden sidewalks fi ated like rafts. Hinman
street officers saved Mrs. Chepeks and six children in a basement by plunging into four feet of water. Scores of instances were reported to day of casualries mainly by lightning, and a number of the victims cannot recover. John Hayes' of the victims cannot recover. John Hayes' house on Oakley avenue was demolished and one son fatally hurt, three persons being very seriously injured.

Fires were innumerable, and \$50,000 damages resulted from that cause. At Hammond the great packing houses succumbed to flames caused by lightning. The police report four-teen persons dead and twenty-five injured, three of them fatally. In the Tribunc office the stereotypers worked in water to their waists. So nuch sewage was returned from the river by the back corrent that the Health commissioner has advised the boiling of water before drinking. Hardly a house in the city escaped the fury of the storm.

Rey. Heinrich Padenberg, who has been in charge, as their minister, of a Campbellite congregation in Allegheny City, was duly received into the Catholic Church, last week, by Rev. Dr. McDonald of St. Paul's Cathedral. Like many other converts, Mr. Padenberg gave up all his worldly prospects and his avocation, to embrace the truth as he found it, after much prayer and deliberation, to exist in the Catholic fold. Mr. P. is fifty years of age, and a very in-

telligent gentleman. Father Volk, from the Republic of Equador, is in this country trying to obtain missionary priests for that South American land where the Church is battling against freemason, infidel and other enemies.

An Italian Dominican, Padre Albert Gugliel-An Italian Dominican, Faure Albers Tuging-moth, has published a dictionary of naval and military terms, the result of forty years of technical studies, Padre Guglielmotti is the author of a history of the leading authorities in Italy on maritime question.s

Dr. HARVEY'S **SOUTHERN** RED PINE For Coughs and Coids to the most reliable

r, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Dranc.)

CHAPTER IX. JEALOUSY.

It was somewhat of a silent walk home, for each member of the litle party found matter in his own reflections to absorb him, agree-able or the reverse. Parton had received some new ideas, and was working them out in his own fashion. Geoffrey's cegitations may be imagined by any who can draw from their own experience a remembrance of the anguish, the falsehood, the injustice, and the bitter self-represch which accompanies a fit of that passion which of all the passions to which our poor nature is subject, most surely carries its own punishment with it. surely carries its own punishment with it.
Julian guested nothing of his companions'
feelings. He was in a fairyland of enchantment. The castle, and chapel, the beautiful
Aurelia, visions of angels, and legends of the
ald British kings, were jumbled together in
his imagination like some stange arabesque design ; and as they took their way through the woods, they were bleakness and desolation of the wintry iandscape only harmonized with his frame of mind. It was a new "Idyll

of the King."
On reaching home Geoffrey escaped to his own study on pretence of business, whilst the other two found their way to thedrawing-

Julian wanted some one to whom he could peur out his impressions, and found a willing listener in Mary. "And how about the chapel?" she asked.

"Oh, nothing decided—but I have a plan in my mind. I haven't dared propose it yet, "But what !" said Mary, with surprise, as

she saw by the fissh of his eye that something a little out of the common was in contemplation.

the hands of Binemantle. I'll make the plans, and Gules shall work them out. I can nall him to what I want done, and no more. And tion of a homely restorative? Geoffrey felt then the paintings—they must be carefully it so, and though he was not so compliant as then the paintings—they must be carefully restored. I see it all," he continued, thrusting his hands through his hair in the intensity of his excitement, "and seven angels—it will be glorious."

Mary said there were books which describsulting a dozen or two of volumes, scattered jealousy" had brought the light with it. about the tables and sofas in delightful confus. There is but one known panaces for that dision. Paxton threw himself with a good humor into the interest of his companions, and had a ferent terms, but which Geoffrey, in his unahappy way of opening the books at just the dorned style, was pleased to call "flying in right places, and finding the right passages to the face of it." And so, when he appeared read aloud. St. Uriel was not forgotten; and at breakfast next moring, with his complexion Milton's lines were read over again to the two atill "all colors," and his hair on end (for aisters, who sat in a kind of rapture, listen- there is no part of our outer man which so ing to the tones which once heard were sympathizes with the inward mood as our not easily fergotten. But when he came to hair), there was yet in his great, brave heart

"Golden tiar of beaming sunny rays Circling his head,"

"They certainly are," said Paxton; "where is the wonder?" "Only," replied Mary, "that it sounds

lke the portrait of another Uriel-the last of

Father Segrave stopped so suddenly when he came to those lines, and why Miss Pendragon looked as though she would rather nor our famous conference yesterday afternot listen."

In brief words Mary gave him the cutline | me know."

of the same sad tale she had already related Paxten listened with interest. "Ah," he

said, "here, then, we have the second line of the old prophecy fulfilled,

'Till fall'n it's heir by fell disgrace.' "

As he spoke, he took out his pooket-book te refer to the lines which he had scribbled down at Swineburne from Lindesay's lips, and it was his turn to start as he read them. "Are we really living in enchantment?" he said. "Just listen to this-I declare I had not noticed till now that there was an allusion to the angels," and he read aloud the words already quoted:

" Fortune shall fail the Dragon's race Till, fall'n its heir by fell disgrace, Angel by name, with angel face, A peasant born shall fill his place.

They all agreed that the coincidence was extraordinary. Only one point seemed obscure: was he who was to bear the angel's name and the angel's face to be the heir, or the peavant who should fill the place of the heir?" "Like all prephedies," said Paxon, "It

will be clear only when accomplianed." "Probably," said Julian; "and now, I don't know whether you will think me faut - it an well as Julian; no one would undestand ful or 'realistic,' if I say how etro igly it is it all as he did, no one had such teste, no one borne in upon ma, that if the fortune of the dragon's rate is ever restored, the angels will have something to do with it. Woo knows even if the restoration of their chapel, which we are now busy over, may not be she firet step?"

And so the hours of that winter's afternoon wore away. Truy were pleasant nours to all the party, and to one, perhaps, more than to the rest. A F cash wester has declared that there is a portoi in every life when "the beans are in blossom," and the atmosphere of our existence is perfumed by a new and enarming exhibaration. The beans of Mary Houghton's life were beginning so to bloom. She was tasting the new and unspeakable delight of converse with companions whose intelligence, if vastly superior to, was yet sympathetic with her own. That winter's afternoon was marked in her calendar with a very bright red letter; and for the first time in her whole life, perhaps, she forgot to ask

heraelf, "Where is Geoffrey?"

Geoffrey was sitting in his study over a own feelings in his own way. Our readers must not think the worse of him on account of this wholly unexpected fit of rebellious mature. The sen of Adam has not yet been found, we presume, in whom there does not lark a polsenous root of self-love, which only comes to light under the assaults of tempts tion. And to do Geoffrey justice, he battled bravely with his unknown foe. "What is it to me," he saked himself, "how many hows Mr. Julian Wyvern makes to Miss Aurelia Pendragon? What is it to me if the descendant of King Arthur thinks the presumptive heir to the Earldom of Snowden a pleasanter companion than plain Geoffrey Houghton! Did I ever go in for being pleasant and grace-

just vanity—that's what it is, and jealousy— a. fit of cursed jealousy." And having reached this final and just analysis, he resc from his chair and paced about the apartment. At last he stopped short: "There shall be no mere of this," he said; "I am a simpleton, that everyone knows; but I will not be a contemptible one. What a base lie it all is I Jealous, and jealous of Julian Wyvern, because, forseeth, he is a hand-somer fellow than I am! No, by the soul of my grandiather, there shall be ne more of it. It's nothing but cursed jealeusy."

He respected at dinner, and during the

repast was more than usually silent, and carved vindictively,
"What can be the matter with Geoffrey?"

said Mrs. Houghten, to her daughters, when they were alone together; "he seems out of sorts.

"Only out of temper, dear mamma," said Gertrude; "semething has happened to ruffle him, I suppess : distemper among the pige, or the turnip disease."

"How can you, Gertrude ?" said her mether, "you know he is never out of temper. I'm afraid he must have got a chill in that dreadful chapel; if he had only had something warm when he came in !" Then as the object of her motherly selicitade happened to enter the reom, with brows still clouded, and discemint in every line of his countenance she carried on her attack. "My dear boy, I'm convinced you've taken a chill; you lock all colors—and no wonder, after standing about in that damp chapel. You should have taken semething warm when you came home, you really should. It's a rheumatic cold, I am certain."

"Rheumatic fiddlesticks," growled Geofirey; "I'm right enough."
"You're all wrong, Geoffrey; I'm sure of
it," persisted his mother, "Now, do take
something to night—I should say ginger."

There was something in the notion of administering a dose of ginger to cure a fit of the spicen so intensely ludicrous that Geo-firey laughed in spite of himself, and the laugh did him good. He ast down by his mother's aide, and felt a gleam of returning good-humor as he did so. After all, to a heart with "I must de it myself," he said; "I could all its honest home affections still untarnish word of a mother, even if she has nothing mere exalted to propose than the administra-

not leave that old man and his daughter in ed, what is there so medicinal as the look and to accept her prescription, yet his angry apirit was "healed and harmonized" by the benignant influence of his mother's love. Whether he slept much that night is not on record, but he arose with a great light in his ed what the paintings had been a century or I mind. The discovery that his malady of the two ago, and the atternoon was spent in con- | previous day had only been " a fit of oursed ease, which moralists would express by dif-

pared to carry out undinchingly.

The first event of that morning was the departure of Paxton, and he took his leave re-Mary started. "Surely you are putting something in are you not?" she said; "you do not mean to say these words are Milton's?"

"They certainly are," said Paxton; "where only regrets of this sort are like snow-balls they would increase in bulk by every additioned day I spent here. But I am delighted I came—delighted to have known that good I shall not easily forget my twe days at Laventer, nor the Pendragens, nor the angels, neon. If the foelish world did but know t listen."

if But it is all Greek to me," said Paxton. how little goes to make a winter's day captivating — and, by-the-bye, if Who is the 'other Uriel' of whom you anything new turns up in 'the forspeak? And why should not Miss Pendragon tunes of Merylin,' you must be sure and let turns up in the for-

the strength of a firm resolve, which he pre-

As soon as he had driven from the door. Julian took possession of his friend, to make known to him that he had matured his plans about the chapel, and to ask his sid in carry-ing them out. He would offer his own services to Sir Michael, making out a rough plan of what to was be done, and employing Gules in carrying them out. But would this

he acceptable? Geoffrey listened, and as he did so the future seemed to unroll itself before his eyes like some prophetic vision. If Julian undertook the work he would remain here to do it. He would, probably even, take up his residence at the castle, and become as one of the family. And in the charm of his society, in the sunny influence of his conversation, his gifted mind, his graceful intercourse, the old man would find a new tie to life, and who could say how it might end with Aurelia? He saw it all: Julian would bring the healing sunshine to that desolated eart. Julian would do what he could never have done. He could be useful, and faltaful, and devoted ; 'Ah, yes," though Geoffrey, "but I onulnewer has observed." Just one moment of bitt-ress, and it was over, and the resolution of the moting came back strong and vigorogs. He listened and nedded, and said the tion was an excellent one. No one colud de na i such judgement. Of osurer, he must go up to the cas is again without delay, and propose his yl n. "And you'd best go alone this time," he aided: " you'll get on better with-out me, and I have business at the mill."

To the mill he went; and if it were rever ent to make such speculations, we should be disposed to guess that some of these strong, sweet angels, of whom they had been so lately conversing, went with him, and kept company with him that day, as he fought with the bitterness of his own heart, and conquered. They were surely there, helping him to drive away the falsehoods which selflove kept whispering, and to bear the dreary discomfort of his feelings; and when he came back at the close of the day, it was with a heart at peace with himself, and with all the Penmore with the view of being on the spot world beside.

When Mary paid him her usual visit before dinner, she found him looking pale and tired, indeed, but the cloud was gone. tired. What has been the matter, with you, old fellow?" she said. "Mamma would have it it was a cold; Gertrude said it was temper; bleak, cheerless fire, trying to analyse his and it looked to me very like a fit of the dames.

"Geoffrey drew his sister to him and kissed her. "Gertrude was right," he said ; "some thing happened which put me out. The a kind of reef, exceedingly dangerous devil, I suppose, was seeking something to de in stormy whether. On this reef your, and he tried to lay held of my heart; a vessel of considerable size had but I think I've been even with him."

Mary looked at him affectionately. His gray eyes were weary and faded, but there excitement from the fact that such vessels of was, or she faucied there was, a look on his face she had never seen there before; the that particular part of the ceast. Geoffrey beauty of the soul was streaming and Julian did not wait to hear more, but beauty of the soul was streaming through the chinks of its rough mortal covering. "Dear old Geff," she thought to berself, "to think of my

in a mirror, and was ashamed et it? It's things are more selfish than some kinds of before the luckless vessel would have beaten

CHAPTER X. A SHIPWRECK.

It is not our purpose to give the reader a circumstantial journal of Mr. Julian Wyvern's residence at Laventor, which Geofirey persuaded him to make his headquarters; nor minutely to follow the progress of his plans for the restoration of Merylin Chapel, Suffice it to say that the plans were made and approved, not without many visits to the Castle and prolonged consulations with Sir Michael and his daughter. Mr. Gules came down from Londen, and was glad enough to accept Julian's orders and carry out his designs. The paintings the young man was resolved personally to superintend, and he had already conceived the idea of restoring the wall paintings of the seven angels, and executing them himself in fresco. It was an ambitious thought, but he prepared for carrying it out by first making carroons of the angelic figures, with their appropriate emblems. In this he was not a little helped by Father Segrave, who supplied him with information, and was a frequent visitor at Laventor whilst the work was in progress. Six of the cartoons were already roughly sketched, but over that of Uriei, Julian, could not satisfy himself. Perhaps the associations attached to the name gave him a special desire to succeed in the dalineation of the angel, whose appearance as the "Light of God" had so fired his imagination. "The Light of God !" he said ; "what a wonderful name, and how to deplot it !"

"I should have thought those lines of Milton's would have shown you how," said Mary; 'to me they are a picture in them-

"Ah yes, a word-picture; and if I could dip my brush into one of those sunbeams I could perhaps represent what he has sung : but how paint sunbeams with these gross material pigments? 'The Light of God,' is something beyond the range of yellow ochre."

There is another title applied to St. Uriel," said Father Adrain; "he is some-times called 'the Strong Champien;' his emblem, you know, is a sword."

"That is a different idea of him," said

Julian; "I can see no connection between the two." "Not so very different," said the chapiain.
"I can see a sort of connection. The sword,
you see, which is the symbol of strength, is

likewise the shining brand of fisme. I take it to mean that the Light to know, must be united to the Strength to do." "A magnificent thought," said Julian "and worthy of its subject. 'To know the best and choose the weaker part' is just the

misery of us mortals; but to an angel, standing in the Light of God, the Light to know the Truth cannot be disjoined from the Etrength to do the Right. To paint that idea would used the hand of Michael Angelo. Anyhow we must set to work on the two elements of Light and Strength." But do what we would, he pronounced his attempts to be wretches failurers, and one after another committed his sketches to the

flames. Still he worked on, and the days sped mer rily by : and many a morning as Julian painted and Mary lent her aid, Aurelia would look in to praise and encourage, and Gertrude to criticise and make fun; whilst Geeffray would stand by, lost in wonder how people could be found in the world so amazingly clever—a feeling in which his excellent mother heartily shared.

But it must not be supposed that Julian's the life-beats out of his mind. His was a condition of the church and or the season the deluge. Their accounts varied somewhat as to when the statue was tion he undertook during the winter menths ther the white robe in which the statue was to various stations on the Cornish coast in clothed was entirely unsolled and untouched hopes of inducing the authorities to adopt by the water, or about one foot of the lower his improved model. At some he was suo-cessful, at others he failed. He was specially mainder along with the status (tself were unmortified in the rejection by the Chelston and Tremadoc authorities of his proposal for improving the appointments of the lifeboat took to explain the occurrence by stating station at the latter place. Mr. Marmaduke that the platform on which the altar and Pendragon's influence prevailed with the Chelston Corporation, and he was an advocate for "conomizing the public money."
There was a station at Penmore, a village within seven miles of Tremadoc, admirably supplied; and to spend money on fitting out another so close, was thought to be superfluous. Besides, argued the enconomists, Tremadoc possessed a boat of the old censtruction, which answered every purpose. What more could all the wise men of Chelaton desire? Rodolph Beresford lent his wit in ridicule of the notion that Mr. Wyvern should be indulged in his whim for making lifeboats as common as blackberries -though he had not suggested the means of making them as cheap; and so the plan was negatived. All that Julian could obtain was the acceptance of his reforms by the authorities at Penmore, where he had the satisfac-

tion of seeing one of his new boats manned oy a brave and skilfel crew. Those who know the Cornish coust do not need to be informed that, more perhaps than any other part of England, it is the scene of pitiless storms and terrible shipwrecks. The darly part of the winter had been comparatively calm, but shortly after Christmas tempestuous season set in. Julian had the consolution of learning that on various occastoos his boats had worked well; and more than once he had been on the spot when their services were called ar, and had taken part in some of their expeditions, in order the more thoroughly to satisfy himself as to their real powers and requirements. This, in fact, was no new thing with him. During the years he had devoted to the study of this particular subject he had frequently acquired a considerable amount of skill and practical knowledge. One day towards the end of January the heavy sky gave unmistakeable warning of an approaching hurricane, and before the close of the day it fell on the coast with wild and terrible fury. Julian was debating within himself the advisability of his betaking himself to should occasion call for the launching of his new boat, the "Speranza," when word was brought to the Laventor household that mischief was at work much nearer home. The rock, on the summit of which Merylin Castle stood, formed a bold promontory, which on one side protected Tremadoc Bay, often sought as a harbor of refuge by small fishing vessels in distress. The sharp rocks which terminated this promentory were continued at intervals far into the ocean, and formed

struck, having become utterly disabled in the such a size and character were rarely seen off hurried to Tremadec, where they found the intelligence too true. It was a large steamer, French, as it appeared by its build, and Did I ever go in for being pleasant and grace having been arieving myself while he was everything betokened that its condition was rand the purposes and objects it may subserve and play, and compassion; and shall I cease how generous he is!"

Live I need served them out of love, and reflection to do it new because I saw my own reflection.

And Mary was not far wrong, for few certainty that many hours could not elapse.

For the sake of our non-Cathelic friends,

happiness, and none mere ennobling then a to pieces upon the rocks. The one thought battle with one's own nature.

was how to bring relief to the distressed orew—but what ordinary beat could live in that frightful surf !-- and thanks to the economists, the much-needed new lifeboat was wanting. "We must telegraph to Penmore at once," said Julian, "and meanwhile see what can be dene with our Tremadoc resources." The old boat was dragged out and launched, and at Julian's call ten brave fishermen were found ready to man it. He was standing, directing its equipment, when he was startled by a voice beside him. "A reward of fifty pounds if the ship is reached, Michael Harris," said Aurella Pendragen, speaking to one of the men who acted as coxswain. A cheer from his companions was the only reply, whilst Julian felt a sort of consternation at beholding the young girl at such a scene, and exposed to such a tempest. "You here, Miss Pendragon!" he said, "in such awful weather, and in view of so awful a spectacle; surely it is hardly prudent."

Aurelia turned towards him her pale, calm face, in the lofty strength of which there was not a shadow either of haughtiness or severity: "You came here to do your duty, Mr. Wyvern," she said, "and I must de mins. care nothing for the weather."

"Let her be," said Geoffrey; "its her way. She waits to take charge of the drewning. I've known her do it dozens of

And, in fact, Aurelia had come down from the castle, bringing everything requisite for the restoration of the sufferers who might be rescued, and their conveyance to proper shelter. She looked and acted as one perfeetly accustomed to such critical scenes, and with a presence of mind entrely devoid of excitement.

The boat was ready, and the ten men leaped in; but an eleventh was wanted. Michael Harris had taken the helm, and one of the ten cars therefore was left unmanned. Without a moment's hesitation Julian aprang in, and desired them to shove off. "For the love of heaven," exclaimed Aurelia, fearing for another when she did not fear for herself "yet why should I stop him!" she added.
"All good angels protect him this night?" (To be Continued)

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A MIRACULOUS STATUE.

How it was That the Statue of The Blessed Virgin in the Church at Johnstown was so Marvellously Preserved.

There is an earnest desire on the part of many devout Catholics that the exact facts should be ascertained respecting the alleged preservation of the statue of the Blessed Virgin from soiling or defilement by the surging flood which poured into the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Jehnstown. The statements respecting this, it will be borne in mind, were all made by reporters for the daily newspaper press, and those reports bore plain ear-marks in the language employed of having come from non-Catholics. The reperters evidently wrote from the impressions made on their minds by what they saw, or what they heard from those who saw the stained and untouched. Then, too, one of statue were placed was raised up by the water and floated upon its surface.

The Catholic newspapers, so far as we have noticed, simply repeated the reports of the daily newspapers without any special comments upon them, or any discussion of the alleged occurrence. The Catholic clergy expressed no opinion about the matter. All bis is perfectly in accord with usual Catholic habits of thought and action in such cases. Lay Catholics are supposed by Protestants to be credulous and superstitious, readily accepting every unusual or strange occurrence as miraculous; and Catholic clergymen are commonly accused by Protestants of encouraging this alleged inclination of the laity. Yet nothing is more contrary to the real truth than this supposition. The Catholic laity believe with full assurance that God can and does work miracles now as He did in days of old. They know also that He does not work them at random ar whenever a multitude, whether skeptics challenging His power or devout believers, think it proper for Him to work them, but only at His own good pleasure and in His own chosen time and place and circumstances. Therefore, when a statement is made to them about some unusual occurrence, which may be and which again may not be miraculous, they are neither credulous nor incredulous. They simply regard the alleged occurrence as one which is open to inquiry and investigation; first as regards the actual facts, and accordly as to how those facts were brought about, whether by a natural, a preternatural, or

supernatural cause. Neither the Hierarchy of the Church nor its members feel that there is any need, so far as the Catholic Church and religion are concerned, that God should work miracles eithe to confirm the faith of ballevers or to dispel the deubts or disbelief of unbelievers. Those who already believe have solid and all-suffi cient reasons for believing, and those who do not believe are already confronted with all-sufficient reasons for throwing saids their doubts and abandoning their unbelief or disbelief. If God, in order to furnish either of these classes of persons with additional evidence or, for various other reasons or pur poses, works a miracle, it is because in His inscrutable wisdom and His infinite merey He sees fit to do so.

Catholics are fully assured that God in His infinite wisdom and goodness does work miracles, sometimes in mercy to a single individual, sometimes in favor of whole communities or nations, sometimes to encourage the faithful and devout in well doing, sometimes to specially warn or punish wrong-deers, and for other countless good and sufficient reasons in the divine mind. But when, and how, and storm; and the event created all the more under what circumstances God does and will work miracles is unknown to man ; for "His ways are not as our ways, nor His thoughts as our thoughts." Yet after a miracle has been wrought it is not difficult to see the reasons for working it, and the divine goodness and mercy as well as power displayed in it. After the event itself the reasons for it

who so greatly misunderstand the attitude of Catholics and of the Catholic Church on the subject of miracles, we add that the Church is slow, exceedingly slow, it might seem, to decide that an occurrence is a real miracle, however wonderful the ecourrence may be. And, until the Church does so decide, Catholice are at perfect liberty to form their own opinions as to its miraculous or non-miracu-

lone character.

It is seldom, too, that the Church formally and authoritatively pronounces her decision upon the reality of alleged miracles. Most frequently she leaves it to the prudence of her faithful children to believe, or not to be-lieve, particular alleged miraculous occurren-When the Church does investigate a specified care with a view to arriving at a definite decision upon it, the investigation far exceeds in its thoroughness and exhaustiveness all ordinary judicial inquiries or pro-

In the first place the inquiry as to the actual facts is of the most searching character; and the facts must be conclusively proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, and by entirely reliable and incontestible evidence. In the second place, every explanation of the ascertained facts on natural er preternatural grounds must be proved to be insufficient. Only when, after such examination even the possibility of accounting for the occurrence, in any other way, but that of miraculous in-terposition has been conclusively proved will the Church decide that a real miracle has

been wrought, We have made these remarks as preliminary to an argument in favor of the view that the preservation of the statue of the Biessed Virgin at Johnstown was miraculous. The aggument forms part of a letter received from very highly esteemed correspondent of the Standard, He says:

"From the public prints I learn the confirmation of these facts, and, further, that the plat-form of the altar had floated away. If so, is it not miraculous? The waters must have rushed in with violence. If the altar didn't float up with the flood, way was it that the statue and the equipments were all left unstained, since the water rose higher than the altar? Whether the platform did or did not flust off again these very remarkable features occur.

"If the platform atuck to the altar, what

kept the altar and statue perpendicular? It is improbable that the alter was in the centre of the platform; more likely on the rear edge, and that the statue was on the rear edge of the altar. How could these rise with the waters not flowing in gently, but surging in violently? Owing to the oscillations of the current they must necessarily have toppled over. The leverage of the sacrificial stone of the altar, particularly that of the statue on the rear edge, and the height from the base necessarily would have

made the altar and statue topple over.
"This becomes still more certain, if the platform had floated away. Throw an open dry-goods-box into a violent current and the box would float, the open part upwards. The altar without a platform would have been even much more unweildy, and from the effect of the current, would have righted itself by floating, the statue and the stone having fallen to the bottom, the altar side downwards. Yet the altar was untouched, its equipments unstained. These facts may not be true, but if true, to me they appear most miraculous."

The argument of our esteemed correspondent appears to us a very strong one. In the absence of fully accertained facts we do not commit ourselves to it. But none of the attempted explanations of the statements made in the non-Catholic newspapers by their own reporters, sufficiently account for the occurrence on natural grounds. These statements all agree that the waters surged into the church with extreme violence that they rose in it to a height (as marked by their stains upon the walls) much exceeding that of the top of the statue above the floor. How, then, from natural causes (whether the platform or pedestal fleated or not) any part of the statue, its lace veil and its pure white robe, could have remained unsplashed, unstained unspotted, is more than we can possibly explain.—Catholic Standard.

CATHOLIO MARRIAGE

Strong Exheriation from Archbishop Janssens.

The Most Rev. F. Janesens, Archbishop of New Orleans, has, just en the eve of his de-parture to lay his homage at the feet of the Holy Father, addressed a pastoral letter to the Rev. Clergy and laity of his diocese, from which we extract the following:

The Council of Trent requires a marriage between Catholics to be celebrated before the pastor of either of the contracting parties and before at least two witnesses, and declares a marriage invalid and null if otherwise celebrated. Marriages of Catholics contracted before the civil judges are both invalid and grisvously sinful. Should Catholics so far forget their hely religion as to marry before a Protestant preacher, they thereby make themselves guilty, as it were, of apostacy from the faith and incur the excommunic ation of the Church. Parents, relatives and friends should not assist at such a marriage, for by so doing they uphold the scandalous conduct of a Catholic and by their presence silently approved of a sin on which the Church has placed the sovere penalty of excommunication. They who are unbappily divorced by civil law should remember that they incur excommunication should they attempt to contract marriage. Marriage, as already remarked, should be collaborated before the paster of either of the contracting parties, and Catholics should chemfally con ply with the command of the Church and not seek to be married outside of their parish. Laws are made for the general good, und a true Carlstien, who in falte, humility and simplicity desires to serve G id, never seeks a dispens ation from the law, and his chedien will bring him merat and blessing." - Catholic Advocate.

480 ACRES FREE,

Dakota cff re a free claim, a pre-emption and a homestead—in all, 480 acres—free to each settler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitobs Ry, reaches the Devil & Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land districts. For further information, maps, rates, ke., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A. St. Paul, Minn,

Courage is needed in daily life. A man must bave courage to follow the pole-star of principle in all things. It needs a brave spirit sometimes to call things by their right names. We are not to condone covetousness by calling it frugality, nor cowardies by calling it prud-ence, nor wastefulness by calling it goodheart-

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R. will sell, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Roles to points in the Farming Regions of the West, points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or ad-dress P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill. 117,24,31-A7,28-511,25

Prayer is the only novrishment which gives joy and strength to the sout.—St. Catherine of Biena.



CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

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

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

myself will ever noid the reverend gentleman in grateful rememberance.

JOHN SCHWEITZER.

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

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

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

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dunder

street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an over-whelming popular vote.

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

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

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and centrol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all rises drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Ri PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 13, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2;

Twentieths \$1.				
LIST OF PRIZES.				
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 Is\$300,000				
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 100,000				
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is 50,000				
1 PRIZE OF 25.000 18 25.000				
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 20,000				
1 PRIZES OF 0.000 are				
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000				
100 PRIZES OF 500 are 50,000				
200 PRIZES OF 300 are				
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.				
100 Prizes of \$500 are \$50,000				
100 Prizes of 300 are 30,000				
100 Prizes of 200 are 20,000				
TRMINAL PRIZES.				
999 Prizes of \$100 are \$99,900				
999 Prizes of \$100 are\$99,900				
 -				
8,134 Prizes amounting to,\$1,054,800				
NoteTickets drawing Capital Prizes are not ea-				
titled to terminal Prizes.				

AGENTS WANTED.

EF FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Rumber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope hearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIP, New Orleans, La. OF M. A DAUPHIN,

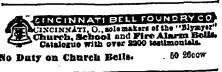
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Ry ord nerv letter, containing MONRY ORDER issued
by all kapre se Companies, New York Exchange, Draft
or Posta Note. Address Registered Letters con-

taining Currency to HEW ORLEANS HATIONAL MARK.

REVENUE that the payment of Peter is GLARANTED BE FORE A 4 1100AL HANKS of New Urleans, and the Tokets are shaded by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are ecognized in the highest Courte; therefore, beware of all installans or amonymous schemes.

40 E 1940LAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ESSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.









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

OO., Holly, Mich

The transfer of the state of the

"Abe" Lincoln's Proposal of Marriage Work of the "Handy" Weman-A Courageous Woman - Waiting Thirty Years for a Lever -A Queen's Pretty Shoes,

Children.

What the leaves are to the forest, What and some and air for food,
Wish light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood—

That to the world are children; Through them it feels the glow Of a brighter and sunnier climate Than reaches the trunks below.

Come to ms, O ye children ! And whisper in my ear What the birds and the winds are singing In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings, For what are all our constrongs,
And the wisdom of our book,
When compared with your caresses,
And the gladness of your looks?
—Henry W. Longfellow.

Work of the "Hardy" Woman.

The ravages that a "handy" woman will make with a paper of tacks and a hammer when she feels in a decorative humor are among the chief trials of landlords. Little she cares for wall paper, varnish, woodwork er plaster so long as the effect is good, and when she moves away the incoming tenant can tell just where her pictures hung, her brackets clung to the walls, her fans stood en the mantel and her curtain peles cressed the deorjambs by gaping holes and ugly scratches. But it is seldom that this propensity is carried so far as the writer saw it recently. A young wife, whese esthetic prepensities were streng, but whose means were limited, had furnished "such a sweet little parlor" with great good taste, but had come to the bottom of herpurse before purchasing a cover for the plano, an old-fashioned aquare instrument, an heirloom, but made of handsome rosewood. At a sale of damaged goods, however, a once expensive cover, with one-half of it completely spoiled, but the ether as good as new, was secured next to nothing. How it was to be utilized no one but the "handy" little weman could tell, but the next day it hung gracefully down the back of her plane. "How did you manage it?" was asked, dresses, and for gowns "Oh," she replied, "I cut the bad half off petticoat of corn pongee. and just laid the other on the plane. By keeping the lid back no one can see that it is only half a cover." "But why does it not slip off?" With a sly smile of triumph she raised the lid a little and displayed a neat row of brass-headed tacks, holding the half cover in place on the handsome old rosewood.

Lincoln's Curious Propesal.

Abraham Lincoln's offer of marriage was a very curious one and singularly enough, it inches. It is in two shades, and both pliant has but recently come to light. Numerous as his biographers have been, and closely as they have gleaned for new facts and ma-terials, it was left for the latest one, Mr. Jesse Welk, of Greencastle, to discover this unique and characteristic production of Mr. Lincoln's almost untutored mind. The letter is one of several written, presumably, to the lady he afterwards married. Addressed to "My dear Mary," it reads as follows :-

"You must know that I cannot see you or

aluk of you with entire indifference, and yet it may be that you are mistaken in regard to mation, but I consider it my peculiar right | with loose, flowing sleeves of the same lace is to plead ignorance and your bounden duty to worn. right, and most particularly so in all cases with women. I want at this particular time, more than anything else, to do right with you, and if I knew it would be doing right, as I rather suspect it would, to let you alone, I would do it. And, for the purpose of making the matter as plain as nossible. I naw assistant of the latest is described as ing the matter as plain as nossible. I naw assistant of the latest is described as beautifully simple in the latest in paper as morning as material for making kerosene oil cans. The latter, it is claimed, will not rust and leak like tin, and crack like glass.

About 3,000 brakes have found a rival in paper as material for making kerosene oil cans. The latter, it is claimed, will not rust and leak like tin, and crack like glass.

About 3,000 brakes have found as material for making the making kerosene oil cans. The latter, it is claimed, will not rust and leak like tin, and crack like glass.

About 3,000 brakes have been invented and paterial for making the making kerosene oil cans. The latter, it is claimed, will not rust and leak like tin, and crack like glass.

About 3,000 brakes have found as material for making the ing the matter as plain as possible, I new say yeu can drop the subject, dismiss your thoughts-if you ever had any-from me forever, and leave this letter unanswered without calling forth one accusing murmur from me. And I will even go further, and say that if it will add anything to your comfort and peace of mind to do so, it is my sincers wish that you should. Do not understand by this that I wish to out your acquaintance. I mean no such thing. What I do wish is that our further acquaintance shall depend upon your further acquaintance shall depend upon your. ple have and wear. Just now oxidized silver self. If such further acquaintance would is to the front in gay Paris. contribute nothing to your happiness, I am sure is would not to mine. If you feel your-self in any degree bound to me, I am now willing to release you, provided you wish it; while on the other hand, I am willing and even auxious to bind you faster, if I can be convinced that it will in any degree add to your happiness. This, indeed, is the whole question with me. Nothing would make me more miserable than to believe you miserable: nothing more happy than to knew you were so. In what I have new said I think I cannot be misunderstood; and to make myself understood is the object of this letter. If it suits you best not to answer this, farewell. A long life and a merry one attend you. But if you conclude to write back, speak as plainly as I do. There can be neither harm nor danger in saying to me anything you think, just in the manner you think it. Your friend,

Probably this is the queerest love letter on record and the most remarkable offer of marriage ever made. It is a love letter without a word of love and a proposal of marriage that does not propose.

Walting Thirty Years for Her Lover.

A romantic story is connected with the life of a woman who frequents the railroad statien in Manchester, N. H. She is about 50 years liver, were lynched yesterday at that place, old, but now bent with care, and her long. The bodies of the "Rustler" and the "Range tien in Manchester, N.H. She is about ou years old, but now bent with care, and her long, handsome tresses streaked with gray; she always carries a travelling bag in her hand, and as the crowd arrives she scans each person eagerly and then turns sadiy away. The woman, seme thirty years ago, was one put a whole gang of border toughs to flight, of the belles of the city, ceurted by many. Stock men of the region have suffered from the favored lover, however followed.

One day he left for a voyage. Their troth had been plighted, and on his return he was to lead her to the altar; but the sailer-lover never returned, and no message came to explain his absence. The grief and disappointment caused the woman a long illness. When true and aren if he was otherwise she would The latter decided to punish the neterious true, and even if he was otherwise she would winter and summer, spring and autumn, in fair weather and feul, she has been there en

Woman's courage semetimes reaches the

her reom the other night was standing before a mirror preparing for bed when she saw re-flected in it the form of a man cronching under the bed. She was alone in the house and was naturally terribly startled, but her wanted the shair kept as quiet as possible. presence of mind did not desert her. She admitted that the cattle had been stolen. reasoned that if she oried out or gave the alightest sign that she was aware of the in- given for a home for homeless sirls. She aruder's presence in the house he would overpower her before help could come, and with wonderful self-control she went quietly on with her toilet, giving no outward indication of the terrible mental torture she was suffer-

ing.

The door key on the bureau suggested an and walked idea to her. She picked it up and walked ever to the window, which was open, and without showing any signs of alarm sat there looking out until help should arrive. A policeman walked slowly by the house, and without attracting the attention of the man under the bed, she dropped the key directly in front of him and signed to him to unlock

the door and come up. He did so and pulled a burly negro from under the bed. It was not until he had been taken away and all danger was over that the reaction came, but the tremendous strain on the heroine's nervous system proved toe much for her, and she was prostrated by her adventure. — Detroit Free Press.

A Queen's Pretty Shoes.

The Queen of Siam orders all her shoes from London. A recent parcel sent to Bangkok is thus described :—There are eighteen pairs in all, and in accordance with the Queen's wish each of them is made in plush, but no two pairs are alike, either in colour or decoration. One pair is of a lovely shade of electric blue, with a bordering of small roses worked in coloured silk across the toe. A. second pair, which would be well in keeping with the splendour of an Oriental court, is in amber plush. A third is in orimson, and in this case the decoration is of fine beads ; in a fourth plush is only partly employed, and the French kid, too, is elaborately beaded in red and gold. They are cut in the Oxford shape. The laces and all the et ceteras match the shoes for which they are intended to perfection, and as the colours are extremely uncommon it has in some cases been necessary te have these small adjuncts dyed expressely.—Boston Journal.

Fashions for the Fair.

Selvedge form the trimming to some of the summer gowns.

Silk underwear in all colors continues fashionable. Black silk petticoats with pinked ruffles of the same are worn with dark dresses, and for gowns of lighter colors a

Gloves of chamols skin are used for shopping.

Turbans are trimmed low, the edge of the crewn being simply followed with ribbon or

birds' feathers. A waist belt, which will come into general favor when boating and tennis shirts are wern, has narrow stripes of tan leather, plaited and interplaited to the width of some three

Women with pretty throats and necks wear the wide, falling cellar like the Little Lord Fauntleroys, now se popular with girls as well as with boys, or the deep falling pelisse of muli or nainsook, or lace net, white, cream

or tinted blue, yellow or pink. "The chief thing," said a London dressmaker the other day, "is to make the bodice so that nobody shall know how you got into

Lace is more inshienable than ever, either what my real feelings toward you are. If I as a trimming or for the entire dress. In black knew you were not I should not trouble you the Chantilly lace takes the lead, and at with this letter. Perhaps any other man least one such dress is indispensible to a wowould know enough without further infor- man of fashion. With this dress a long closk

tain net called tulie-grac. It is frequently embroidered or darned, exactly like curtains, and is much used for dinner and evening dresses, both in black and white.

Scarfs are coming with the hotter weather, and, as they will be rather more for ernament than for warmth, they will be of gauze and of lace.

Sooner or later, as a rule, the fashionable world is influenced by what the French pro-

For tennis gowns the Scotch flannels, half weel and half cotton, are popular, as are also the striped cotton "outing cloths," as they are of light-weight and inexpensive. For nicer gowns the plain serge or flannel is chosen, or a soft surab silk.

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

Millions of acres of free government land in the Mouse River, Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake regions of Dakota, near the great markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Secure a home in Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

DIED WITH HER BOOTS ON.

Kate Maxwell, the Pamous "Cattle Queen." Lynched in Wyoming

CHEYEFNE, Wyo., July 23.—Kate Maxwell, the noted "Cattle Queen," and her pariner, James Averill, pestmaster at Sweetwater Queen" still dangle from the same limb. Kate will be remembered on account of her recovery of the winnings of skin gamblers The favored lover, however, followed the cattle thefts for years, but on account of prejudice against the large concerns, it has been impossible to convict the offenders and the "rustlers" have been very bold. Averill and his partner have been amongst the most active. Fifty freshly-branded yearling steers were found in their herd Saturday, by a stock

detective, who reported the fact to the ranch-

remain constant. For this reason she goes to pair, who had hitherto disregarded warnings the railroad station to greet him home, and to leave the country. About twenty ranch-almest every day for the last thirty years, men gathered and galloped to the cabin of winter and summer, spring and autumn, in Averill and Kate. Half a dozen of them pushed into the room where the pair and a boy in their employ were found. The trie fair weather and feel, she has been there on this errand. She is retiring in her disposition, and never frequents the waiting rooms or mingles with the crowd upon the platform.

Obitago Tribune.

Obitago Tribune.

Obitago Tribune. that an attempt was made to gag her, but she struggled so violently that this was abansupreme rolnt, just as dees her patient and doned. She was allowed to ride her own very mouths of people. It is a fact. A man even of clariful andurance of great physical horse to the tree selected for the execution, sits down in a dentist's chair nowadays and pain. A Philadelphia woman on retiring to ! One end of the rope was instead around

they sat on their horses. They were invited

to speak. Kate said that for her mother's sake she wanted the affair kept as quiet as possible. She wanted the cattle sold and the money hade the boy, who was her nephew, adieu, and then wound up with a blasphemous harangue. Averill said nothing, except that he didn't want a certain man to be his successor as postmaster. The boys promised to use their influence for another man. And their horses were driven from under them. Kate was not shot at, but Averill's body was filled with bullets and the lynchers rode away. No inquest will be held.

Kate Maxwell was known and feared by every cattle owner from the Canadian line to the Rio Grande. Who she was or where she came from is not known. For ten years or more she had been the leader of a gang of "rustlers," or cattle thieves, and has stelen more cattle than any single man in the West. Lately the depredations of her gang have been so great that the cowboys banded together and determined to kill her and Averill or drive them out of the Territory.

In appearance she was a remarkably fine looking woman, tall, well formed, with re-gular features. Her face was tanned from exposure, and she sat a horse like a man. Her dress was partly a man's and partly s woman's. She was a dead shot with a rifle.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE-SOTA AND DAKOTA

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

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Startling Facts of Interest to the Scientific World.

In France experiments are being made with

cork car springs. A novel use of electricity is about to be tested in sharpening the shoes of car herses in lcy weather.

Paper as tough as wood is said to be made by mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in course of manufacture.

The number of incandescent lamps installed in Boston this spring has been almost twice what it was last year.

The total mileage of submarine cables is stated to be 113,031 miles, of which 10,500 are government property.

The oxygen band in the spectrum of the electric light from the E ffel tower has been found similar to that in the sun's rays. Wind drives a motor at Cape de la Reve in

France which is used for running the dynamo that furnishes electric light to the lighthouses. The use of carbon brushes, is said to be of greatest value on railway motors where speed

and current are must subject to violent changes. The cophone, an instrument for determining the location of the source of sounds for the benefit of navigators, has been success-

fully experimented with. Iron railroad ties have been in use almost a year, but owing to their not having the elasticity necessary for the "giving" of the rails, they have not proven a success.

Tin and glass have found a rival in paper

train.

As a series of manosuvers between the English Mediterranean fleet and the batteries at Malta to test the efficiency of the electric light it was found that it cannot successfully pierce common amoke.

The average natural age of the oak is from 1,500 to 2,000 years; of the elm, 350 to 500 years; the maple, 600 to 800 years; the yew, 2,500 to 3,000; the cedar, 800; Hinden, 1,200, and the cypress, 350 years.

The invention of a "fog machine." by which water is thrown in spray as fine as vapor, makes it possible to apin the finest cotton thread in mills established in the hot test, dryest parts of the South.

The electric condults in Paris are about five feet high, twoland a half feet wide and of masonry lined with cement. They contain naked wires, insulated only by the procelain knobs, and are built under each sidewalk parraiel with the boulevard.

France, Austria and Germany have adopted smokeless gunpowder for their armies, and are now experimenting to get an explosive which shall also be noiseless. This endeavor has been fairly successful, and experts say that by the time the next European war begins the noise and smoke of battle will have been done away with.

The latest invention to de away with noise is the manufacture of paper doors, which slam noiselessly. They are formed of two thick paper boards molded into panels and glazed together with glue and potash, and put through a heavy rolling process. Covered with a heavy waterproof coating, they are hung like weeden doors, and are both beautiful and serviceable. This is one step toward paper houses, which will soon follow.

A simple stove for warming rooms by means of solar heat has been contrived by Prof. E. S. Morse. It consists of a shallow box, having a bottom of corrugated iron and a glass top. The device is placed outside the building, where the sun can shine directly in-to it. The rays pass through the glass and are absorned by the metal, heating it to a high temperature and warming the air of the box. The air which on sunny days rises to 90 deg. F., la conveyed into the room to be heated.

Some idea may be found of the vast quantity of water discharged by South Fork Lake into the Conemant Valley when compared to the flow ever Niagara Falls. Estimating the Niagara supply at 33,000,000 tons of 36 cubic feet per hour, and taking the measurement of the lake to have benen 32 milés long by 13 miles wide, with a mean depth of thirty feet, we have the enormous volume of one trillion of tens of water, which would require thirty hours in passing over

Niagara Falls. The uses of Electricity are ever multiply-Who could ever have dreamed, says the ing. Who could ever have dreamed, says suc Philadelphia Inquirer, that the electric current manufactured by the public lighting companies conveyed along the streets would be switched off on special wires to go into the

Kate's neck and the other around Averill's as that are located out at Twenty-second and growth, but a potent excitant of the whole Chestant streets. The patient lies back in a darkened reom (if it is a dull day), an incandescent light illuminating the caverns of his mouth. The tooth is washed with water heated by electricity. It is dried and kept dry during the filling by air heated in the bulb of a little blew-pine by two plantinum points. It is gonged and scraped and hammered and sawed by little instruments that tive changes in the tissues generally. wriggle around on the end of the same electric current. "Yes," says a dentist, laughing, "and if you fall asleop during the operation we can just give you a little shock to wake You up.

IN MEMORIAM

Of the late MES. HUGH MASTERSON, of Alnwick, who died June 12th, 1889.

Father, tell me why you're sighing, why your footsteps softly tread, Why my sisters' hearts are breaking—tell me is our mother dead? Ab, how much I dread to hear it, how it rends my very heart, Dearest, fondest angel mother, are we doomed on earth to part?

A gentle brother softly whispers, we must bow to Heaven's decree; Weep not sister, mother's dying, join us in our Litany. Hasten, brother, to the chamber, ere her spirit

doth depart;

Receive her last kiss and her blessing, commend her to the Sacred Heart.

Though she's laid low on her pillow, she will mingle in our prayer;
In thought, in spirit I will kiss her—farewell mother, mother dear.
On that dear angelic wife her husband gazed with tearful eyes,

And the parched lips seemed to murmur, "Ill

see you all beyond the skies." They all have kissed, but some remain to kiss their sister's hand; With sobe and tears it's kissed for them who are in a foreign land.

With all their hearts nigh breaking they slowly from the chamber trod; Then from our hearts sent up the words, 'his the holy will of God.

With her eyes upraised to heaven ere life's silver

cord was broken, "Sweet Saviour of the world" were the last words by her spoken. With prayers and tears each one arose to say their last good-bye; Her soul bid friends and world adieu and winged

its way on high. Husband, children and dear friends, now hasten there to mourn; Her husband's heart nigh breaks for her who'll

never more return. Sons and daughters who were there to hear her last adieu, Now press the cold, cold brow of her who leved

And some are in a foreign land, who sigh and weep alone— Why weep we thus—she prays for us—before

God's eternal throne.

If prayers or tears could raise the dead how fond each prayer were given; And it shall be my fondest prayer that we may meet in heaven.

May her soul rest in peace, By her loving scholar, M. H. M.

IN MEMORIAM

Of the late MRS. JAMES GRANT, who died at Belleville on July 11th, 1889.

The last glad rays of the setting sun Had sunk in the western sky,
When a spirit, weary of earthly care,
Breathed solemn and fervent prayer—
Oh! take me home on high.

A noble mother's life is ended;

Her form is laid at reat; Her sons and daughters gathered around her Speak in silent and secret wonder-Thou God alone knowest best.

A faithful parent, tender and true, The good fight in which Christians here
Must suffer and bleed, ere from earth below
they go
To realms of heavenly light.

Then sorrowing children, be of good heart. Let not your courage falter; But follow the footsteps of her who trod In the fear and the holy love of God,

Like her, remember God's chosen poor; Turn no one sad away; Her heart was open to every poor soul Who reached at her door a peaceful goal, And left her but to pray.

Go lay your care at the altar.

Miserere, dear Jesus, we ask of Thee, In love and mercy sweet, Judge the life and the deeds of her who's gone, Whose lamp with the light of virtue shone; Guide Thou her weary fees.

KATE M. LYNCH.

Wise Kittens, Indeed.

The Catholic priest and Episcopalian clergyman of a small town in Ireland were in the habit of taking tea with each other on alternate Sundays.

One Sunday while the priest was being entertained by the minister, the latter answored a knock at the door and discovered a small boy, who asked him if he wanted to buy some

"What would I do with the kittens?" queried the minister.
"O, air," said the boy, "they are good Episcopalian kittens."

Wel:, I don't want any," laughed the minister, and shut the door. The following week, while the priest, in his turn, was entertaining his friend, the same boy appeared and asked the pricest to buy his

"Why should I buy them?" the priest arked. "O, sir," exclaimed the boy, "they're good Oatholic kittens."

"Why, you little rascal," the priest ex-claimed, "only last week I heard you tell Mr. S. they were Episcopalian kittens. What do

you mean, you young rogue?"
"Yes, sir," sagely answered the bey;
"but they hadn't their eyes epen then."

Fruit as Food. Taken in the morning, fruit is as helpful to

digestion as it is refreshing. The newly awakened functions finds it an ebject of such light labor as will exercise without seriously taxing its energies, and tissues of the stomach acquire at little cost a gain of neurishment which will sustain those energies in later and more serious operations. It is an excellent plan, with this object in view, to add a little bread to the fruit eaten. While admitting its possession of these valuable qualities however, and while agreeing with those who maintain that in summer, when the body is, at all events, in many cases, less actively employed than usual, meat may be less, and fruit or vegetables more freely used as a food; we are not prepared to allow that even then exclusively vegetarian regimen is that most generally advisable. Meat provides us with a means of obtaining albuminoid material, which is indispensable, in its most easy as similable form. It affords us in this material has his tooth repaired by the hughe dynamos, not only an important constituent of tiesne

process of nutrition. It has, therefore, a real definite, and great value in the ordinary dist of a man, and the wholesemeness of fruit combined with farinaceous food as an alternative dietary is not so much an argument in favor of the vegetarian principle, as a proof that seasonable changes in food supply are helpful to the digestive processes and to nutri-

FARM AND GARDEN.

Mow a Lawn May be Spoiled—The Poultry Product-A Good Distnicctant-Girdling Apple Trees-Hints About Herses.

SPOILING A LAWN.

It is not an uncommon thing to see a for-mal bed of scarlet geraniums in the midet of a lawn that would otherwise have had much suggestion of a natural breadth and repose. The bed of flowers may be a good thing in itself. It is bright and gay, enlivening, and stimulating, and it is well set off by the surrounding turf, but the lawn is sacrificed to it; that which has a permanent worth is made to give way to that which has but a passing value, a source of endless satisfaction to a pretty toy of which everyone soon tires. Again, consider the case of a lawn decorated with statuary. A beautiful nymph splashing in a fountain, were it not a very hackneyed idea, and where it is the work of a true artist would be a most enjoyable and valuable possession: but a poor, cheap, cast-iron imitation of such a piece of sculpture, placed so as to dominate a fine lawn, is a barbarism which it is hardly conceivable that any intelligent person could be guilty of. The same thing might be said of almost all the usual so-called "'decorations" of lawns. Te decorate the face of a beautiful woman with painted ernaments would not be one whit more savage. Our civilization is spotted all over with the relics of barbarism ; good taste is always striving to get rid of them, and they should be particularly avoided when we set about making a natural lawn-Garden and Forest.

THE POULTRY PRODUCT. The importance of the poultry product to farmers and a great many persons besides farmers is an item of considerable interest and many estimates are made of it. A recen one puts it down at \$560,000,000. While this is probably extravagant there is no doubt that the total value is far beyond the guess of the majority of persons who try to estimate it. There are 6,000,000, farms in the United States, and every farmer keeps from 10 to 50 towls; the average being un-doubtedly as high as 25. An ordinary hen will produce every season five dozen of eggs, and rear an average of four chickens each to the whole flock. These products are easily worth \$1, so that the actual value of the farm products would amount to \$150,000,000 from the hens alene. No doubt 2,000,000 families in rural villages and towns besides the professional fanciers keep poultry, and the value of the products of their flocks would net be far from one third as much as that ef the farm flocks. This would raise the total product to \$200,000,000 and \$50,000,000, more would be a moderate estimate for the turkeys, geese and ducks kept, making a sum of at least \$250,000,000 in all. This is about equal to the value of the whole cotton crop.— N. Y. Times.

A CHEAP AND GOOD DISINFECTANT. A disinfectant may be made cheaply by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel ter, and with this water slack a barrel of lime. This forms a sort of chloride of lime, which may be used treely in cellers, out-houses and drains. A new and powerful disinfectant has lately been discovered by a Parisian chemist, and if what he claims for it be true, it will be adopted for nearly every conceivable purpose for which disinfestants are generally used. The basis of the preparation has been obtained from coal oil, and is a brown liquid of a not disagreeable odor. It is the result of a peculiar saponification of the oil by a chemical process with a mixture of caustic soda. The value of the disinfectant was accidentally discovered by the author, who, desiring to save a pet tree around which a lot of fungue moss had grown, sprinkled some of the mix ture around the roots. By repeated use the exorescence was shortly afterward noticed to separate from the tree and fall to the ground. Horses were also sponged with a weak solution of the mixture and it was noticed that flies which generally pester the animals gave them a wide berth.

GIRDLING APPLE TREES,

According to Matthew Crawfood, in the Ohio Farmer, an extensive apple grower in Illinois is said to plant only half as far apart as the trees should stand permanently, and then he brings three fourths of them into bearing as soon as possible by girdling, letting them produce all they will until the permanent once need the room. The girdled trees are then cut out and the others have all needed space for growth and productiveness.

HINTS ABOUT HORSES.

Plenty of whitewash should be used, not only for the brighter appearance, but also as a disinfectant. Hot whitewash on the inside of barns, stables, poultry-houses and pig quarters, will aid in preventing vermin and

What the colt requires is plenty of exer cise, a clean place to aleep, shelter from bitter storms, pleuty of good grass of different varieties, good, clean hay without dust, and good, sound cats. Colts raised in this way will not look so well, nor win as many premiums, nor sell for as much money, but they will last .-Med. Classics.

CURE FOR CATARRIL.

A simple remedy for catarrh is to take a common pitcher, holding two quarts or more, heat it thoroughly and fill three-quarters full with steaming, boiling water; add instantly a teaspoonful of oil of tar; then inhale through the nostrils and exhale through the mouth; put the none well into the mouth of the pitcher and take a deep, full inhalation, letting the air pass through a very small opening of the lips. Continue this ten or twenty minutes at a time two or three times daily.

NAIL IN THE FOOT. Nails will be thrown in the street despite all we can say to the contrary, says a writer in the N. Y. Tribunc. Have a small phial of murlatic acid at hand, and when a horse has picked up a nail go for the phial first of all, then get pincers and pull out the nail; soon as it is out pour in the acid, before the hoof contracts, then put cotton on top and cover it with tallow, melting it with a hot poker. The next morning open and add more acid, closing as before. Do this three times; then apply cotton and tallow only daily for about a week; the wound will then take care of itself. I have had more than a dozen nails, from heavy spikes down to seven-pennies, in my horses' feet, and cured them all this way. Do not pull out the nail first, and them go for the phial, as you will not thus get to the bottem of the wound. I know this to be reliable, and only ask fellow-farmers to try it when the opportunity offers.

Success depends even more upon correct methods than upon hard work.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

BYENE—KAVANAGH—June 25, at the Carmelite Church, Whitefriar street, Dublin, by the Rev. W. F. Byrne, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Reve. Enkeue and Faurick Kavanagh, uncles to the bride, Michael J. Byrne, Greenane, to Rose, only daughter of John Kavanagh, Ballyknocken House, Rathdram, county Wicklow.

COONEY—HYLAND — July 3, at St. James's Church, Dublin, Edward Cooney, 19 Thomas street, fourth son of the late James Cooney, Maynooth, to Janie, youngest daughter of the late William Hyland, 137 and 138 James's street, Dublin.

DE COURCY-NOLAN-June 27, at St. Francis Xavier's, Upper Gardiner street, Publin, Maurice De Courcy, J. P., Dooncaha Lodge, Tarbert, county Kerry, to Frances, third daughter of Joseph Nolan, Esq., Carrigeen, House, Baltinglass, county Kildare. GLACKEN-MEADR-June 26, at the Franciscan

Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Clement Hyland, O.S.F., Thomas F. Glacken, Waterford, to Munie, daughter of the late Garret Meade, Orooke, county Waterford. HANLY-MUBRAY-June 24, at St. Michael's

Church, Tipperary, Michael Hanly, Cork, son of the lase Michael Hanly, Ballylanders, county Limerick, to Ellen Aloysius Murray, third daughter of James Murray, James's street, Tipperary. atreet, Tipperary.

IUDGE—KERAN—June 13, at St. Patrick's
Church, Skerries, Michael Judge, eldest son
of the late Peter Judge, Mountmellick,
Queen's County, to Maryanne, widow of the
late Joseph Keiran, Skerries, and youngest
daughter of the late James Power. Peafield,

daughter of the late James Power. Peafield, county Dublin.

MOLLOY—KAVANAGH—July 2, at the Church of St. Joseph, Baltinglass, Patrick Molloy, Clough, to Mary, daughter of the late John Kavanagh, Baltinglass.

NIRLOOK—CABLETON—July 2, at Dublin, John Niblock, Ulster Bank, Castle street Branch, Delicate to Levis added daughters of Christe.

Belfast, to Jeanie eldest daughter of Christopher Carleton, Little Rath, Trim, county

O'HAGAN-McCONNELL-June 19, at Mullabrack, county Armagh, Patrick O'Hagan, merchant, Claremont, son of Thomas O'Ha-

merchant, Claremont, son of Thomas O'Hagan, Eq., Blackwaterbown, to Mary daughter of Bernard McConnell, Eq., Hamiltown, and Markethill, county Armagh.

Scally—Wansuston—June 26 at St. Patrick's, Moate, by the Rev. Thomas Scally, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Eugene Kearney, C.C., Moate, Patrick Scally, Attycomer, Kilbergan, Westmeath, to Lizzie, second daughter of Matthew Warburbon of Farnagh, Moate, Westmeath.

Sweney—Henry—June 26, at Blanchards town, Patrick J., son of E Sweeney, Ratoath, county Meath, to Fannie, youngest daughter

county Meath, to Fannie, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Henry. Kingstown.

Tierner—Shaw—June 27, at the parish church, Suncroft, Jeremiah, youngest son of Patrick Tierney, Esq., Bert, Athy, to Mary Aloysius, widow of Christopher Shaw Esq., Suncroft.

Brahen-July 1, after a painful illness, Johu Beahen, 11 St. Mary's road Dublin, aged 68

DIED.

Beahen, 11 St. Mary's road Dubin, aged 68 years.

Burkz—July 3, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's Cross, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Burke, wife of Henry Burke.

Colean—June 29, at Clonlost, county Westmeath, James Colgan, aged 40 years.

Collins—June 29, at his residence, 7 Nicholas street, Dublin, Mr. Patrick Collins, ex-Rector Grand Carmelite Contraternity.

Christie—July, at Hathlee, county Sligo, John Christie, Egg., J. P., in his 69th year.

Christie, Esq., J. P., in his 69th year. Connon-July 2, at 32 Pembroke street, Irish town, Dublin, at an advanced age, Mr. John Connor, house painter. Casey—June 27, at his residence, Croboy, Navan, Christopher Casey, eldest son of the

late Edward Casey.

Drylin—July 2, at 22 Ann's road, Drumconara, Dublin, after a brief illness, Annie Sophia, daughter of Patrick Devlin, Dundalk,

in her 13th year.

DALY—July 1, at his residence, 24 Usher's Quay, Dublin, Mr. Joseph Daly, late of 102 Francia etreet. Francis etreet.

Deban-July 1, at No. 66 Mabbot street, Dublin, Edward Doran, aged 78 years.

Foler-July 5, at 101 Patrick street, Cirk, of congestion of the lungs, Kate, third daugh-

ter of the late James Foley.

FERNET - July 4. at Swinford, county Mayo,
John Feeney, hotel proprietor.

GILSENAN-July 3, at his residence, Ash
park, Crossakiel, Michael Gilsenan, aged 77

park, Ordenaio, Anno Mater Misericordie years.
Gankon—July 3, at the Mater Misericordie Hospital, Dublin, Patrick Gannon.
HAGARTY—July 5, at the residence of her son in law, Patrick O'Reilly, 10 Lombard street, Westland row, Dublin, at an advanced age,

Mrs. Anne Haggarty.
Jones.—July 3, Mrs. Jones, Templeogue road,
Terenure, Dublin, from an accident, caused
by the Blessington, Steam Tramway.
Kiennan—June 29, at her residence, Summerhill, Meath, Catherine, relict of the late John Kiernan. Krily-June 28, at Craven street, London,

William T. Kelly, late of the Inland Revenue Department, Somerset House, and Registrar of Land Tax, second son of the late William Thomas Kelly, Esq., solicitor, of Dublin, aged 55 years. KEENAN-At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Power, 7 Cock street, Dublin, Thomas

Keenan.

Lowest-July 5, at his residence, Wentworth Cottage, Terenure, Dublin, Mr. Daniel Low-rey, aged 66 years.

MURRY—Ab her residence, 36 Sandwich lane, MUBRAY—At her residence, 30 Sandwich lane,
Dublin, Mary, wife of Thomas Murray.
MURPHY—July 5th, at his residence, Johnstown,
Carlingford, Andrew Murphy, eldest brother
of the Rev. Thomas J. Murphy, P.P., Drom-

MADIGAN-July 2. at his father's residence,

Dromelihy, Cooraclars, county Clare, James, the eldest son of Danis Madigan.

McManus—July 2, at his residence, High road, Kilmainham, county, Dublin, Jamas McManus, aged 63 years, after a short illness, Magbath—June 29, at his residence No. 5 Saint Allish terrace, North Circular road, Dublin.

MAGBATH—June 20, at his residence No. 5 Saint Albin's terrace. North Circular road, Dublin, Mr. Patrick Magrath.

NEVILLE—July 5, at her residence, East Slaveen, Macroom. Julis, relict of the late Edward John Neville, and mother of the late Rev. Thomas Neville, P.P., St. Malachy's Pittsburgh, U.S.

O'DONNELL—July 1, at 13 Norria street, S.W., Richard W. O'Donuell, Surgeon-Major, A.M.D., aged 37 years.

RYAN—June 30, at Tomceole, Taghmon, county Wexford, in the 82nd year of her age, Johanna, relict of the late Martin Ryan, and mother of the Rev. James Ryan, P.P., Monageer,

of the Rev. James Ryan, P.P., Monageer, Rev. M. F. Ryan, C.C., Crossabeg; also of Sr M. St. Philomena, of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Sunday's Well, Cork, of Srs. M. Alacoque and Columba. of the Sisters of Mercy, Summerhill, Wexford, and of Sr. M. Fintan, of St. Michael's Convent of Mercy,

Kingstown. RANKIN—June 30, at her risidence, Folkestone, Balbriggau, county Dublin, Bridget Rankin,

aged 77 years.
SCOLLY—June 1, at 68 Rathmore terrace, Cork,
Joseph Scully, aged 81 years.
SOMEES—June 28, at Thomastown, Arklow, the
wife of Daniel Somers, P.L.G., after a chort illness. SULLIVAN—At her residence, 85 Lower Camden

street, Dublin, Margaret, wife of James Sullivan.

Sullivan.

Tirrinan—July 1, at his residence, rear of Northumberland road, Dublin, Peter Tiernan, in the 64th year of his age, formerly of Wex-

ford.

TAAFFE—June 30, at Upper Sherrard street,
Dublin, Marcella Mary, youngest and last
surviving daughter of the late George Taaffe,
Esq., of Grange, county Roscommon, aved 80

WINE June 29, at the residence of his son-in-law, John Rafter, Ballyan, Queen's County, John Wynne, aged 76 years.



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

The Marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales to the Earl of Fite.

CELEBRATED WITH CREAT POMP.

An Enthusiastic Reception Creets the Bridal Party all Along the Route-A valuable and Beautiful Collection of Wedding

LONDON, July 27 -Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, was married at noon to-day to Alexander William George, earl of Fife, Kuight of the Thistie. The weather was unpropitious, as rain was falling. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Backingham palace. This was the first marriage that ever took place in the chapel, which is small, and the number of guests was, therefore, limited. The bride and groom arrived privately. The Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Danmark, the King of Greece, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales assembled in the Bow library of Buckingham palace, a: 11.45 o'clock, and there awaited the arrival

of the Queen from her private apartments.
The bidal party, consisting of the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise, and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, left Marlborough house, the residence of the Prince of Wales, at 1140 c'clock for Buckingham palace. Nothwithstanding the rain the route to the palace was urowded with spectators. There was a vast concourse of people opposite the palace. The Prince of Wales was enthusiastically cheered. On the arrival in the Rew library of the Queen, who was accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, the procession to the chapel was formed. It com-prised the Queen, the members of the royal family who had gathered in the library, the King of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denwho had found it impossible to enter the chapel, were seated. Upon reaching the chapel the Queen was escorted to the seat prepared for her, while the other Royal personages took seats on the other side of the

The Earl of Fife, who was attired in Highland costume and were the garter of the Duffs, accompanied by his groomsman, Mr. Horace Farquhar, took his position at the altar rails and awaited the coming of his bride. The Princess of Wales with the bride and Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales and members of the household arrived at the palace just before noon. They were received by the Lord Steward and conducted to the Bow library, where the bride was joined by the bridesmalds, who were Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Schleawig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Teck, Opentess Feedere Gleichen, Countess Victoris Gleichen and Counters Helens Gleichen.

The bridal party then proceeded to the chapel. The bride wore a duchesse dress of white satin, with a flowing train. It was trimmed with orange blossoms. She also wore a wreath of crange blossoms and a point de gaza vell. The bridesmaids were dresses of blush plak fallie and carried bouquets of pink roses.

The clergymen officiating were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Dean of Windsor, domestic chaplain to the Queen; the Rev. F. A. J. Harvey domeatic chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and the Rev. T. Feignmouth Shore. The Prince of Wales gave away the bride.

A cheral service was sung by the choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James. Many of the ministers were present. Mr. Gladstone was also among the guests. The Queen wore a had quite as prominent a place as anything dress of black brocade. Her Majesty appear- else. Lord Fife's present to the Queen was a ed to be in excellent health and spirits. The diamond broach composed of the letters "L" Princess of Wales was attired in pearl gray and "F," with the royal crown and the Earl's satin brocaded with silver. Her royal high-ness also wore a tiars of diamonds. After the benediction had been pronounced the Queen kissed the bride and cordially greeted

After the wedding there were two breakfast parties in separate chambers in Buckingham place. One party consisted of the bride and groom, the Queen and other royal personages, and the other of guests. Toasts were given to the Queen and to the bride and

After the breakfast the Earl and his bride, the Princess of Wales and the bridesmaids returned to Mariborough house, the bride and bridegroom occupying the first carriage. Later in the afternoon the newly married couple departed for Sheen house, the suburban residence of the Earl of Fife, where a portion of the honeymoon is to be spent.

on arriving at Sheen house the newly married pair were enthusiastically welcomed. They passed betweed files of soldiers and under arches decorated with floral festoons. The path was covered with carpet, upon which wild flowers were strewn by girls dressed in white. Togeth, the path was girld the series of Picheron in the principle. night Mortlake and Richmond, in the vicinity of the Earl of Fife's house, were illuminated. The Prince of Wales gave a reception at Marlborough house this evening which was attended by over 1,000 guests.

morning. The grand dining room presented a Witte sighs such as Marlborough house never saw be-fore and such as has barely been seen anywhere It was a spacious curiosity shop, a storehouse of bric-a brac and gems which at first quite dazzled the unprepared observer and left him for quite a time so nonplussed that a concrete study of a time so nonplussed that a concrete abudy of the valuable cilerings had so wait for the laterovery from a general effect that was rather stunuing. The larger gifts were massed at random about the room. They consisted of a Steinway grand plane from Lady Leicester, itslaid writing deaks, all kinds of screens in metal, embroidery, mirrors and gold ornaments, large gold and silver trays, shields, howls, cups, gold tea sets, gold vases, busts, oil paintings, fancy furniture, rugs, bronzes, flower stands and porceelain. celain,

They were passed over in a second, however, in favor of a long table running the length of the apartment, covered with the smaller and more precious gifts so thickly that the white cloth was scarcely to be seen. The left hand side of the table for half of its length blazed with diamonds and all the most precious stones. It was a confused mass of tiaras, necklaces, bracelets, pendants, brooches and earrings, representing the most valuable stones that the world's market could furnish. There were diamonds enough to comfortably equip a royal

A jeweller who was present, after a careful estimate of the entire display, estimated the gifts in precious stones alone at between £190,000 and £200,000. The first £50,000 of this was made by presents of Lord Fife, the Rothschilds and the Prince and Princess of Wales, while a large number of fancy stones, representing values, made the total estimate seem small rather than large.

Lord Fife's present to his bride consisted of a tiars and two necklaces. The tiars was a mass of diamonds, a line of large pear-shaped stones running around its entire front, hanging and shimmering in pear-abaped openings. About these at the top, was a line of diamond points, also consisting of pear-abaped diamonds. The inverted pendants were surrounded by beautiful fragile open work, fronted with diamonds, the whole being one of the most arbitic and valuable pieces in all England. The necklaces were together in the same casket. The larger of the two was a string of the purest diamonds, the smallest being the size of a pea and the largest along the front as large as a sixpence. The inner necklace was of smaller blue stones, diamonds so rare and so perfect that the necklace very probably vied with the larger one in

The tiara from the Prince and Princess of Wales was in narrow lance shaped beads of diamonds, striking from its simplicity and bril-liancy. It can be turned over, when it becomes pendant necklace. It is two inches deep in a penuanu neckiace. It is two inches deep in the centre, and is graduated off to a depth of half an inch on each side. The ornaments are pear-shaped alternately with little spikes con-taining smaller brilliants and the central ones contain nine stones, while the end ones contain only three, the whole is mounted on a row of single stones.

TWO WONDERFUL GEMS.

Two of the most rare and most valuable single stones in the collection were a large ruby, cut on cabochon, from the Duke and Duchess of Westminister, and a Burmese cat's eye, from Lord and Lady Rothschild. How many thousands of guineas each cost must have depended on the desire of the purchaser and the conscience of the seller, as neither would be difficult if not impossible to match. The ruby was set simply as a pendant, surrounded by diamonds, and the big cat's eye, which was luminous ball of yellowish green fire shining out most prominently among all the gems, was set as a cover to a watch in a watch breelet of solid diamonds. There was only one gift of pearls and only one of opals, the latter being a beautiful ring from Lady Cork.

The Empress Fraderick and her daughters sent a large bronze mantel ornament with a

clock at one side. The Empress Eugenie sent a large gold card bowl of beautiful open work. Other gifts of the Prince and Princess of Wales comprised a travelling case of black grained Russian leather, with gold-topped bottles, goldhandled buttonhooks, scissors and all other minutiæ, and ivory brushes, all bearing the

bride's monogram. The most valuable thimble that ever was seen, and admirably calculated to stand the wear and tear to which it is destined, was of gold, enamark and other guests and the officers of the melled in rosebuds and thistles, winh a large with water and throwing it on the fire, In to the chapel, passed through several royal anartments in which many of the guests.

Were dozens of fans, and they were incomparated the released her and then searched the preble gems of their kind. Three of them were of expanding snow white ostrich feathers from Lady Colville, Mrs. James and some one else

Other fans were antique with mother of pearl frames set in diamonds, from Lord and Lady Londesborngh, Captain and Lady Montsgu, Prince and Princess Christian, Lady Emily Dyke, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Nigel and Lady Kingscote, Lord and Ludy Brook and Lady Augusta Fane. Lord Tennyson sent his poem in eight small and handsome volumes, and Mr. Gladstone gave a set of "Gladstone Gleanings" in seven volumes.

THE EARL OF FIFE'S PRESENTS.

Lord Fife's presents were of a more substan tial character and occupied the other side of the table. From the Prince of Wales was a royal mantle ornament of solid silver on a royal mantle ornament of solid silver on a black marble base, representing a stag with two bounds leaping at his throat, being Landseer's last group. The Princess of Wales gave a large miniatue portrait of herself set in pearls. His Lordship's tradesmen sent a silver salver. The citizens of Banff, a tall massive silver cup. Heary Irving's gitt was a massive and most artisus silver drinking cup in the shape of a kneeling Egyptian figure.

kneeling Egyptian figure.

There were a number of gold cigarette cases and cigar cases set with diamonds, bowls, cups riding whips, coaching whips, rugs, travelling cases, &c., as elegant and expensive as such articles can be Lord Roseberry's gift was a handsome liqueur, set in crystal and gold, consisting of two bottles, twelve glasses and a tray of gold. Table ornaments, spoons, knives, salts and the like were scattered all over the table on both sides. The finest organ case probably that money could buy was from Lord Alfred Rotschild, in light grey leather, with two "f.'s," one in diamonds and the other in rubies, crossing each other, and a long ruby clasp on the other handle. With violet-like modesty there nestled among the pretentious gifts a little silver basket marked "The Garden at Sheen," and it coronet above.

Conversions in England.

The number of English people who come into the Church every year is not confined to those who are received at home. It would seem that very many English converts now go to the continents to make their abjuration. There is not a capital in Europe where an English-speaking community is to be found, where English converts do not repair for instruction and reception into the Church. Only last Sunday the agent of the Associated Press had the following about conversions of Englishmen in the French capital.

writes ; "The well-known church in the Avenue Hoche comes once more promiently under notice. I strolled in yesterday afternoon and found that a function of importance was about to take place. The church no longer presented its usual appearance, for on the right hand side of the church before the right hand side of the church before the high alter were a number of young ladies dressed in black wearing white veils, and on the lefts number of gentlemen. I inquired the meaning of this and was told they were all to be converts to the Church of Rome, who were awaiting the coming of His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris,

Russell, emerged from Before him was borne the processional cross, while an acolyte held the vessel which, I was told, contained hely water. They were followed by the Fathers of the community, the Revs. Matthew Kelly, Osmand Cooks and Constantine O'Hare. On his arrival at the door of the church the Cardinal Archbishop was presented with hely water. He then entered the church and took his seat in the sanctuary with the reverend clergy. Then standing at the altar rails, he addressed those about to be confirmed in French in a short discourse. His Eminence explained the nature of the sacrament about to be conferred, and expressed the great satisfaction at seeing so many who, drawn by the light of falth, had joined the Catholic Church, He complimented the Fathers on their real for the spiritual welfare of the English-speaking part of his flock which he had intrusted to their care. It gave him great joy, he said, to be in their midst, and he felt sure the spirit of God, who was about to descend upon them, would enable them to stand firmly in their faith, which God in his mercy had singled them out from so many to nonor. He said that for hundreds and hundreds of years England had been Catholic. Their foreiathers had been robbed of their religion, and with the uprightness and honesty which characterized the English nation, when they found that the Catholic Church claimed their allegiance, they at once submitted in spite of the loss of friends, the loss of many things of temporal good, but a gain of all that is most precious—the true faith. The ceremony closed with the Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament given by his Eminence."- Western Watchman.

A MIDNIGHT ESCAPADE.

A well-connected Kingstonian Strangely Turns Burglar and Comes Very Near Being a Murderer,

KINGSTON, July 25 .- Not many days have elapsed since the two young men, Biddle and Clark, were captured in Waldron's atore and cent to the penitentlary for five years, and now again the public is startled by another daring attempt at burglary and perhaps mur-Last night Mrs. Martin's house, on Wellington street, opposite the Post office, was broken into, birs. Martin's servant girl was awakened by the noise of some one moving about and by the flashing of a dark lantern in her face. She acreamed for help and the man told her to keep quiet " or I'll kill you," at the same time placing a revolver to her head. He asked her if blre. Martin and Mrs. Horsey slept in the same room. But the girl, continuing to scream, the bur-glar produced skate straps and tied her limbs and gagged her mouth with a piece of bed-

AN EXCITING ENCOUNTER.

Mrs. Martin was awakened by the girl's screams, and, taking a lamp, proceeded down stairs. On reaching the drawing-room she saw the open window, and realizing that mischief was brewing, started back up-stairs. When she had ascended eight or nine steps the rebber rushed up and Mrs. Martin screamed for help. He said if she didn't stop screaming he'd shoot her. She promptly screamed again, when he almed his revolver and fired, the bullet luckly missing its mark. He then rushed up stairs and struck Mrs. Martin on the head three times with the butt end of the revolver, inflicting three pasty wounds, from which the blood flewed copiously. Mrs. Martin dropped the lamp, the burning oil from which set fire to the stair carpet, the broken lamp glass cutting her naked feet to the bone. Mrs. Martin rushed past the burglar out into the street. Her acreaming attracted the attention of officer Ballantyne, who rushed into the house and extinguished the flumes by filling his helmet with water and throwing it on the fire, In the basement he found the maid tied with mises. In the back yard he found a man's hat and a dark lantern. There was no other trace of the robber, except where he had entered through the drawing-room window.

THE TELL TALE HAT.

In the hat was the name "Marshall C. Twitchell," A visit was paid to the different hat sheps and it was finally identified by W. C. Wright, he having sold it to Marshell C. Twitchell some weeks ago. Twitchell was found in his uncle's office, on Ontario street. When the officers epened the door the yeung man trembled visibly. He was escorted to the police station where he admitted that he was the burglar. Friends were called in and they have taken the matter up. He was in a dazed state when arrested.;

A REMARKABLE STORY.

His story is that he went home yesterday auffering from a severe headache. He went to hed and remained elseping until eleven o'clock. Then he arose. This has been substantiated by others in the house. The next thing that he remembers was the firing of a revolver. This was in Mrs. Martin's house. He had no remembrance of entering the place, had never been in the house and know none of the inmstes. After firing the shot he re-members fissing homeward. He says he never was addicted to drinking, smoking or any narcotics. He is unable to explain his

conduct at all. After the outcries of Mrs. Martin had aroused the neighbors the young man was among these who assembled and he sided young Mr. Holden in searching for the bur-He remembered fleeling from the house and also returning to it, This morning he was up bright and early and began reading. He was quiet and acted as though nothing had

AN AMERICAN CONSUL'S NEPHEW.

Twitchell is a fine looking young fellow, a third year student of Queen's college, and nephew of United States Consul Twitchell, with whom he lives. He passed through the city public schools and collegiate institute, proving an apt and clever scholar. He was never knewn to do a dishonorable act.

It is thought that when the act was committed his mind was filled with stories of desperate deeds done by villains, the result of persistent novel reading. Much sympathy is felt for his friends. His trial will come

KINGSTON, July 26.-The Twitchell burgiary case came up before the police magis-trate this morning, but owing to Mrs. Martin's iliness an adjournment for one week was made. Young Twitchell, it appears, is the son of the United States Counsel Twitchell by his first wife, and not his nephew, as atated yesterday. Twitchell's dector says that about twelve months ago young Twitchell's mind was somewhat unhinged. For a considerable time he had a strong and nearly irresistible inclination to de something desperate, an inclination which was only overcome by the most strenuous exercise of

will power. Twitchell to-day said that about a week age this same inclination to do something desperate came upon him. He fought it as

the then recollects running across the Congregational church yard and striking his head against a tree. His memory then became blank sgain until he found himself in Martin's house with the searchers. He distinctly donies that he has been perusing dime novels and such treeh, but says that his reading has always been of a good, sound kind, most of his time being spent studying history, one of the classes he would have taken in Queen's next session. At present he does not appear to realize the enormity of his orime. He is very weak and fainted twice in the cells yes

terday afternoon. His medical attendants, Dr. Fenwick and the Hen. Dr. Sullivan, have given a certificate saying that he is very seriously ill and recommending his removal to the hospital. Such, however, has not been done. Young Twitchell is a member of the 14th P.W.O.R. and went with them on their recent trip to St. Catharines. Both officers and men, with whom he was intimate, speak in the highest terms of his gentlemanly conduct. They think that he has been doing too much study ing and that the overwork has affected his mind. Mrs. Martin's condition is yet serious, but it is thought she will come around all

GLADSTONE'S GOLDEN WED. DING.

The Grand Old Couple Receive the Congratulations of Innumerable Friends.

LONDON, July 25.—This was the golden wedding day of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The Queen telegraphed a congratulatory message to the distinguished couple, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and other membars of the royal family sent letters to them. The Prince of Wales also sent a gold inketand to Mr. Gladstone. A number of Liberal ladies presented a portrait of Mr. Gladetone with his grandson. The portrait was painted by Millais. A large number of other presents were received. Mr. Gladstone rose early and attended morning service. The family took breakfast together at the James street residence of Mr. Gladstone, There was an immense number of callers during the day, among them John Morley, Sir William Vernon Earcourt and the Earl of Aberdeen

and other Liberal peers.

The portrait, by Millale, of Mr. Gladstone and his grandson, presented to the great Liberal leader this morning, is quite a surprise to everbody, as Millais only began work on it the first of the month. Notwithstanding the haste with which it had to be executed, good critics pronounce the work the best that the femous artist has ever done. In Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone's home, the church bells were kept ringing all day. The ex-Premier and his family will go to Hawarden next week, when the festivities here are over, and the celebration will be resumed among

his neighbors there. LONDON, July 26.—The National Liberal club was lavishly decorated this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who yesterday celebrated their golden wedding. There were 2,000 persons present, including a large number of peers and members of Parliament and many ladies. Viscount Oxenbridge presented to Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone an album, the work of the leading artists com-memorative of the occasion. Mr. Gladstone, in accepting the gift, made an eloquent and pathetic speech, which was free from political references. He said he felt as if drowned in an ocean of kindness and he reciprocated their good will. He deemed it a noble calling to serve people such as they, and he hoped they would all partake of the full blessings belonging to them as Britions and Christians. Mr. and Mrs. Gladetone took their departure from the hall amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATION

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week were \$180 bbls, against 9656 bbls for the week previous. A better local enquirey has been experienced for strong bakers and straight rollers at fairly steady prices, sales of city strong bakers having transpired at \$5.60 to \$5.70, and straight rollers at \$4.80 to \$4.85, but millers cannot sell fresh ground at these prices without cannot sell fresh ground at these prices without loaing money. According to letters received from millers west of Toronto during the past week, they are paying from \$1 to \$1.06 for old red winter wheat, and at these figures the flour ought to sell here at \$5 to \$5.25. St. Louis flour ground from new wheat, is coming in both for this market and through shipment, and the quality is said to be splendid. There has also been a little more doing for export, the last sale being \$00 sacks of patent, for Glasgow shipment, the freight thereon being 15s. Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.60; Patent, spring, \$5 70 to \$5.90; Straight roller, \$4.70 to \$4.90; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.90 to \$4.25; Cut down Superfine, \$3.50 to \$3.70; City Strong Bakers, \$5.55 to \$5.55; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.25 to \$5.85 to \$5.55; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

S2.5U; Supering Dags, \$1.70 to \$2.00.

OATMEAL, &c.—In barrels, standard has sold at \$3.85 to \$3.90, and granulated at \$4 to \$4.10 in bags; granulated \$2, and standard at \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled oats, \$4.25; moullie, \$21

WHEAT .- Receipts for week, 111,230 bush. against 75,979 bushels for the week previous. In Manitoba wheat holders are asking higher figures than they can get, but when it comes to a question of actual business, much lower prices have to be accepted. For instance, a lot of several car loads of No. 2 hard was sold at \$1.08 delivered here, which was the best figure that could be taken out of the market. Holders of large quantities however are asking more money, and we learn of a lot of No. 2 hard being offered at \$1.10. We quote \$1.08 to \$1.10 in car lots, and No. 1 is quoted at \$1.12 to \$1.18. But holders of large quantities ask more money. Upper Canada wheat is quoted in the West at \$1 to \$1.06.

CORN.—Receipts for the week, 30,150 bushels, against 173,150 bushels for the week previous. The market is quiet, most of the business being on through bills from the West. In bond we

Quote 430 to 44c.

Pras.—Receipts for week 18,760 bushels, against 4,1838 bushels the week previous. The market is firm, although business is quiet, choice peas are quoted at 78c in store.

OATS.—The market is firmer with sales of Lower Canada at 271c to 30c, as to quality, and Ontario at 32c to 331. Receipts for the week 12,340 bushels against 13,337 bushels the week

Previous.

BARLEY.—Receipts for the week 1,500 bush
We quote 45c to 52c as to quality. RYE.—65c to 70c. BUOKWHEAT.—Market quiet; prices 50c per

MALT.—Malt, 85c to\$1.00 per bushel. SEEDS.—Market quiet; timothy seed \$2.05 to \$2.10 for Canadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 8; to 9c

per lb. Flax seed \$1.50. hole."

PROVISIONS.

POBE, LARD &c.-The receipts of pork were 815 bbls for week ending July 25th. The mar-ket has remained quiet during the week on a amalier run of business, but at about former quotations. Sales of Canada short cut mess THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

LONDON, July 27.—The following descriptions of the wedding presents of the royal couple is published here to-day:

The view of Princess Louise's wedding presents took place at Marlborough house this presents took place at Marlborough house this church, the Very Rev. Father Michael thing until he heard the platel shot. He long to the found to them, desperate came upon him. He fought it as desperate came upon him. He fough

meats have shown a fair volume of business,

meats have shown a fair volume of business, and sales of sugar-cured hams have been made at 12c to 13c as to quantity and quality, whilst hacon has been placed at 10c to 11c.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.75 to \$18; Chinago short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.75 to \$18.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.50; Hams, dity cure?, per in, lige to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9c.

Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to 6c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week were 624 pkgs, against 2,257 pkgs for the week previous. Since our last report the market has remained about as last quoted, namely, 134c to 14c for strictly choice candled atock, and 124c to 18c for less desirable goods. The great trouble in the egg market is that many poor eggs have been received lately, presumably the culls of western packers. The American market keeps very low, causing more western eggs to come to very low, causing more western eggs to come to this market than when western sbipments can be made to the New Eugland markets. A party from the country was in the city with a lot of eggs, and the best bid he could get was 12c up till noon, and he then talked of shipping them back again.

BEALS.—White medium, \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel, but the demand is slow.

bushel, but the demand is slow.

HOPS.—Reports are coming in from both East and West stating the new crop looks well. We quote prices here as follows:—Uhoice 1888 Canada, 18c to 20c, and medium to good, 12c to 16c. Old hops, 6c to 8c.

HAY.—No 2 pressed, \$9.50 to \$10.50 per ton.

No. 1 hay, however, is steady at \$12 to \$12.50.

Ashes.—Sales have been made of first pots at \$3.60 to \$3.65 per 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER - Receipts for week ending July 25th, were 7,153 packages against 8,453 packages for the week previous. The market is less active than it was a few weeks ago, although there is a good deal moving on former deals. The a good deal moving on former deals. The receipts in this city during the past two weeks were 25,606 pkgs, a large portion of which was American creamery and ladle packed, on through bills. Quite a lot of Chicago butter in bond however has been stored here, during the past week. Creamery, 19c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 18c; Morrisburg, 17c to 18c; Erockville, 16c to 17c; Wesley, 14c to 18c; Erockville, 16c to 17c; Wes'ern, 14c to 15c; Brockville, 10c CHEER.—Receipts during the week ending July 25th were 30,002 boxes, against 40,779 boxes the week previous. The shipments last week were 72,584 boxes against 54,311 boxes for the corresponding period last year. They were distributed as follows: To Liverpool, 17,210 boxes; to Glasgow, 13,207 do; to London, 18,382 do, and to Bristol, 28,755 do. The market at the moment presents a decided worn out and tired look, with prices dropping on both

FRUITS. &c.

sides of the Atlantic.

APPLES.-About 4 cars of apples from Chica go arrived yesterday, sales of which were made at \$3.50 to \$4. One car selling at those figures.
There is a good demand and the quality being fine a good sale is being experienced.

ORANGES.—The demand is fair with sales re-

ported of boxes at \$5.50. to \$6. LEMONS.—Demand not by any means brisk and sales have been made on a limited scale at

and sales have been made on a limited scale at \$4 to \$4 50 per box.

Bananas. — Notwithstanding that receipts keep heavy, the demand seems equal to the occasion, and although eleven carloads have been received this week they have sold well at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for reds and yellows. Several at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for reds and yellows. carloads were sold without taking them int

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—There has been a fairly good demand for Bartlett pears, with sales at \$4.50 to \$5 per box; plums have been placed at \$3 per box, and peaches at the same figure. Apricots are arriving still and have sold at \$1.50

GRAPES.—Southern grapes have sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per basket of 10 lbs each.

BERRIES, &c.—Some very fine garden rashberries have been received from the West and sold at 12c to 13c. Gooseberries and black currants have sold at 60c to 80c per basket. POTATORS.—New potatoes are in large supply and of good quality. Sales were made at 65c to 75c per bag in a jobbing way.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—The quiet feeling noticed last week in refined and raw sugar continues in this market, although a firmer tone has set in on the other side. Molasses are quiet at 49c to 50c for Barbadoes.

Salt Fish,—There is a good demand for dry

cod with sales of new at \$4.50 to \$4.75 in bundles. Cape Breton herring are arriving in small quantities and selling at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bbl. In other kinds there is no change. CANNED GOODS.—Lobsters are scarce, and firm at \$6 to \$6.25. Mackerel are Quiet. To-

matoes at 85c to \$1. Corn 95c to \$1. FER Oils.—The market is firm for steam refined seal oil and prices are quoted at 440 to 45c, with an upward tendency. Newfoundland cod oil quiet at 37c to 39c and other grades at 34c to 36c. Cod liver oil 65c for Newfoundland,

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending

and 95c for Norway.

July 27th, 1889, were as follows:— Oattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves 2304 2456 Over from last week. 554 640 334 40

were large meeting, a fair trade, prices firm at from 420 to 430. The supply of butchers stock was short of the demand, the result being that prices "boomed" and the drovers were fortunate who had cattle for sale on Thursday's market, some good breves sold as high as 50 per lb. The sheep market is quiet, no change in prices, large receipts but mostly for export. Hogs quiet at receipts our mostly for export. Hogs quiet at 5% for the best. Slight advance in calves, falling off in receipts. We quote the following as being fair values:—Export, 4% to 4%; Butchers good, 4% to 4%; Butchers Med., 3% to 4%; Butchers Culls, So to 3%; Sheep, 4% to 4%; Hogs, 5% to 5%; Calves, 83.00 to 87.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending July 27th were as follows:—177; left over from previous week, 20; total for week, 197; shipped during week, 182; left for city, 5; on hand for sale, 10—197. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G.T.R., ex S.S. Montreal, 48 horses consigned to Burgess Bros. of Wenona, Illinois. Ex S.S. Concordia, 22 horses consigned to Galbraith Bros. of Jamesville, Wisconsin; 19 horses consigned to C. Lawson, of Watertown, Wisconsin; 5 horses consigned to Watertown, Wisconsin; 5 horses consigned to W. Colquboun, of Mitchell, Ontario. Ex S.S. Grecian, 22 horses consigned to E. Miller of Ancona, Illinois. Trade at these stables during the week has been very dull, owing to the scar-city of sale horses, propects for next week more encourging.

Teacher (to class in geography)-"If I should dig a hole through the earth where would I come out?" Small boy-" Out of the

"This is what might be called a waterbury," said the champion skater when he fell through the ice in his efforts to make time.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

The best place in the city for ladies' kid gloves in S. Careley's, You will find test assortment, lowest prices and novelties shown by no other house in the Dominion.

Nothing prestier, nothing cheaper than colored embroidery, for trimming washing dresses. Attend the half-price sale at S. Carsley's and

WELCOME WELCOME WELCOME WELCOME WELCOME WELCOME WELCOME WELCOME

All our customers are invited and are made WELCOME to our refreshment Room. No pay is either expected or accepted. The Refreshments are absolutely free until the end of July. To all of our customers, no mater whether they make purchases at the store or not.

FREE BILL OF FARE.

Tea. Coffee. Ice Cream. Milk shake. Cake.

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL INVITATIONS

Customers from the following municipalities are specially invited whether they want to buy anything or not :-

MAISONNEUVE, OUTREMONT, HOCHELAGA, MOUNT ROYAL VALE. COTEAU ST. LOUIS, ST. GABRIEL, ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, POINT ST CHARLES, MILE END. MILE END, GRIFFINTOWN, STF. CUNEGONDE, ST. HENRY. COTE DES NEIGES, COTE ST. ANTOINE

S. CARSLEY.

THE WHOLE ISLAND.

Customers from any part of the Island of Montreal are invited. S. CARSLEY.

EAST. WEST. NORTH, SOUTH.

So that there may be no jealousy and to carry out what we pride ourselves in, namely, of serving all customers with perfect equality, the invitation is hereby extended to customers in all parts of the Dominion, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Rockies.

ACROSS THE LINE.

In order to prevent anything but the very best of feeling among our patrons and also to do what we can in the way of encouraging the present happy and friendly relations existing netween Canada and the United States, we con dially extend the invitation to all our numerous customers residing south of line forty-five.

S. CARSLEY,

S. CARSLEY.

GENERAL INVITATION.

The refreshments in our tea parlor will be served free of charge to all our customers from all parts during the remainder of July, no matter whether they make any purchases during that time or not, the Refreshments are free just the same and as often as they like.

S. CARSLEY.

A GRAND WEEK A GRAND WEEK A GRAND WEEK

A GRAND WEEK

What with the extra low prices we are offering goods at during this July Cheap Sale, to

COFFEE. ICE OREAM. MILK SHAKE. CAKE.

We expect to have a real good time. REAL GOOD TIME

REAL GOOD TIME

REAL GOOD TIME

ALL NEXT WEEK

KEEP IT UP KEEP IT UP KEEP IT UP KEEP IT UP

In order to show that we mean business next week, it is decided to extend the cheap sais also the free Bill of Fare until next Saturday, August 3rd. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771 1778/1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

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