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THE SOUL'S IMMORTALITY

An interesting sermon by Cardinal Gibbons on an important fact.

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

There is but one Being that is absolutely immortal. One alone that is everlasting, that has no beginning, that will have no end—and that Being is God. "In the beginning, O Lord," says the Psalmist, "Thou foundedst the earth, and the heavens are the works of Thy hands. They shall perish, but Thou remainest, and all of them shall grow old like a garment; and as a vesture Thou 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 was, 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 life, "and the Spirit of God moved over the waters."

Look forward through the vista of ages to come, when the heavens 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 contrast is presented by his physical and spiritual natures! What a mysterious compound of corruption and incorruption, of ignominy and glory, of weakness and strength, of matter and mind! He has a body that must be nourished 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 death.

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 forgot.

Let us now contemplate man's spiritual nature. In a mortal body he carries an immortal soul. In this perishable mass resides an imperishable spirit. Within this frail, tottering temple 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 clothed 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 connection existing between premises and conclusions, we know the difference between good and evil. Such a principle being independent of matter in its operations, must needs be independent of matter also in its being. It is, therefore, of its nature, subject to no corruption resulting from matter. Its life, which is its being, is not extinguished and cannot be extinguished with that of the body.

All nations, moreover, both ancient and modern, whether professing a true or a false religion, have believed in the immortality 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-rooted must have been planted in the human breast 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 immortality 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 felicity, 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 bliss 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 immortal bliss, that we may yearn for it now and enjoy it hereafter.

It is clear that this desire for perfect happiness never is and never can be fully realized in the present life. Neither riches, nor honors, nor pleasures, nor knowledge, nor the endowments of social and family life, nor the pursuit of virtue can fully satisfy our aspirations after happiness.

Combine all these pleasures as far as they are susceptible of combination. Let each of their sources be augmented a thousandfold. Let all these intensified gratifications be concentrated in one man, yet will he 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 pieces.

Now, if God has given us a desire for perfect 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 as no intelligent being can be contented with any happiness that is finite in duration, we must conclude that it will be eternal, and that, consequently, the soul is immortal. Life that is not to be crowned with immortality 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 off than Epichurus."

Without the hope of immortality the condition of man is less desirable than that of the beast of the field.

But if our unaided reason assures us that our soul will live beyond the grave, how much more clearly and luminously is this great truth brought home to us by the light of Revelation; for the light of reason is but as the dim twilight compared with the noonday sun of Revelation. How consoling is the thought that the word of God comes to justify and sanction our fondest desires and aspirations for a future life!

"The souls of the just," says the Book of Wisdom, "are in the hand of God, and the torment of death shall not touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seem to die, and their departure was taken for misery. . . . But they are in peace, and their hope is full of immortality."

Man may imprison and starve, may wound and kill the body; but the soul is beyond his reach, and is as impalpable to his touch as the sun's ray. The temple of the body may be reduced to ashes, but the spirit that animated the temple cannot be extinguished. The body which is from man, man may take away; but the soul, which is from God, no man can destroy. "The dust shall return to its earth from whence it was, and the 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 things are passed away."

The beatitude of the righteous will essentially consist in the vision and fruition of God: "Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God." "We know that when He shall be manifested, we shall be like Him, because we shall see Him as He is." 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 eyes of the soul to contemplate the supernal bliss that awaits the righteous in what is beautifully called "the land of the living."

Not only shall the soul possess eternal rest, but the body, companion of its earthly pilgrimage, 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 eye on the Redeemer to come: "I know," he says, "that my Redeemer liveth, and in the last day, I shall rise out of the earth, and I shall be clothed again with my skin, and in my flesh I shall see my God." And the prophecy of the Patriarch is amply confirmed by our Redeemer Himself: "All who are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of 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 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 whom the stars are destined to be ever," or whether we are destined to be bright stars shining forever in the empyrean of heaven, reflecting the un fading glory of the Sun of Justice. O let us not barter an eternal happiness for a fleeting pleasure! Let us strive by a good life to obtain a blissful 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 mother of a large family of children, used to say that the education of children was eminently a work of faith. She never heard of the tramping of her boys' feet in the house, or listened to their noisy shouting in their play, or watched their unconscious slumber, without an inward, earnest prayer to God for wisdom to train them. She mingled prayer with counsel and restraint; and the counsel was the wisest, and the restraint was the strongest for this alliance of the human and divine elements in her instruction and discipline. And at length, when her children had become men and women, accustomed to the hard strife of the world, her name was the dearest one they could speak; and she who had fed their bodies from her own spirit's

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

THE LIGHT OF THE FAITH.

Result of Earnest Prayers to the Divine Eucharist.

The Story of the English Family's Conversion to Catholicity—The Church's Ancient and Divine Origin Illustrated in the Cathedral Wreathed From Her by the "Reformers."

An English family became converts to the Catholic faith about fifteen years ago. Previous to their conversion they had ever shown themselves among the most fervent members of Anglican communion. They were regular in their attendance on religious services, charitable to the poor, liberal in supporting their minister, and generous contributors to all parochial funds.

One day it crossed the mind of Mrs. E.—that the Catholic doctrine 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 idea, wondering how it could have occurred to her, and banished the singular suggestion. But the "melancholic thought," as she believed it to be, would not be chased away; it pursued her night and day during two whole months, and at last produced sleeplessness, loss of appetite and occasional dejection of mind.

Her husband became seriously alarmed. Medical advisers were summoned but they could find 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.—a permission to consult a doctor living in London. Her request was, of course, readily complied with. However, it was not her intention to consult a doctor in medicine; she wished to confer with a noted Protestant clergyman. He received 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."

"Madam," was the reply, "you are well educated—perfectly capable of convincing yourself without my aid. Besides, in your present excited condition, I should be reluctant to undertake such a task."

Amazed at this reply Mrs. E.—resolved to seek out a Catholic priest, and learn from one 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 prostrated herself on the pavement before the altar, saying: "My Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, if thou art really present here, as the Catholics believe, have mercy on me and restore my peace of mind!"

No sooner had Mrs. E.—uttered this sincere invocation than a "peace beyond understanding" 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 experiences, 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 Catholicism, made a short retreat, and received conditional baptism.

Peace having been restored to her, her strength 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 Catholic during her absence, they were plunged into grief. The notion of hearts that had hitherto existed in the household was entirely destroyed, and Mr. E.—declared to her that the "pervergent" 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 joy, 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 village 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 Westminster Abbey, one of the most splendid monuments of ecclesiastical architecture in England. Its organ, and while pressed 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 eleventh century hence that must have been the belief of Christians before the time of Luther and Henry VIII." Overwhelmed with this idea, he returned ferreting out the truth.

Church. Returning home, he greeted his wife with unusual tenderness, and while seated in her car: "I too am a Catholic!" Happiness was again restored to that favored 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 church, entirely at his own expense, in the town of S.—, and for the last twelve years he 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 sons 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 sister was also converted to Catholicity, and is now a member of the Congregation of the Ladies 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 permits the Blessed Sacrament to be kept in their domestic chapel.—Western Watchman.

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 now existing in reference to education, spring from an incorrect notion of that term. To educate means to bring out, to develop the intellectual, moral, and religious faculties of the soul. Education, therefore, has the force of moral and religious training, but is not an imperfect and defective system. According to Webster's definition, to educate is "to instill into the mind principles of art, science, morals, religion and behavior." "To accustom," he says, "in the arts is important; in religion, indispensable."

It is, indeed, eminently useful that the intellect of our youth should be developed, and that they should be made familiar with those branches of knowledge which they are afterwards likely to pursue. They can then go forth into the world gifted with a well-furnished mind and armed with a lever by which the may elevate themselves in the social scale, and become valuable members of society. It is most desirable, also, that they should, in the course of their studies, be made acquainted with the history of our country, with the origin and principles of its government, and with the eminent men who have served it by their statesmanship and defended it by their valor. This knowledge will instruct them in their civil rights and duties, and contribute to make them enlightened citizens and devoted patriots.

But it is not enough for children to have a secular education; they must receive a religious training. Indeed, religious knowledge is as far above human science as the soul is above the body, as heaven is above earth, as eternity 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 philosopher of pagan antiquity, 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 Revelation.

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 sufficient unless we are taught, also, how to balance our accounts daily between our conscience 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 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 education that will make them not only learned, but pious men. We want them to be not only polished members of society, but also conscientious Christians. We desire for them a 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, men of God.

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 wisdom and learning, and embellished it by their works of art.

But it is not more important to learn something of the King of Kings who created all those kingdoms and by whom kings reign? 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 glides the clouds?

If, indeed, our soul were to die with the body, if we had no existence beyond the grave, if we had no account to render to God for our actions, we might more easily dispense with religion in our schools. Though even when Christian morality would be a true source

of temporal blessings; for, as the Apostle teaches, "Piety is profitable to all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come."

But our youth cherish the hope of one day becoming citizens of heaven as well as of this 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 practice the laws of God. Now, it is only by good religious education that we learn to know and to fulfill our duties toward our Creator.

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 foment a spirit of indifference in matters of faith. Education is to the soul what food is to the body. The milk with which the infant 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, otherwise 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 daily inculcated?

Guzot, 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 actually useful, it must be fundamentally religious. . . . 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 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 the mind and the soul."

In this country the citizen happily enjoys the largest liberty, and I should be sorry to see his freedom lessened or infringed. But the wider the liberty the more effort should be used the safeguards to prevent it from being abused and degenerating into license. To keep the social body within its orbit, the centrifugal force of religion should counter-balance the centrifugal motion of free thought. The ship that is to sail on a rough sea and before strong winds should be well ballasted. The only efficient way to preserve the blessings of freedom within legitimate bounds is to inculcate on the mind of youth while at school the virtues of right, justice, honesty, temperance, self-denial, and those other fundamental duties comprised in the Christian 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 mind enlightened, but the seeds of Christian faith, piety and sound morality are sown and cultivated and irrigated.

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 profess no religion whatever.

May God inspire the guardians of youth so 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 them.

OFF FOR IRELAND.

Presentation of an Address to Rev. Father O'Donnell.

A large number of the Holy Name society and members of the O.M.B.A. of St. Mary's parish, assembled at the presbytery 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, the undersigned, representing the Holy Name society and branch 54 of the O.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 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 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 O.M.B.A. by John J. Moran, Thos. McDonnell, and E. O. Dowd.

A pleasant hour was spent in conversation with the Rev. pastor Father Salmon. The gentlemen present separated at a late hour, 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, of Willebroek, in the Diocese of Mechlin, has just been ordained priest, and intended to embark on July 6 at Le Havre for the Sandwich Isles. He will probably be sent to replace Father Damien at Molekai.

PILGRIMS OF ST. PATRICK'S

To the Shrine of St. Ann at Varennes, Thursday—A Miraculous Cure Reported.

The annual pilgrimage of St. Patrick's congregation to the shrine of St. Ann at Varennes took place on Thursday 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'clock, when the pilgrims disembarked and proceeded to the handsome and commodious parish church. The sacred edifice, which was beautifully decorated, was filled to the doors. Mass was celebrated and Holy Communion distributed, Rev. 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 service. St. Patrick's school assisted at the service. St. Patrick's school assisted at the service.

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The picture represents the occupation of a devoted mother, whose vocation it is to bring forth and educate their offspring in the knowledge of truth and the practice of every religious virtue. He commended calling down on all present and upon their living and departed 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 enthusiasm.

Solemn Benediction and the distribution of Holy Communion followed, Rev. Father Tolberg, pastor of Varennes, being the celebrant, after which a procession was formed to the miraculous shrine where devotional exercises again were held. The start for home was made after 5 o'clock. The trip was most 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 spiritual and temporal wants. Amongst those present were the Rev. Father Martin O'Connell, Rev. Father Denis and other reverend gentlemen.

The pilgrimage 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 society, and composed of the following:—Messrs. Thomas Brit, Geo. J. McAnally, James Nebbis, Jas. P. McAnally, J.A. Rowan, John Patterson, J. Sheppard.

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 tearing 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 Brother 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 blinding 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 Leo X., who made Rome the centre of letters and arts, Leo XIII. will also be the vanguard 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 Leo 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. New was his Holiness less satisfied with the eloquent words manifesting docility of mind and the resolution of obedience to everything that comes from the magistracy and authority of the Apostolic See.

THE DISEASE OF LEPROSY.

An Historical Retrospect.

The fate of Father Damien must give an impetus to an inquiry into the nature and characteristics of the foul disease which found in him its latest victim. A strange consideration arises: How comes it that this one scourge of humanity holds its own defiantly against all the powers of enlarged medical experience, increased knowledge of natural philosophy, and an ever-widening field of scientific discovery? It is curious to regard, 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 exhibiting 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 syphilis, 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 distinctive features that were always its repugnant characteristics. In the article "Leprosy" in the Encyclopaedia 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. Pliney hints that Pompey, returning from Syria, introduced it to Rome, and that it soon appeared in the Roman colonies, Spain, Gaul and Britain. Languin, 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 "leprosum" (Prometricum "leprosum," vol. 1, p. 279; L. C., 1843, London, Soc.). The introduction of the disease to England is by an overwhelming majority of authorities, however, attributed to the Crusaders, and yet there are reasons that lead 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 Ordericus Vitalis, quoted by Lingard, the famous historian, in 1078, 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 (Lignea domos ad opus leprosum.)

The Knights of St. Lazarus separated from the Knights Hospitallers about the end of the tenth 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 of these into England to superintend his leperies, or leper houses. There were computed to be 2,000 lepers in his then restricted kingdom. In King Stephen's time these knights were established at Barton Lazars, in Lancashire, 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 leper hospital existed at Alnaburgh, parish of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, in the reign of William the Lion, who died in 1214. A transcript of its charter signed by that monarch confirming a grant of land was recently and may yet be preserved in the Chartulary of the Priory of Colinton. Civil laws were passed in 1590, but were lapsed for the amelioration of the condition of lepers. In the "Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales" there are many references as to their treatment, their social rights and disabilities. Lewish, in his "Antiquities of Ireland," published in the last century, says leper houses were common in Munster. He attributed the prevalence of the disease there at the time (16th century) to the insatiable taste of the natives for pig's flesh, consumed insufficiently cooked; but he tells us they contracted the evil effects of their defective culinary by large quantities of nequeboch, 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 oats. This potent remedy may have effected cures in Ireland; the Scotch on the other hand regarded the disease as honorable—a firm word they in this belief that a witch, tried in Edinburgh in 1597 for witchcraft, found one of the greatest charges against her was that she "affirmed that she could haul (cure) leprosy, quibk (the libel adds) the malist expert men in medicine are unable to do." One of her names among others was (in the words of the libel) "She took a reid ook, alew it, baked a bannock (cake) with the blade of it, and gaf (gave) they saym to the leper to eat." (Pitcair's Criminal Trials of Scotland.)

Michael Scott, a distinguished Fifehire philosopher, gives the world the benefits 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 physicians, surgeons, and philosophers, the disease held its own in Europe for centuries. It showed signs of abating in Italy in the seventeenth century, and 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 1690 Sir James Y. Simpson tells us, "two of the lepers" lived uninfected with their husbands in Edinburgh hospital; and a few of the leper-hospitals, as those at Rippon, St. Magdalene, Exeter, and St. Bartholomew, were endowed for the purpose of serving as retreats at one and the same time, both for the more poor and truly leprosy. St. Louis visited the leper hospitals every third month, fed and nursed the patients, even bathed their sores with his own hands, and Henry II. of England performed similar services on Shrove Tuesday.

This consideration which, we can well conceive, was given in the hope of some spiritual advantage, was not always directly regarded by many people as objects of contempt and disgust. The Abbot Michael, 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 leathome, 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 themselves as mere to be despised and as more humble than all other men." The venerable Abbot, in drawing up the rules for the community of the leprosy brothers, shows he hoped to be a richly endowed one, or that his was an exceptionally generous disposition.

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 rules and regulations are published in the dedications to Matthew Paris, ascribed to the middle of the fourteenth century (Historia Anglorum), and from about this date we can find evidence that may lead us to believe that the disease moved gradually northwards. In 1350 the leper house was instituted in Glasgow, and patients no increased in number that in 1427 the Scotch Parliament was legislating on the subject; while in St. Albans they almost entirely dropped away shortly after the publication of Abbot Michael's rules. St. Mary Magdalene's hospital at Rippon 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 souls." The last reference to lepers in England is James Simpson gives it to be found in a report of the Commissioners for suppressing colleges, hospitals, &c., in the time of Edward VI. Of a hospital founded for 13 lepers at Illeford, Essex, at an early date, the report states that though founded "to find 13 poor men buying lepers, two priests and one clerk—thereof there is at this day but one priest and two poor men."—Liverpool Catholic Times.

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PARNELL RE-EXAMINED.

He Declines to Give any Information to Friend or foe Regarding 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. Soames, 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 League. Mr. Parnell said he had instructed Mr. Lewis of counsel for the Parnells, to subpoena 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, 1892, Mr. Egan sent me accounts of the relief fund, showing expenditures of £50,000 and a balance of £31,900. Mr. Parnell stated he had not taken any steps to discover documents relating to the Land League, nor would he. Mr. Egan sent from America, through Mr. Labouchere, valuable clues in connection with the Pigott forgeries.

Presiding Justice Hannen—Would you instruct Munroe & Co., the Paris bankers, to produce an account of the trust fund. Mr. Parnell—I decline to give any information concerning the fund to friend or foe.

THE LAND LEAGUE'S BOOKS. LONDON, July 24.—At to-day's session of the Parnell commission, Mr. Maloney, 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 George 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 possession should be destroyed. A number of documents belonging to the Land League were removed from the house on Hillingdon street, Dublin, where Mr. Sexton lived in 1892. 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. Tyrrell, cashier of the bank, stated that he had received an order to destroy waste books last February. He did not examine the books to see whether they contained documents 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 witness. The sum, however, was not very large. This concluded the taking of evidence. Mr. Sexton, replying to a question by Justice 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 whole case.

Justice Hannen informed Mr. Sexton that further evidence would be called if the commission considered it necessary, but the reason therefor must be exceptional. The court then adjourned until October 24.

Justice Hannen ordered that Thomas Condon and John O'Connor, members of the Commons, who, while serving sentence in Ireland for offences under the Crimes act, were brought to London 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, Montreal.

A Good Custom Falling Into Disuse.

During the happy period of the world known as the Ages of Faith, there were a great many holy customs connected with domestic life which have since fallen into disuse. It was the custom in those times of true faith and genuine piety to have every Catholic home blessed by a priest, who named a certain heavenly patron for every room in the house, and therein was placed a picture or statue of the saint thus selected. In this holy way children grew up to love God through his saints, and they became so accustomed to

pray at the shrines of their household favorites that every such home became—what every Catholic home ought to be—a sanctuary of God. But, as a contemporary asks with sorrow: "How many Catholic homes contain a Crucifix, or a picture, or a statue of the Mother of God?" On the contrary, instead of the Mother of God, we may see the ideal Beatrice; instead of statues of our Saviour, the apostles, or the saints, we will find the representations of the gods and goddesses of the licentious heathens of antiquity. Renowned men of modern times have their effigies everywhere, but the "Euse Home" and the "Mater Dolorosa" are too pious and "fanatical" to occupy a place in the parlor or drawing-rooms. Nothing displays the tender piety of a family more than the dedication of their home to God by the blessing of a priest, and its decoration by objects and emblems of devotion which cause every potent prayer to arouse in the hearts of both parent and child alike.—The Monitor.

TENANTS DEFENCE LEAGUE.

Fall Text of the Official Rules and Regulations.

LONDON, July 22.—The Irish Parliamentary party held a meeting to-day, at which the new Tenants' Defence League was formally constituted. The following are the rules and regulations as approved by Sir Charles Russell and other eminent lawyers:

- 1. The Irish Tenants' Defence League is founded to assert and maintain the right of the tenant farmer 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 extort unjust arrears, or to impose inequitable terms of purchase, or to stimulate evictions, or in any way to destroy or imperil the security of tenants in their holdings. 3. In order to effect this purpose, tenants throughout Ireland are invited to contribute to the Tenants' Defence fund in fixed proportion to the poor law valuation of their holdings. 4. Tenants on any one or more estates combining to assist the league and subscribe to the Tenants' Defence fund will be entitled to the help of the league in case of need. 5. Branches of the league will not be formed, but such a body of tenants combining to sustain the league will appoint, at a meeting held annually for the purpose, a treasurer to collect and remit their contributions and secretaries, to communicate with the council of the league whenever occasions may arise, and such secretaries 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 concerned. 6. In the event of an emergency the council 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 evictions. 8. The league will afford legal advice to tenants in connection with any proceedings instituted, or threatened by, or at the instance of, any combination of landlords, or by any landlord who is engaged or concerned in the eviction of any such tenants from their holdings 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 refer to arbitration the questions in dispute between them and their landlords. 9. The affairs of the league shall be directed annually from their own body by members of the league, the first council to be elected within 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 alterations in the constitution of the league as it may deem to be expedient. In England there could be absolutely no question as to the legality of this agreement, and it is believed that Mr. 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 identify 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 hoarder, also foreman in the round-house of the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad Company. "I have invested in the Louisiana State Lottery 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 \$50,000, that drew the last capital prize of \$500,000, and have received the amount of \$15,000. I induced Reigart to go in with me (No. 50,416), and expect to continue."—Peoria (Ill.) Saturday Evening Call, June 1.

Struck Oil Very Rich.

OTAWA, July 23.—Interesting particulars of the rich find of oil 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, Major Allan Poyals Patrick, Dominion topographical surveyor, of Calgary. The letter says:—"For eleven weeks we have been prospecting among the mountains for coal oil deposits. I am happy to say we have been eminently successful. We have located a considerable quantity of oil lands, some on the Eastern slope and some on the British Columbia side. So soon as we felt perfectly certain as to the importance of our find we

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

—AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

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

had several samples assayed. The result gave 91 per cent. lubricating oil, 5 per cent. heavy oil, 1 per cent. water and 3 per cent. foreign matter. This is the best oil ever discovered, and far ahead of the Pennsylvania oil 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 distance. 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 450 acres of government land in the Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain or 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 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 harmonious with his ideas of economy 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 solid 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 too 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 Ireland. He is therefore willing to be guided by his desire to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone for whom the Irish are filled with gratitude.

Burke's Hard Fight.

WINNIPEG, July 24.—An application was made this morning before the full court in the Burke extradition case for a rule nisi 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 no evidence was produced to connect the prisoner with the crime, or that he even knew Cronin, or was near the Carlson cottage on the night of the murder, and, in fact, that the prisoner is indicted as an accessory before the fact, which is not extractable.

The Demon Dress.

It is not too much to say that most of the horrible crimes committed here their origin in demon drink; but cannot demon dress show a dark record of its own of woe and dishonor; of ruined lives and homes made desolate? A father robbing his employer that he may dook out his daughter in a manner totally unbefitting her circumstances and station. A husband embezzling the funds entrusted to him, either through weak love for 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 the life of poverty. A young girl rebelling against the narrow means which decree that her lovelessness of form and feature must go manly arrayed, and so, led by restless vanity, disappearing in the whirlpool of sin.

Power of a Mother's Love.

Some years ago the visitor who went on Saturdays to the penitentiary at Fort Madison would see at a certain time a lady in the office of the warden. She was always veiled 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 seemed in striking disharmony with the degradation of the stripes he wore. It was mother and son, and he was indeed hard-hearted who could witness their meeting and their parting when the allotted time allowed by the prison rules for such interviews had expired. The mother lived at a distance, but every week, rain or shine, brought her to the place 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 she showed that she was one instead in all the world to remember and to sympathize. 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.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23, 1899.

BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably. Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLMES, John 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 brightness. Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRANNIS, Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

The Terrors of Confession.

"Confession 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 was about to become a Catholic. I asked him why he did not become one. He replied that he could not '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 anything. There are men who know nothing of physical cowardice, but who are cowards when it comes to confessing their sins to a priest. I was in Chicago when General Sheridan, the bravest man that ever carried a sword, was married. Sheridan was a Catholic, but not a very good one. He went to Bishop Foley and said he wanted to come to confession four times. The Bishop sent him to an old priest in the city, where he made his confession. He afterwards returned to the Bishop to receive Communion, and went through the ordeal trembling like a man who hadn't an ounce of courage left in him. If we would only throw the confession box into the Mississippi river we would soon get rid of the curse of Protestantism. It is the terror of all Catholic rogues, and the Catholic ever

Can the Saints in Heaven Hear Us?

Objection is made to the Catholic doctrine of devotion to the saints principally on the ground that we have no certainty that they can hear us. Our Protestant friends acknowledge that there is nothing wrong in the 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 can hear us. That objection arises out from the want of faith in the supernatural, because their ideas are so unspiritual, so uncharitably and groveling. Their idea of God, even, are so vague, so distant, so unrealistic. To one who realizes that "there is more beyond" that there is a spiritual world which surrounds us and touches us; a world in which

left the Church unless he was a rogue. These rogues don't like the priests, and won't look them in the eyes because the priests know them too well. Every Catholic that leaves the Church is a thief or a libertine. He either has somebody's ox or somebody's wife.—Catholic Citizen.

A SEA OF FLAMES.

Destruction by Fire of a Populous Chinese City Twelve Hundred People Perished in the Raglan Furnace.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The steamship Belgio, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, arrived to-day. She brings advice as follows: A recent fire at Lucknow destroyed 87,000 houses. Over 1,200 persons were killed. Nearly 170,000 people were made homeless and at last accounts were camping out without shelter and were dying at the rate of 100 a day from want and exposure. The authorities were providing for their necessities. Rev. J. Cressat, prominent in missionary and benevolent work, died June 16 on shipboard 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, Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, and Dr. Healy, Conductor Bishop of Clonfert, 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, Tonare 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 Killebar, Cloyne; Rev. Daniel Lane, Cloyne; Rev. John Fitzgerald, Galway; Rev. William Desmond, Cork; Rev. John Russell, Cork; Rev. Patrick Martin, Elphin; Rev. Hugh Fitzpatrick, Down and Connor; Rev. Patrick Sheehan, Cloyne; Rev. Patrick Mulligan, Glasgow; Rev. James Owens, Clogher; Rev. James McNulty, Clogher; Rev. James Sorahan, Clogher. To Deaconship—Rev. Patrick Farrell, Meath; Rev. Patrick Gorry, Kildare and Rev. William McShane, Dromore; Rev. Martin Loftus, Tuam; Rev. Peter Hlan, Elphin; Rev. Michael Curtis, Cloyne; Rev. Richard Smyth, Meath; Rev. Thomas Rodgers, Armagh; Rev. William Flynn, Dromore; Rev. John Gavin, Killaloe; Rev. Michael Davoine, Galway; Rev. Christopher Cunningham, Raphoe. To Subdeaconship—Rev. Patrick Fitzgerald, Cahel; Rev. Joseph Coghlan, Clonfert; Rev. John Nyhan, Ross; Rev. Arthur Murphy, Kildare and Leilighin; Rev. Michael Bolger, Kildare and Leilighin. To Minor Orders and Tonare—Messrs. M. Gallagher, Killala; H. O'Kane, Derry; P. O'Sullivan, Cloyne; D. Walsh, Cloyne; William Ferrat, Cloyne; 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, Killaloe; Michael O'Connell, Cloyne. None of the Kerry students received orders, nor will they until another year, as they were created to fill the See at present vacant owing to the demise of the lamented Dr. Higgins. The Rev. J. Kelleher, Cloyne; Rev. D. Lane, Cloyne, and Rev. John Russell, Cork, have accepted temporary missions in the diocese of Westminster, London; Rev. P. Sheehan, Cloyne, 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. McMullen, Dromore, 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 Dunedin all the Catholics, with few exceptions, are Irish or of Irish descent. Dr. Moran states that the Faith in his diocese 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. Moran on his return journey. They will leave England about the first of September, and will bear with them the respect and good wishes of their numerous friends and fellow-students, who trust that beneath the Southern Cross they will merit a share of the dignities which the ecclesiastical authorities deem fit to bestow almost exclusively on the saintly Irish priests who toil 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.

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 side 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 railroads, and steamships and telegraphs only hasten the ruin of a nation, unless its citizens are virtuous. Those who ride, not the conveyance; what the message is, not the wire; these are of supreme importance. Knowledge alone is indeed power; so is steam; and both, without a wise engineer are ruin to their possessor.

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Power of a Mother's Love.

Some years ago the visitor who went on Saturdays to the penitentiary at Fort Madison would see at a certain time a lady in the office of the warden. She was always veiled 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 seemed in striking disharmony with the degradation of the stripes he wore. It was mother and son, and he was indeed hard-hearted who could witness their meeting and their parting when the allotted time allowed by the prison rules for such interviews had expired. The mother lived at a distance, but every week, rain or shine, brought her to the place 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 she showed that she was one instead in all the world to remember and to sympathize. 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.

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 Ireland; he is one of "the old guard" who is still 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 established himself in the hearts of the people as the general 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 Archbishop 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 Counsellor 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 Times.

What matters it where your feet stand, if wherever 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 Christ, ripening and strengthening, and waiting, as through the long geologic period of night and inactivity, for the dawn of all that was to unfold into light, actual, green, and cautious earth.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, July 24.—The funeral of Alice Mooknee, Jack the Ripper's latest victim, took place from the Tower public house, in Whitechapel, yesterday afternoon. It was a typical Whitechapel funeral. All the streets, alleys, courts, doorways and windows were crowded. Whitechapel has few scenes more crowded. Whitechapel has few scenes more crowded. Whitechapel has few scenes more crowded.

LONDON, July 25.—Liverpool bought 100,000 barrels of American apples and London 350,000 barrels during the season recently ended. The importation of American apples into the United Kingdom is on a rapid increase.

LONDON, July 24.—Until the bounty system was put in force on the continent sugar manufacturing at Bristol, Eng., gave employment to thousands and support to more. After the present week there will not be a refinery in operation there.

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

VIENNA, July 24.—The Fremdenblatt denies the assertion of the Gracchian, a Russian paper, that Austria is fomenting a conflict between Serbia and Bulgaria. It says the Government is doing its utmost 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 Serbia 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 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 Derivates 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.

The latest statistics compiled by the board of enquiry make the number of lives lost at Johnston, Pa., about 6,000.

An English syndicate has purchased five of the six breweries in Paterson, N. J., for \$2,350,000, the owners to retain one-third interest.

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 scold, 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 infringement 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 charged with receiving bribes in the case of the Broadway railroad, as it is impossible to secure convictions.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 23.—One hundred and fifty of the men employed by the Spring Valley Coal company who occupy tenements 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 mines 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 Packonham.

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

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 lifetime.

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

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 dozen private residences have cracked foundation walls and jammed doors 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 explosion followed. John Williams and Robert Roberts were killed and four others were frightfully burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—News from Ounalsaka, 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 Arctic, 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 foreign 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 removing an old tenement house here to-day workmen discovered a pile of counterfeit gold and silver coins concealed in the cellar wall. The coins were fair fac-similes of the genuine goods. When and by whom the coins were manufactured is not known.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Dan Coughlin, P. O. Sullivan, J. Z. Beggs, John Kuzs and Frank Woodruff, indicted for the murder of Dr. Cronin, were arraigned before Judge

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 Attorney-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 Cuba en route to China via San Francisco.

LAKE MAHOPO, N. Y., July 24.—Chauncey Kniffin, 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 life.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The steamer City of Rome is here to-day with a party of forty-two representatives of workmen from all parts of the United States, bound for a trip through the big manufacturing centres of Europe and the Paris Exposition.

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

BEEDEN, 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 became frightened and ran on the tracks. A train struck and killed Mrs. Irwin and a three-year-old boy. The horse was also killed.

MONROE, La., July 25.—After church Tuesday night, at Trenton, two negroes, Joe Cook and Sol. Dorsey, engaged in a scuffle. They drew pistols and fired. Both were killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—A report is current that early yesterday morning the 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 \$349.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Mayor Cregier and Congressman Frank Lawlor left for Bradwood this morning to meet the committee of relief in behalf of the starving miners. Mr. Lawlor reported the condition of affairs in the Bradwood region as most horrible. In one instance, he says, a horse died in the 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 Dillon has returned to Philadelphia, having failed to induce the Sullivan members of the executive of the Clan-na-Gael to either agree upon a 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 operating 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 commit 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.

Acheson 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 disposing of his personal property, as she claims part of it, Spellman is the notorious "fence," now under arrest in Toronto, who was informed on by his wife in revenge for the beating he gave her.

A sensation has been caused in Halifax by the arrest of Otto S. Weeks, M. P., on a warrant sworn out by a woman named Annie H. Killan, who charges him with shooting 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 bail, furnished by C. B. McDougall 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 tea. 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 "foully killing and slaying Alexander Stinson, the younger." He was held until Thursday for examination in \$2,000, himself in \$1,000 and Wm. Row and Donald Ferguson in \$500 each. 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. today the governor on the electric light machinery at the Mattawa hotel flew off, striking William Layman in the face and killing him instantly. He was much respected, and leaves a wife and four children unprovided for.

BELLEVIEW, July 25.—In the Police court here yesterday morning, Mrs. Woods charged Mary Quinn, a straightforward, honest-looking Irish girl, with abusive language. Mary had said to her, "You are the devil who bewitches the cows," and she was fined \$10. Mary informed the judge, with a sincerity that left no doubt, that she believed what she said, that Mrs. Wood had a mysterious influence over animals, and could control their actions whenever she pleased. She believed that Mrs. Wood often used this influ-

ence to her (Mary's) discomfort. She had known Mrs. Wood for years and, from her experience, believed her to be possessed of a devil.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 25.—News was received here to-day of the drowning of Thomas Adams, of this city, seaman 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 lost his balance and fell overboard. Before aid could be given him he was drowned. The body has not been recovered. Adams leaves a wife and children, who reside here.

ADAMSVILLE, Ont., July 25.—About two o'clock Monday a number of boys went to Elliott's wharf to bathe, among them being R. Arnold and Stanley Poole, sons of the Rev. G. Poole. R. Arnold could swim a few strokes, and having gone out a little way, exclaimed, "Boys, see how well I can swim," when suddenly he tried to touch the bottom and sank, rose three times, raised his hands and disappeared without a word. His companions gave the alarm and every possible effort was made to rescue him, but the endeavor was in vain and the body has not yet been found.

John Kidd, a widower with three children, was arrested in Toronto Thursday last. About a year ago Kidd induced a young girl named Sarah Ann Hyde to leave her home and go 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 morning. 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.

LONDON, July 25.—The Standard has consented to apologize and pay £100 damages for asserting that Father Govey, of Danmaway, Ireland, publicly appealed to God to strengthen the hand of the man who killed Inspector Martin at Gweedore.

DUBLIN, July 25.—Magistrate Fitzgerald has obtained damages of £400 each from the Freeman's Journal and the Linstar Leader, owned by James Crew, M. P., for libel in dubbing the plaintiff an "Invisible."

LONDON, July 25.—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.

DUBLIN, July 23.—The trustees of the National Library of Ireland and the Board of Visitors of the Dublin Museum of Science have 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 adopted a resolution condemning the postponement 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 provision 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 called 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 Crown 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 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 English-speaking people.

Mr. Labouchere moved the adoption of his substitute for the committee's report, declaring that the sums given the Royal family are already ample sufficient and that, if further supplies were needed, they ought to be provided through retirement in the expenses of the Royal household, and not by fresh demands upon the taxpayers. He ridiculed Mr. Smith's assertion of economy in the English system, calling attention to the fact that, while the President of the United States receives only \$50,000 annually, the Queen and her family receive \$5,000,000. He said that the time had come to deal finally with grants to royalty.

The supporters of the amendment were determined to oppose further grants to junior 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 Crown would be, "Take the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall altogether and maintain your family and households."

Lord Randolph 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 Government admitted the large savings of the Queen from the girl list. Doubtless if these savings were given various sums to her children, enough was left to provide for the others. The extreme limit of the nation's grants 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 not surprised at his action.

Mr. Labouchere proceeded to explain the reduction of the Queen's household would produce the sum necessary to provide for junior royalties. If the useless offices of Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, Master of the Bookhouse, eight lords-in-waiting, eight gentlemen-in-waiting,

four equerries and a number of others were abolished an ample sum would be left for the purpose mentioned. There were gentlemen who would be glad to do what work these officers entailed for nothing—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 tolerated, 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. Therefore he supported the Government. He rejoiced that an occasion was given him to testify in his old age that he did not forget the services he had borne for many years in connection with his office as a representative of the Crown.

Many Parnellites will support Labouchere's amendment.

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland addressed a mass meeting at Salisbury to-day. He assailed the Radicals for their opposition to the royal grants and said he had watched the controversy 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 Orlime."

THE VOTE ON LABOUCHERE'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, July 26.—When the debate on the Royal Grants was resumed in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bradlaugh said he found difficulty in discussing the question calmly, when Mr. Balfour, outside of the House, denounced the objections as disgusting and sordid. The opponents of the grants ment nothing personally discourteous to the members of the Royal Family, but were simply within their rights when they met the demands of the Crown on a question of finance with a direct negative.

Much of the argument in favor of the grants was based on the erroneous idea that the Crown, under the Civil List acts from George I. onwards, surrendered its private property in exchange for a civil list. Neither George I. nor his successors, Mr. Bradlaugh declared, surrendered anything. The present Royal family never surrendered anything of fatherly's value to the country.

The committee of enquiry had elicited the fact that during the present reign the savings upon certain classes under the civil list act, 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, hear.)

W. H. Smith, the Government leader, had denied that the alleged savings of the Queen were over £3,000,000, but he declined to show how 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 Government 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 Crown not 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 challenged 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 Radicals' over-estimate 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 afflictions of the people.

Lord Harrington complained of Mr. Bradlaugh's pedagogue and minatory air. He said that if it was true that the law was contrary to the Crown, it was almost a case for impeaching the present and former ministers. It was impossible, he contended, to lay down a hard and fast 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 evoked laughter by recalling certain uncomplimentary references made by Mr. Chamberlain to royalty. Mr. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, after fighting in detail the contentions of Messrs. Labouchere and Bradlaugh, contrasted Mr. Gladstone's dignified utterances with those heard to-night, and said there was little need to fear the result of the debate.

Mr. Labouchere's motion to adopt his substitute for the report of the Royal Grants committee was rejected by a vote of 393 to 116. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Parnell, Mr. William O'Brien, and the bulk of the Liberals and Parnellites voted with the majority.

Mr. Gladstone's majority included Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Richard Chamberlain, and T. P. O'Connor.

The majority consisted of 242 Conservatives, 54 Unionists and 92 Gladstonians and Parnellites.

Mr. Morley will on Monday move an amendment declaring that the House is unwilling to increase the burdens of the people without an assurance that no further claims will be made for younger members of the royal family.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAISING.

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Stepped into Eternity.

OTTAWA, July 25.—Maud Taylor, a ten year old girl and her mother were on their way, via the O. P. R., from their home at Chapleau to Pembroke to visit friends early this morning. Shortly before arriving at Pembroke, the brakeman passed through the cars notifying passengers that they were approaching the station. Three minutes later the train pulled up on the trestle bridge over the Alouette river for the engine to take in water from the tank. The time was five minutes past midnight. Mrs. Taylor and her mother collected their baggage and when the train stopped, passed with other passengers on the platform of the car. Supposing that they were at the station the child stepped off and was immediately hurled thirty feet down-

wards in the current beneath. The train, with the terror-stricken mother, whose agonized shrieks 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 Municipal Council of Philadelphia, at which Patrick Dunleavy 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 resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Municipal Council of the Irish National League of the city of Philadelphia pledges its untiring support to whatever constitutional movement the Irish people in Ireland may inaugurate."

"That the President of the Council be directed 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 Irish and kin in Ireland."

"That we congratulate him on his withdrawal from the protracted Tory Commission, and pledge him our aid in unearthing and exposing the conspiracy behind Walter, Houston, Le Caron and Pigott."

"That we appeal to the branches of the League in Philadelphia to continue their good work and keep Philadelphia in the place she has attained, the very foremost in practical devotion to the cause of Irish liberty."

"That we remind our fellow members, 1st, that Philadelphia inaugurated the Irish Famine 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 Anti-Coercion Fund; 5th, that as our request the Parnell Defence Fund started, and that we have been by far the largest contributors; 6th, that since the Chicago Convention we have sent to the Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly \$30,000; and 7th, that during the past year we have sent to the National Treasurer, Father 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 treasurer. It is money that will enable Parnell to aid the tenants and defeat the Irish landlords."

A cablegram was sent to Mr. Joseph Sheehan, Vice-President of the Council, who is on a European trip, appraising him of the adoption of the resolutions. From Francis Haggerty, 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.

Remarkable and Terrifying Scene in a Chicago Court Room.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A peculiar case of insanity in that of Harry Munzer, which came before Judge Gary this morning. Munzer is 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 box. 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 spoke 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 myself 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 became much alarmed at the developments. I seemed to be approaching a state altogether different from the natural one. An ague-like 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 I became afraid of myself—afraid for my friends."

"I felt an impulse growing upon me to harm or kill. I knew what it was about, I recognized the faces of my friends, I had a cool control of my mental faculties. I was 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 dared not explain to him the complete revolution in my being. He sent me to Lake Geneva 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. I 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 I 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 should I go back. This man would unman me and force me to do that which I have been battling against. I would kill them. I might kill myself, and yet I would not know what I was about."

The story itself was not so very different from what one 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 innocent, harmless expression at the beginning, they changed to one of extreme cunning and malignity. As he proceeded deep lines appeared in the cheeks beside the nose. The corners of the mouth became drawn, the forehead wrinkled as an old man's and his voice actually changed. The words came from the chest, and, in fact, the entire aspect of the man was changed. He bent forward in his chair, his shoulders stooped, and his eyes became watery. When the narrator reached that portion of his recital where he spoke of killing, his face was sinister enough to frighten the spectators."

"That will do," said the Judge, in a husky voice.

Munzer was started at the command. He looked up wildly, then fell back in his chair,

half exhausted, with a sigh. Tears fell down his cheeks. The wrinkles disappeared from his forehead, the frowning expression left his face, and a minute more he was the young man Harry Munzer, again with the innocent face.

The jury brought in a verdict finding him insane.

There has been extensive forgeries of one-pound Bank of Scotland notes. Told time there seems undoubtedly to have been a "chiel" among them makin' notes.

"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.

Messrs. CALLAHAN & CO., Gentlemen—The Olograph 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.

MICHAEL DAVITT. Equal to Oil Painting (in 18 colors). The only correct likeness of the Irish Leader. Mailed in tubes on receipt of \$1.00. Size, 20x24. Agents Wanted. Address: CALLAHAN & CO., 743 Craig Street, Montreal. 49 13

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Classes will be resumed on Sept. 4th. Special attention will be given to English-speaking boys beginning their classical course, that they may learn both French and Latin in the same time. REV. A. D. TURGEON, S. J., Rector.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 31, St. Ignatius Loyola. THURSDAY, Aug. 1, St. Peter's chains. FRIDAY, Aug. 2, St. Alphonsus Liguori. SATURDAY, Aug. 3, Finding of St. Stephen's relics. SUNDAY, Aug. 4, St. Dominic. MONDAY, Aug. 5, St. Oswald. TUESDAY, Aug. 6, Transfiguration of Our Lord. 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 bowing in respect. To read the diatribes that were hurled against us for daring to protect our fishery rights, to reflect upon the charges of outrage laid on our doors, and then turn to the speech recently delivered by Ben Butler, and more recently by Senator Hoar, makes a pleasant contrast. A change for the better has 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 ante-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 people 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 surmounted 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, none 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 strides in every department of national progress. Our railway system is something marvellous. Our railway system! their commission has done something to bring it into prominence. It was to have been crushed, but lo! and behold! it turns out that our neighbors, and not we, would be the more injured in the operation. Then we were to be drawn into commercial union, as a preliminary step to being robbed politically. This, too, has to be abandoned, and so prominent a gentleman as Senator Hoar, speaking recently at the picnic of the Massachusetts Club, declared that it would be a great mistake to force things at all in dealings with the Canadian people. Commercial union had better be dropped, at least for the present, and it would be time enough to consider the question of absorbing Canada 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 only ask to be let alone. They wish to live in peace with their powerful neighbors, and are 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 position and power in the neighboring republic towards Canada augurs well for the future, and, if consideration smashes at home will only change their tactics, if the hand of nobodies, who are now fanning the flame of discontent, will only cease their vapors, 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 kettle 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 Jesuits' 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 doctrines not only set 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 then 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 naturally 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 it proceeds to hold up its hands in horror because the Mail has found it convenient to swallow itself on the reciprocity question. All this is very amusing to the onlookers at the game going on between the two great Toronto dailies, whose occupation consists in snarling at one another, when not snarling in unison, against unoffending people in the Province of Quebec.

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 Reciprocity. A few days ago the Liberal leader delivered a speech to some of his followers in which he expounded 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 'Free Trade with 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 it 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 elementary question, 'Are the Americans willing to grant Reciprocity?' For it requires 'two to make a treaty.'"

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 somewhat 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 elementary question which it propounds to Hon. Mr. Laurier "Are the Americans willing to grant reciprocity?" is not new. Every N. P. orator in the country has been pointing out all along that it requires two to make a treaty. Has the Wilmamite partnership come to an end? What is the secret of the new lights 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 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 opinion here?"

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 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; and if our tariff is to be made at Washington why make two bites of a cherry? We rather incline to the belief that the Mail has come to the conclusion that it cannot beat the "old man" at Ottawa, so long as he is the champion of the National Policy, and as anything and everything must be done to defeat those who advised the Governor-General not to dissolve the Provincial Act of Quebec, relative to the Jesuits' Estates, this change of base indicates the Mail is going to steal some of the chieftain's thunder if possible.

Tampering with Sexton's Letters.

Mr. Sexton has just created a sensation in England by laying a serious charge against the British Post Office authorities, which it should be their duty, in all justice, to investigate without delay. Things, indeed, have come to a pretty pass if the private mail master 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 the generous starving Irish went forth to the sufferers from the flood, and while Her Gracious Majesty was sending her sympathy, they forwarded through Lord Mayor Sexton substantial financial assistance to the unfortunate people. 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 unmistakable 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.

Boulangism has just experienced a remarkable setback, and an air of depression now pervades the quarters of the faithful followers of the young general. In the elections just held Boulanger allowed himself to be nominated for 451 cantons, and the hopes of himself and his followers were that in at least 60 of these he would prove successful. He never made a greater error, however, as a majority of electors in only 19 cantons could be obtained to have anything to do with him. To have been successful in even 60 out of the 451 cantons would not appear, at first, to be a very creditable proportion yet it would have satisfied the Boulangists as showing a revulsion of public feeling in their favor. In conjunction with this

defeat comes the fact that a decree has been 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 Boulangism 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, Woodruff, Kunz and P. O'Sullivan—were arraigned on Monday in Chicago. They all pleaded not guilty, and in the case of Coughlin 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 to convict Sullivan solely on the evidence taken 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 have 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 a doubt that this money was the property 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 vouch 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 reverend Archbishop Lynch should have been filled by one in every respect so eminently qualified to perform the important duties which devolve upon the occupant of the Arch-episcopal throne. Even to non-Catholic fellow-countrymen the question of who is to be called to a position of such wide-spread influence cannot be one 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 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 welfare and zeal in the service of Mother Church have endeared him to the Catholics of the sister province.

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 a 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 Church and courageous defense of her doctrines. 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 fellow-citizens 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 though at the very first difficulty which has occurred a certain number of those who when no trouble was apprehended preached peace, good will and unity, or applauded that preaching, now on the very first shadow of disturbance, by their 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 the good work has not been without effect, and that notwithstanding the efforts put forth to arouse a war of religions, so large a proportion of our Protestant fellow-countrymen have

refused to be drawn into the agitation that now disturbs the tranquillity 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 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 issued to have undergone in the first half of the present year an expansion 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 shellfish, 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 year.

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 fisherfolk 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 expected, lost his case. It 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 respecter of persons as the lower 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 read differently. Sims would now be in jail; 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 large 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 Suddon. They ranged in age from eight to fourteen, were provided with certificates of good conduct and health and had the appearance 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 solely through private subscription.

MONTREAL, besides being able to boast of the finest river front in the world, except Liverpool, Paris and St. Petersburg, will after to-morrow, if the expectation of the Electric Light Company 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 America.

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 29th inst, at 10 a.m. from Old Trinity Church, Georgetown, outside the college wall, interment taking place in the college cemetery. A large gathering of the friends of the deceased priest assisted at the solemn requiem mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Wm. E. Clarke, of Ontario, at Washington, himself 73 years of age, 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 were in 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-keeper and clerk in one of the large grocery stores of that day on Market street in Philadelphia. The friend with whom he had come over from Ireland having gone to Frederick, Md., Mr. Curley then went to that town, and some 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 had to enter, he studied Latin and French at night, under the guidance of two of the scholars from Georgetown college. In September, 1827, he entered the college as a novice, and remained there for two years, when he was sent to Frederick to complete his theological studies, returning to Georgetown in 1831, after his ordination. Here he entered upon his duties of professor of philosophy and natural science, which he continued to teach for forty-eight years. His work in the establishment of the observatory, for which he drew the plan, and which he conducted for so long a period, is known far and wide, but his valuable contributions to astronomy will perhaps never be fully appreciated, save by the few scientists with whom he was in

active correspondence during the vigorous prosecution of his work. His observations to determine the exact longitude of Washington from Greenwich, made half a century ago, have recently been officially verified by the government astronomer and accepted by those connected with the English royal observatory. Father Curley also established the greenhouse at the college, and became skilled as a botanist 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 botanist that Father Curley was known to the outside world, to those who have sat under his teachings or who have enjoyed his friendship, he was recognized as a man of widespread information in almost every department of science. He was a man of singular simplicity and of thought and feeling in manner, and yet his great age his intellect was still clear and vigorous, and his fund of reminiscences was inexhaustible. 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 debate 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 will be made for younger members of the Royal family. He denied that he opposed the grants because he did not openly attack the Crown. He expressed the hope, he said, because Parliament had in no degree failed to comply with any provision of the act of 1857. The 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 clearly indicated an intention to preserve that right for future use. It was proposed not to restrict these grants to the children of the Queen, but to open them to grandchildren of the sovereign generally. He moved the amendment in order to prevent a reassertion and reaffirmation of a claim the justice of which he denied.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Morley objected to the grants because no finality was promised, but he regarded the present reign as a proposed grant was 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 made at 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 to which they truckled. It was shameful to fawn upon a minority, but it was still more 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 not trouble himself. Sufficient for this reign would be the grants which the people's 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 of the question of the grants. He had named their way. They would worship the devil himself under similar circumstances. (Cries of "order.")

In conclusion he said that 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's the Panellites and the bulk of the dissidents, again voted 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 declaration of principle were altogether unground. The Queen according to the Government's declarations, waived further claims for her grandchildren, yet the Government 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's 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 between himself, Count Kalnoky and M. De Giers, the object being to dissipate all the misunderstandings. Count Kalnoky, it is stated, has placed himself in Bismarck's hands, but failed to make any overtures to the Czar regarding a meeting with Emperor Francis Joseph.

If Bismarck persuades the Czar to consent to the interview the Austrian 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 only 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 Hall, Rev. Peter Danahar, priest of St. 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 unconscious, 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, Elmfield, Bedford, and for late years in Halifax. He was born in County Wick, 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 French capitalists of Nimes that, although some of the property of the deceased has been seized by the French government, none of them have offered to buy it. It remains in the hands of the government.

ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

Bishop Walsh of London, Appointed to the High Office.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Catholic News cables that Bishop Walsh, of London, Ont., was yesterday elected Archbishop of Toronto, 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 Bishop Walsh to succeed the late Archbishop Lynch.

"I have received no official communication 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 elevation 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 archbishopric, will not arrive from Rome for about a year.

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 belief that a better selection from among the ecclesiastics of the province could not be made.

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, having 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.

Bishop 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 science 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 Synnot, Father Hibben, of Toronto, and several other ecclesiastics of Irish birth, finished his divinity course with credit to himself and satisfaction to his superiors.

He received tonsure at the hands of Archbishop Ballaghour, who also consecrated him bishop. On 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 Bishop Lynch he was appointed rector of the cathedral, and was again reinstated as pastor of St. Mary's, where he remained until November, 1867, when he surrendered up his charge to enter upon his retreat for consecration.

Father Walsh was consecrated Bishop of Sandwich in St. Michael's cathedral on the 10th of November, 1857, and was installed in the cathedral of Sandwich four days later. In January, 1868, Bishop Walsh, by consent of the Holy See, removed the Episcopal residence to London, and since the following year has maintained the title of Bishop of London.

Father Walsh enjoyed the reputation among the clergy of being a sound and deep theologian, well versed in the sacred scriptures and canon law, an eloquent and fiery speaker, and an orator 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 conferees in the vicinity 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 hierarchy of Canada, and his confirmation by the Holy See. During his twenty-two years' administration of the diocese of London the number of churches quipped, and more than 1,000,000 spent for ecclesiastical purposes. In November, 1879, Bishop Walsh celebrated the silver jubilee 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 province. 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.

Boulanger 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 2,691 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 awaited from 903 cantons. The hopes of the Boulangists have fallen to zero. The police seized the office of the La Presse to-day, and seized a number of letters addressed to Michael Boulanger. It is rumored that Michael Boulanger, an active Boulangist, has been arrested. The police tonight searched the offices of the Courier and the residence of the editor, who was subsequently arrested. The time granted to General Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort to answer the summons of the Senate 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.

Whoever takes a little child into his love may have a very roomy heart, but that child will fill it up. 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; with their pleading eyes they win us back from cruel care; they never encounter us at all. A poor old couple with no one to love them is a most pitiful picture; but a love them with a small face in it is rebbed of its desolation.

CATHOLIC CULINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all quarters of the Globe. There are about 220,000 priests in the Church. The League of the Sacred Heart claims a membership of 20,000,000 men and boys.

ted miracles were performed through the intercession of Our Blessed Lady. The clergyman will probably be away some months. Rev. Dr. Frederick Roeker, of the Albany diocese, who has just been appointed Vice-rector of the American College in Rome, is not a convert, as is stated in a paragraph now going the rounds.

written for a religious or a psychological or a sensational purpose. "The Return of Scott," Mr. Alfred H. Peters writes concerning "The Extinction of Lemurs." [The Forum Publishing Co., 333 Fifth Ave., N.Y.] Mr. Gladstone contributes to the August number of The North American Review a brief tribute to the late Mr. Allen Thorneycroft.

ing what may have transpired there, either through the press or otherwise. But the best kept proceedings are a profound secret from their Catholic neighbors, as no report of the meeting ever appeared in the local papers. But we may safely assert that they were not one whit behind their brethren elsewhere in passing strong anti-Jewish resolutions, as they are the right stripe of bigot, not to be outdone in anything relative to an anti-Catholic crusade.

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BEAUTY OF Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies. NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA Remedies in the various properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing itching, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and head.

CHICAGO'S AWFUL STORM.

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 Leavitt street, in which the Boch and Ferdinandus families were nearly all killed, there was at least sixty other deaths due to lightning and the impact of the falling walls that when the dead and living were reached by the rescuers they were found in the basement. One of the neighbors started to warn the doomed people, but he was too late.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The current monthly part of The Ave Maria opens a new volume of that well-known magazine. A delightful frontispiece, illustrating a fine sonnet, "Among Women Blessed," by Maurice F. Egan, first greets the eye.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Private Meeting of Bigots. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—Situated on the Grand Trunk Railway, five miles east of the thriving town of Lucan, is a small and insignificant hamlet called Granton.

PERSONAL.

Among the sponsors at the blessing of the bells for the newly erected church of St. Philippe Argenteuil were Messrs John Kelly and Michael Dwyer and ladies of Carillon, and Messrs Joseph Derrick, Michael Brennan, John Fitzgibbon, and ladies of St. Philippe. His Grace Archbishop Dubauel presided.

A Church and College for the Colored Race.

PRUSSING, Pa., July 28.—Rev. Father McDermott, of Holy Ghost school, who recently organized a congregation of colored people 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 lady, who attracted much attention a few weeks ago by entering a Westburg convent, will furnish the money.

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Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

For Coughs and colds is the most reliable medicine in use.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

"Abc" Lincoln's Proposal of Marriage—Work of the "Handy" Woman—A Coquettish Woman—Waiting Thirty Years for a Lover—A Queen's Pretty Shoes.

Children.—What the leaves are to the forest, With light and air for food, For 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 me, 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, And the wisdom of our book, When compared with your caresses, And the gladness of your look? —Henry W. Longfellow.

Work of the "Handy" 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 long as the effect is good, and when she moves away the incoming tenant can tell just where her pictures hung, her brackets hung to the walls, her fans stood on the mantel and her curtain poles crossed the door-jamb by gaping holes and ugly scratches.

Lincoln's Curious Proposal.—Abraham Lincoln's offer of marriage was a very curious one and singularly enough, it has but recently come to light.

Women with pretty throats and necks wear the wide, falling collar like the Little Lord Fauntleroy, now so popular with girls as well as with boys, or the deep falling pelisse of mull or net, or lace net, white, cream or tinted blue, yellow or pink.

Tea gowns are now made up as morning house dresses or negligees. They are generally made for summer of India silk or sheer French muslin, and in some cases of crepon, a light, crane-like wool which comes in dell coats of color.

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.

DIED WITH HER BOOTS ON.

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

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 23.—Kate Maxwell, the noted "Cattle Queen," and her partner, James Averill, postmaster at Sweetwater river, were lynched yesterday at that place.

One day he left for a voyage. Their troth had been pledged, and on his return he was to lead her to the altar; but the sailor-lover returned, and no message came to explain his absence.

A Coquettish Woman.—Woman's courage sometimes reaches the supreme point, just as does her patient and even cheerful endurance of great physical pain.

her room the other night was standing before a mirror preparing for bed when she saw reflected in it the form of a man crouching under the bed.

The door key on the bureau suggested an idea to her. She picked it up and walked over to the window, which was open, and without showing any signs of alarm sat there looking out until help should arrive.

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.

Fashions for the Fair.—Solve for the trimming to some of the summer gowns.

Silk underwear in all colors continues fashionable. Black silk petticoats with pink or red ribbons of the same are worn with dark dresses, and for gowns of lighter colors a petticoat of corn pongee.

Gloves of chamois skin are used for shopping. Turbans are trimmed low, the edge of the crown being simply followed with ribbon or birds' feathers.

A waist belt, which will come into general favor when boating and tennis shirts are worn, has narrow stripes of tan leather, plaid, and interplated to the width of some three inches.

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A Coquettish Woman.—Woman's courage sometimes reaches the supreme point, just as does her patient and even cheerful endurance of great physical pain.

Kate's neck and the other around Averill's as 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 admitted that the cattle had been stolen. She wanted the cattle sold and the money given for a home for homeless girls.

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.

In appearance she was a remarkably fine looking woman, tall, well formed, with regular features. Her face was tanned from exposure, and she sat a horse like a man.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.—Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain-raising region on the continent.

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 horses in icy 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. F. 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 light-house.

The use of carbon brushes is said to be of greatest value on railway motors where speed and current are most subject to violent changes.

Theophone, an instrument for determining the location of the source of sounds for the benefit of navigators, has been successfully 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 as a material for making kerosene oil cans.

About 3,000 brakes have been invented and patented. One of the latest is described as being perfectly simple in its working.

As a series of maneuvers 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 smoke.

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

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

The electric conduits in Paris are about five feet high, twofold a half feet wide and of masonry lined with cement.

France, Austria and Germany have adopted smokeless gunpowder for their armies, and are now experimenting to get an explosive which shall also be noiseless.

The latest invention to do away with noise in the manufacture of paper doors which slam noisily. They are formed of two thick paper boards molded into panels and glued together with glue and potash.

A simple stove for warming rooms by means of solar heat has been contrived by Prof. E. S. Morse.

Some idea may be found of the vast quantity of water discharged by South Fork Lake into the Conemaugh Valley when compared to the flow over Niagara Falls.

The uses of Electricity are ever multiplying. Who could ever have dreamed, says the 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 very mouths of people.

That 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.

"What would I do with the kittens?" queried the minister.

"O, sir," said the boy, "they are good Episcopalian kittens."

"Well, 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 priest to buy his kittens.

that are located out at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets. The patient lies back in a darkened room (if it is a dull day), an incandescent light illuminating the caverns of his mouth.

IN MEMORIAM.—Of the late Mrs. HUGH MASTERTON, of Alwick, who died June 12th, 1889.

Father, tell me why you're sighing, why your forehead looks so sadly sad, Why my sister's heart is breaking—tell me, is our mother dead?

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

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.

With all their hearts might breaking they slowly from the chamber trod; Then from our hearts sent up the words, 'tis 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.

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.

And it shall be my fondest prayer that we may meet in heaven.

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—

A noble mother's life is ended; Her form is laid at rest; Her sons and daughters gathered around her Speak in silent and secret wonder—

Has fought in the battle of life The good fight in which Christians here Must suffer and bleed, ere from earth below they go

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, Go lay your care at the altar.

Like her, remember God's chosen poor; Turn not one and away; Her heart was open to every poor soul Who reached at her door a peaceful goal, And left her but to pray.

Mineral, 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 feet.

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.

"What would I do with the kittens?" queried the minister.

"O, sir," said the boy, "they are good Episcopalian kittens."

"Well, 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 priest to buy his kittens.

"O, sir," exclaimed the boy, "they're good Catholic kittens."

"Why, you little rascal," the priest exclaimed, "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 boy; "but they hadn't their eyes open then."

Fruit as Food.—Taken in the morning, fruit is as helpful to digestion as it is refreshing.

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

growth, but a potent excitant of the whole process of nutrition. It has, therefore, a real definite, and great value in the ordinary diet of a man, and the wholesomeness 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 reasonable changes in food supply are helpful to the digestive processes and to nutritive changes in the tissues generally.

FARM AND GARDEN.

How a Lawn May be Spoiled—The Poultry Product—A Good Disinfectant—Girdling Apple Trees—Hints About Horses.

SPOILING A LAWN.—It is not an uncommon thing to see a formal bed of scarlet geraniums in the midst 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 spouting 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 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 disinfectant may be made cheaply by dissolving a bushel of salt in a barrel of water and with this water soak a barrel of lime. This forms a sort of chloride of lime, which may be used freely in cellars, out-houses and drains.

According to Matthew Crawford, 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, permitting them produce all they will until the plants are then out and the others have all needed space for growth and productiveness.

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

What the colt requires is plenty of exercise, a clean place to sleep, shelter from bitter storms, plenty of good grass of different varieties, good, clean hay without dust, and good, sound oats. 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—

CURE FOR CATARRH.—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 nose 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. Tribune.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—MARRIED.—BRYNE-KAVANAGH—June 25, at the Carmelite Church, Whitefriar street, Dublin, by the Rev. W. F. Byrne, brother of the bridegroom.

DEATHS.—O'HAGAN—June 19, at Mullabrack county Armagh, Patrick O'Hagan, merchant, Olmeston, son of Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., Blackwater, to Mary daughter of Bernard McConnell, Esq., Hamiltown, and Markethill, county Armagh.

DEATHS.—MURRAY—June 24, at St. Michael's Church, Tipperary, Michael Hanly, Cork, son of the late Michael Hanly, Ballylanders, county Limerick, to Ellen Aloysius Murray, third daughter of James Murray, James's street, Tipperary.

DEATHS.—KIRKIN—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, Passfield, county Dublin.

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

DEATHS.—CARTLTON—July 2, at Dublin, John Niblock, Ulster Bank, Castle street Branch, Belfast, to Jeanie eldest daughter of Christopher Cartlton, Lisane Rath, Trim, county Meath.

DEATHS.—MCCONNELL—June 19, at Mullabrack county Armagh, Patrick O'Hagan, merchant, Olmeston, son of Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., Blackwater, to Mary daughter of Bernard McConnell, Esq., Hamiltown, and Markethill, county Armagh.

DEATHS.—WATSON—June 26, at St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, Thomas Scully, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Eugene Kearney, C.C., Moste, Patrick Scully, Attorney, K.C.B., Westmeath, to Lizzie, second daughter of Matthew Warburton of Farnagh, Meath, Westmeath.

DEATHS.—HENRY—June 26, at Blanchardstown, Patrick Henry, son of John Henry, county Meath, to Fannie, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Henry, Kingsdown.

DEATHS.—SHAW—June 27, at the parish church, Sunnors, Jeremiah, youngest son of Patrick Tierney, Esq., Berb, Abby, to Mary Aloysius, widow of Christopher Shaw Esq., Sunnors.

DEATHS.—JULY 1, at his residence, 24 Usher's Quay, Dublin, Mr. Joseph Daly, late of 102 Francis street.

DEATHS.—JULY 1, at No. 65 Malbot street, Dublin, Edward Moran, age of 78 years.

DEATHS.—JULY 1, at 101 Patrick street, Cork, of congestion of the lungs, Kate, third daughter of the late James Foley.

DEATHS.—JULY 1, at his residence, Ash park, Crossakill, Michael Gilheenan, aged 77 years.

DEATHS.—JULY 1, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, Patrick Gannon.

DEATHS.—JULY 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, Patrick O'Reilly, 10 Lombard street, Westland row, Dublin, at an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Hagarty.

