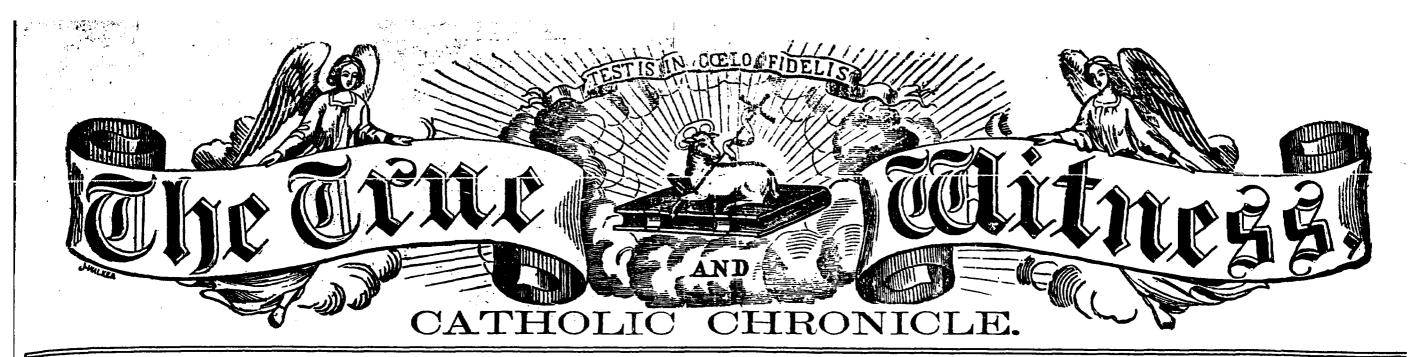
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MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1889.

PRICE. - -FIVE CENTS

UUUDC.

Ahead from Baltour's Danger New Scheme.

A Catholic University-Only an Irish Parliament Can Fully Satisfy Ireland's Needs.

The subjoined article was contributed to last Sunday's New York Sun by Mgr. Bernard O'Rielly, D. D. :

I must call the attention of all the friends of Ireland to the masterly strategy shown by Mr. Balfour at the end of the present Parliamentary session in throwing an apple of discord among the Liberal ranks around Gladstone and Farnell by holding forth a haif promise to reform the whole system of public education in Ireland in the sense favorable to denominationalism. His emphatic declaration on the necessity of granting to the Catholics of Ireland the long asked for Catho lle University has taken the country by aurprise.

"It is evident," says the London Standard hr. Danour considers that the time has come when the long struggle over the gedless col-leges' should cease, said that some scheme must be devised for meeting ' the wants of the Catholic pepulation in Ireland with re-spect to higher education.' What means will be attacked wars not stated to the te actually adopted were not stated to the House, but it is not difficult to forecast the form they are bound to assume. The endow-ment of the so-called 'Catholic University' with a subsidy, and the grant of a charter conferring the right to bestow degrees, is what the Roman Unurch demands, and it is upon some such lines as these that it will probably receive satisfaction."

probably receive satisfaction." Thus, in its leading editorial speaks the great Tory organ, the semi official gazette of the Government. In a special note, in the same leave, some three columns further on, the editor, evidently inspired this time says:

We have reason to believe that the Irish University bill, which was foreshadewed by the Chief Secretary, will provide for a special charter and a separate endowment for a Catholic University. The new university will be completely independent of existing institutions, and will have no connection either with Trinity Cellege or the Royal University.

And then in a second note we have the following significant remark : "The policy of the Government with regard to uni-

Ireland and the almost totality of their brother Bishops standing together and main-taining like one man the nation's claims to self government, while at the head of united clergy and people was an independent, Parliamentary party, such as the great John of Tuam hrd advocated from the passing of the Emencipation Act, in 1829, down to his death in November, 1881.

I have now before me the published and unpublished correspondence of that great man, the saintly Prelate, the unpurchasable patriot, the fur-seeing statesman, with the insight and inspiration of a prophet, from year to year, all through his public career of sixty years; that he urged in vain on O'Con-nell, what he pleaded for with an earnestness that never wearled or faltered, was perfect unity of thought and purpose among the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, and an

Irish party in Parliament, absolutely inde-pendent of Wnigs and Tories, and solely pledged to wring from every Administration measures of justice so long refused to the majority of Irichmon.

" REPEAL OF THE UNION" WAS HIS ONE IDEA.

To the hierarchy and clergy thus united or the national question, and to the Irian representatives in Parliament acting in unison with clargy and people, John MucHals in-variably hold up one grand purpose to be ef yesterday, in commenting on this last variably held up one grand purpose to be manifesto of the Tory Government, " that achieved the restoration of Ireland to her-Mr. Balfour considers that the time has come [self by the restoration of her national legislature.

The term "Home Rule" did not please him. Men attached to it various and widely differ. ent meaning. His only battle-cry was, " Repeal the Union !"

From 1843 to 1847, when O'Connell died at Genea, disappointed, disheartened and discrowned of his prestige and influence, Dr. MacHale, all through the various phases of the Rebel agitation, pressed upon the trusted Irish leader, and upon all who stood by him one grad object to pursue—the repeal of the Union, first, middlemost and last. He be-sought, and becought in vain, the Irish representatives to combine persistently in asking for this. This once obtained, an Irish Parliament in College Green would do all the rest in good time — restore agriculture, reform the land laws, revive the fishing industries, grant the Catholics such a system of education as their Bishops demanded together with a fair share of the public offices.

O'Connell, or rather his numerous and needy following, were deluded by Whig promises of concessions and "instaiments of justice" to the long oppressed Catholics. And for these installments repeal was practically given up.

A NEW PHRASE OF THE IRISH QUESTION. At this moment, just as the British Parliaversity education in Ireland has created con-, ment is closing its labors, and Ireland is left siderable slarm among the Radical members, under the pitiless heel of Arthur Balfour, of till in attendance at the House, as it is be that sanguinary Juggernaut, the Irish judi-lieved that it will lead to serious dissensions clary and magistracy, and of their armed among the Liber I party, and will undermine thousands of constabulary and soldiery, what is the delusive hope held out to the religious and political guides of the Irish people ? that the Irish hierarchy and clergy are to be bought off by the promise of a legislative scheme of national education in accordance with the just claims and religious principles of Catholup. I would say to the Irish Archbishops and Bishops, if I had the houor of addressing that venerable body, as I now say to Mr. Parnell and his nuble band of followers : "For the dear love of God and country, pause ere you accept the promises of the men who never yet yielded any measures of justice to Ireland save through fear and compulsion, and whe never off-red your country gifts but for the purpose of dividing and deceiving. Stand by the great liberal leader, who is pledged with his followers to restore your native Parliament.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

Leo XIII. has just convoked a General Council in Japan. It will be held in January next year.

The French papers announce the death of Père Sampé, the Superior of the missionaries of Laurdea.

Mr. Victor Renaud, son of the ex-mayor of St. Lin, P.Q., has entered the novitiate of the Society of Jesus.

The 11th Nov. has been chosen for the meet ing of the Catnolic Congress of the United States, at Baltimore.

The envoy of Venezuela at the Vatican is negotiating a Concordat between the Repub-lic and the Holy See.

Mgr. Popiel, the Catholic Archbishop of Warsaw, will probably be translated to the vacant Seo of Mohilev.

Father Niesser, the Superior of the Barnabite House at Perugis, has been elected Superior-General of the Order. Father Denza and Father Lais will repre-

sent the Holy See at the International Congress on Metsorolgy in Paris,

The Congress of the Catholics of Baden held art Sunday at Friburg, was a great success. Over 2,000 persons were present.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception at Smyrna, which contained precious tressures, has been destroyed by fire.

His grace the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh will sbortly leave Elinburgh for Rome on official basi-Dess.

Mgr. Galimberti, the Nunico at Vienna, is about to make a journey to Serajevo, where he will consecrate a splendic Catholic church.

The late Cardinal Massaia left all that he possessed-about £4,000 - to the Congregation of the Propaganda for the Gallas mission.

The Tagblatt, of Lucerne, has been con-demned by the local court to pay 4,000 france damages for a libel on the nuns in charge of the orphanage at Sarnen.

In the States the Catholic Germans number 1,500,000, with 2,100 priests, 1,200 oburches and 145,000 children attending German parcchical schools.

Three Catholic Indian chiefs, including Red Cloud, will be at the Catholic Congress in Baltimore next November to represent the Catholic aborigines of America.

Cardinal Gibbons has started a movement for the erection of a memorial to Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, the pioneer

of civil and religious liberty in America.

the St. Henri Orphan asylum. The affair has he purchased a ticket for St. Anlost. He drawn a large attendance since its opening, and the results so far are reported to be eminently satisfactory.

The Very Rev. Father Lerchendi, the Superior of the Spanish missionsries in Mor-occo, has arrived at Madrid, where he is dis-oursing with the Ministers the question of the relations between the Sultan and the Spanish Government.

Father McFadden's trial for conspiracy against the law will take place on Outober 16th. Balfour says that no juror will be challenged by the Crown on account of religious belief. This will be something new in pellticial trials in Ireland.

Irish Monks founded fifteen monasteries in Bavaris, fifteen in Switzerland, thirteen in Scotland, twelve in England, twelve in Brittany, ton in Alsace, seven in Lorraine, and seven in France. Many saints were given to Gormany, France, Belgium, Italy, Norway and Sweden.

Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in Germany, is another of the nu-merous "grand old men" of the day. He is 78 years of age, and yet he is always in his place in Parliament, now in the Reichstag, now in the Pruzzian Parliament, for he balongs to both houses, and leads his party in BACH.

R.v. Appe Proulx, vice-Rector of Montreal branch of Laval University, has gone to Quebec to attend the meeting of the council of the university. Among the matters to be considered by the council are the conditions upon which the proposed amalgamation between Victoria and Laval medical schools here can take place.

A committee, presided over by the Bishop of the diocese, has been formed with the ob-ject of restoring an 1 beautifying the tomb of St. Boniface at Fulda. The apostle of Ger many was one of our English saints, and it would be a graceful act for some of our wealthy Cathelics to send an offering in atd

of this good work at Fulda. on Sunday last. The attendance was very large, there being fully twelve hundred persons present. At each of the stations of the cross the reverend director of the Sodality delivered a short address, and at the close the Stabat Mater was beartily sung.

The following ordinations to the priestheod have been made in the several diocese snamed: In the archdiocese of Quebec, by His Eminence Cordinal l'aschereau, Messre, L. Dononcourt, Eachariste Heroux, Napoleon Comesu and Pierre Boulay ; by the Bishop of Rimon-ek', Mesers, Marie Zenon, Aphe Perron, Philippe Auguste Jouvin, Edouard Pierre Chou-inard and Jean David LeBel; by the Bishop of St. Hyscinthe, Messrs. H. Chapedelaine and F. A. Kerusck.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre has authorized Scholastique; F. X. Geoffroy, cure of St. Paul, Joliette; F. X. Birtz, cure of Ste. Etienue; C. Desrochers, oure of St. Norbert; G. Lemond, cure of St. Janvier; C. Dufault, cure of the Holy Redemption; D. Piche, ours of St. Joseph du Lac; A. Valois, cure of St. Bruno; F. Arneauld, cure of St. Sulpice; A. Laporte, cure of Repentigny; O. Laferviere, cure of Chertaey; G. Lepailleur, curate of Malsonneuve; E. Prieur, vicar of the Sacred Heart; G. Bourassa, vicar of St. Joseph, Montreal; T. Proulx, vicar of St. Charles, Montreal; J. Ohlcoyne vicar of St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal. Bishop R vice, of Shertracke, has transferred Abbe F. X. Brassard from St. Philamon de Stoke for St. Brassard from St. Philemon de Stoke to St. Etienne de Belton, and has named Abbe J. Gosselin, cure of the former place. Abbe 0. L. Geoffrey has been appointed professor f grammar in the Sherbrooke Seminary, Able J. U. Baron, professor of the commercial course, Abbe Alex. Maltale, director of the eminary and professor of theology, and Abbe Gaulin first regent,

then left the boat and came up to the hotel and remained there some time and left for the boat, arriving at the wharf about 7 30. Instead of boarding the boat he walked right off into the water. The walter saw him as

he fell and immediately threw a rope, but the unfortunate man did not catch it. They could hear him cali for help, but, before they could lower a boat his cries ocased. He said at the hotel that he was from London and the authorities here wired the chief of police of that place. His body has not been recovered.

Influence of Oatholicism on the In-

tollectual Faculties. the entire stagnation of the natural faculties, I reply, that taken as a mere means for cultivating the intellect, the Cathelic religion stands preeminent among all the branches of human knowledge. Bind and fetter the Catholic as you may ; tread him under foot : trample upon him ; rob him of earthly good ; drive him from all intelligent society ; burn his books ; shut up his schools ; denounce him as a slave till you have done your utmost to make him one; still, so long as he retains his religion, he has that within him which feeds the intellectual flame and suffere it never to be wholly extinguished, and preserves in every faculty of his soul a maxvelous elasticity which will make it spring forth in-to life and action the moment that the repressing power is withdrawn, and he enters the lists with his fellow-countrymen a free and uppersecuted man.

The source of this intellectual discipline is to be found in the nature of those subjects of thought to which the Catholic religion directs the minds of its followers. While every ci-vision of Protestantism is of so vague, inconof this good work at Fulda. The men of the congregation of Ville Marie had a pilgrimage to Cote des Neiges cometery sistent, varying, and depressing a character, that minds, of a higher order, free, energet o spirits, find pleasure and training for their powers only in criticising its statement, destroying its foundations, and detecting its Ansurdities, Catholicism calls forth the energies of the mind by a directly opposite proces. It is by contemplation of the perfection of Catholiciam, by repeated examinations into the strength of its basis, by the study of its wondrous scientific completeness that the Oatholic intelligence is disciplined. The Pro-testant exults in the destruction of the follies which he sees to have enthralled his Protestant brethren of less keen penetration than himself. The more he searches into his own belief, the more inconsistencies he discovers, the more he is startled st the intellectual imposture to which mankled have been giving credence. Protestant theo-logical science consists in a systimatizing of unbelief, in the gradual erection and comple-tion of a system of philosophy which, while it assumes the nam of Christianity, is virtu-the control of the system of the s the following appointments : Revs. G. Lesage tion of a system of philosophy which, while to be cure of Mile Eud ; R. Hetu, cure of Sc. It assumes the name of Christianity is virtue. ally a denial of everything positive and distinctive in Ohristianity as a revelation, and is nothing more than Delam, Pantheism, or Atheism under a new name, With us the very reverse is the fact, Every fresh addition to the philosophy, the poetry, the moral or dogmatic science of the Church, is an addition to the strength and durability of her entire system. We destroy nothing. We develop, we add, we expound, we illustrate, we enforce, we adapt but we never take away or dony what we once held. And thus it is that the employment of the faculties of the mind in the contemplation of the theology and practices of Catholicism, even when every means of education is rent away, is sufficient to communicate a certain measure of intellectual vigor and keenness. The mind is perpetually directed to the examination of a vast, farstretching body of truths, relating to the profounded nezhible subject of thought, arranged, defin-ed, analyzed, and connected by the labors of centuries and centuries ; expounded in books in every language, embodied in devetiens of every kind, illustrated by innumerable ceromonies and customs, and accompanied with the practice of a system of moralsin comparison of whose scientific completeness it is not too much to say, that the ordinary morais and physical sciences of secular life are but as the guesswork of a spconlator or the cretch-ets of an empiric. Under the influence of this extraordinary system the pure reasoning powers, the imagination, the taste, with the whole of our moral being, romantic, self-Frank Murray, of Terre Haute, Ind., stepped sacrificing, shrewd, and practical, undergoes a degree of drilling, so to say, which I be-lieve to be uttarly incomprehensible to those who judge of the effect of theological science upon the intellect by the results which they see produced by the positive creeds of Pro testantiem, such as they are. -J. M. Capes, Four Years' Experience in the Catholic Religion."

ST. PATRIOK'S BAZAAR.

The Preparations Well Advanced-Liberal Denations.

The arrangements for the St. Patrick's bazaar are nearly completed. The ladies of the congregation, under the direction of the Rev. Father McCallen, have been working zealously during the past few weeks, and as a result of their labor, the fair, which opens next Monday, is certain to be a grand success. The Ladies of Charity acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations to the bazsar :- From Mrs. Edward Murphy, hand-painted screen, worked otto-man ohair, plane scarf, painted portiere. worked table cover, painted table cover, 3 ALLE DE ASKED, how is it that when the means of secular training were to so great an extent torn from the Catholic body by the persecution of law, there yet remained to them any such powerful instrument for provident to the the text of text of text of text of text of the text of text of the text of tex of text of text of tex of text of text of tex 3 shaving cases, 1 down bottles of perfume, 2 photograph holders, 2 blotters, 2 work bags, 2 cover and plaster cases, 1 glove case-all of most beautiful design and finish; Mrs. J. P. Whelan, a beautiful office desk; Mrs. McLynn, a handsome sofs ; Miss Smith, a chair ; Mr. Shaw, New York Plane Company, a plano stool ; Miss M. F. Byrne, 1 doz-n ladies' head dresses ; Mr. Palmer, & ener of dress orn-ments ; Mrs. P. M.Crory, pickle jar ; Mr. Dods, a hox of paints ; Mr. G. Hazely, the photo frames; Mr. Bolt, a silver locket; Mrs. M. P. Rysn, a jolished metallic fancy table; Mrs. P. Rysn, brooch and ear rings; Miss. Katie O'Meara, a fancy averon ; Mrs. Dr. Young, fancy table ; Miss Kavanagh, breakfast cruet ; Miss Laurier, three handsome bouquets ; Rev. H. Laurier, three valuable pointings ; Miss E. Smith, "Ice Palace," framed picture, and three other plotures ; Miss Railly, elver oake basket ; Miss Soullion, case of desert knives and forks ; Miss Kiely, pair beautiful slippers ; Mr. Gauthler, a large statue of the Sacred Heart; Mrs. Mahony, a case of fancy articles; Miss Lapolute, two framed pic-tures; Miss Markham, gold ring and case of toys; Mrs. Hagerty, a orazy quilt; Miss Muir, embroidered table cover; Miss Staf-ford glass tay and kamando art. Miss Gas ford, glass tray and lemonade sut; Miss Gor-man, an embroidered cushion; Miss J. Hanrahan, gold brooch and earrings; Mrs. Ker, wicker worked rocking chair; Miss Flanagan, a banjo; Miss Gibson, two bouquets; Mrs M. Pardillia, cigar-holder and card-holder; Mrs. Kerby, a handsome chandelier.

C. M. B. A.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association is slowly but surely taking the lead of all Catholic societies in Canada. It has a large membership and 108 branches distributed all over the Pro-vinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and preparations are now being made to organize seven branches in the cities of Halifar, St. John, Amherst, Fredericton, Truro, Monoton

the alliances but ween the English Liberals and the Irish Nationalists. A certain number of Liberals are in favor of logislating on Irlah soucation in accordance with Itlah ideas. The followers of Mr. Parnell admit idesa. that the policy of the Government on Irish education will put a great strain on the alliance between themselves and the English Radicals, but they declare it is impossible for thom to refuse the Government's proposals."

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE LOWER SCHOOLS.

It is plain from Mr. Balfour's remarks that the Government have made up their minds to do away with all the regulations in the national school system against which the Catholies of Ireland have so long protested, such as the prohibition to recite Catholic prayers, to teach the Catholic catechism, or to display any Catholic emblems of devotion even in schools where only one Protestant pupil was in attendance.

In schools that contain only Catholics there will be in future, if we can trust to Mr. Balfour, full religious liberty. Of course, in every case, the Protestant minerity will have security in the same priviluges for in vain.

In one word, the entire system of public education in Ireland-primary, intermediate, university-is to be as possible denominational in order to satisfy the Irish clergy and people.

THERE MAY BE DANGER IN THE NEW SOHEME.

This is a move in the right direction. It is great strategy in the Tory Government, Bat it behooves the Irish Parliamentary party, as well as the religious guides of the Irish people, to see to it that this promised measure, unspeakably important as it is, does not have for its immediate effect the further breaking up of the party under the great Gladstone, the oreating of dissensions between Parnell himself and his followers, and strengthening of the Tory majority in the legislature; and these results ence obtained, the giving to the Catholics of Ireland of an educational Bill differing as little as possible from the various educational schemes tried in Ireland since 1831.

I wish through your columns, so deservedly popular and influential among the Irish race at home and abroad, to give a few

words of timely warning, "Timeo Danaces et dena ferentes." I fear the Tories most when they promise concessions of magnitude as the contemplated Elu-cational Bill, after having now for years used the tremendous power of the British empire in enforcing the most atrocious system of land laws ever enaoted in a civilized country, and in bleeding to death a nation whose only Weapen was union among her people, invincible patience under all manner of suffering, and the undying trust in the sacredness and justice of their cause.

JOHN OF TUAM'S DREAM REALIZED.

Ever since 1885, when after the death of Cardinal MacCabe, the Catholic clergy of Dublin, as if awakening from the slumber and torpor of a century, chose for their Arch-bishep one whose mind and heart thought and felt with his countrymen, Ireland has seen with inexpressible joy, and the English Tories with dismay, the four Archbiehops of see you here just the same.

LEAVE THE TASK TO AN IRISH PARLIAMENT.

Believe me, a Catholic University for Ireland, with an equitable apportionment of the public moneys between the schools of every religious denomination in Ireland, is, like other vital measures of political ecomony, a which Catholics have been hitherto contending | thing to be expected from none but an Irish Parliament.

You are again to be deluded and fatally divided by the "instalment system," forget-ful of all the bitter experience and memorable lessons of the past sixty years.

Do no turn aside for any other purpose or be fooled by any other boon or bribe or concession till you have wrong from the legia-lature of Great Britain this one, all cofficient measure of resultution and reparation. This is the only measure of justice which Irishmen sheuld ask for, strive for, labor for all together. The instalments which the Government are again offering will surely, if not spurned by the nation, be the ruln of the Parliamentary Party and the destruction of all the hopes to fondly oberished by frishmen and the friends of lrishmen.

1 write this under the invincible conviction that a crisis has arrived in Irish affairs which it will task to the utmost the sagacity, the generosity, the patriotism, of the guides of the Irish people to deal with successfully. No, no ! It is not from an Imperial Par-

liament assembled at Westminister that the Catholics of Ireland should accept a obsrier for a Catholic University, but from their own representatives assembled in College Green.

A Cardinal Dead.

NEW YORK, September 25 .- A Herald special cablegram, dated Rome 14, says : Car-dinal Schlaffino died suddenly to day. He was amongst the most distinguished and learned members of the Sacred college, in fact it was generally thought by many that he had a good chance of succeeding to the Papel chair. He was born at Genea in 1829, and was thus in his 60th year. He belonged to the Benedictine order and was made Cardinal by Leo XIII in 1885.

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," remarked Yeast, meeting Bacon at a reception the other night. "True, true," replied the other, extending his hand ; "I'm delighted to

The French Government has decorated two priests, the Abbé Guy and the Abbé Voisin, for their courage in saving life during the inundations in the Department of Sarthe last June.

Rev. Father Bloomer, O. P., has recently been elected prior of Holy Resary Convent, Minnespolis, Minn., in place of Father Tarner, O. P., who resigned on account of ill health.

Rev. Cure Duprat, of St. Philomene, Rev. M. Villeneuve, of L'Assomption, col-lege, and Mr. M. Villeneuve, of the Ville Marie bank, have leit on a trip to the Western States,

Rev. Father Dugas, for twenty-two years a missionary in Manitoba, has been appoint. ed successor to Rev. Father Nolin, as clerical colonization worker for the province of Quebso.

The Rev. Father Seddon, Diocesan Inspector of Education in the Arch-diocese of Westminister, has returned from his tour of inspection amongst the Catholio children sent from the diocese to Uanada.

Cardinal Alimonde, Archbishep of Turiu, on Sanday last haptised the son of the Dac d'Aosto. The King of Italy was godfather and the Princess Clotllde, wife of Prince Bonaparte, godmother.

A new organ will be dedicated in the church of St. Philippe, Laprairie, to-day. His Grace Archbisbop Fabre will be present and chant a pontifical mass. Special music will be sung on the occasion, and Madame Louis St. Marie, of St. Remi, will preside at the organ.

Chicago's population of nearly a million souls contains 420,000 Catholics who possess church property valued at \$5,000,000 an annual revenue from parochial schools (in which there are 43,000 children) and from other sources of over \$1,000,000.

Recently, at the Convent of Our Lady of Angels, Glan Riddle, Pa., thirty-five young ladies received the white veil as novices of the Third order of St. Francis, and twentyfour made their profession. These numbers are the more remarkable as a large reception and profession took place there only last May.

The Catholic Board of the Council of Public Instruction, presided over by Cardinal Taschereau, at its meeting at Quebeo decided to reduce the grants to classical colleges by 10 per cent. and to vote the sum so obtained for other educational purposes. It was also decided that the Legislature would ask for an increased allowance.

The parisbioners of St. Enfant Jesus recently testified their appreciation of the services of their retiring cure, Rev. Father Birtz, by presenting him with a complimentary address and some magnificent crucifixes, chalices, and a gold watch and chain.

His Grace Bishop McIntyre, of Charlotte town, P.E.I., has returned home after a visit to the ohief countries in Europe. While in Reme he had an audience with the Pope, who accorded to Bishop McIntyre, to his priests and to his people the Apostolic benediction.

A very successful bazsar is being held in ladies

NEARLY KILLED IN THE CON-VENT.

Frank Morray, Repulsed by Sister Camille, Thrice Attempts Her Life.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26 .- While Slater Camille was walking alone in the hall of the Sacred Heart Convent in Emperia, at 5 o'clock last evening, a man supposed to be up behind her and choked and beat her until she was unconcious. He then jamped upon and kicked Sister Camille's prostrate form until he supposed she was dead, when he left the convent, and so far has eluded the police. This was the third murderous assault made by Murray in the past two months, but the facts had been kept from the public heretofore.

Murray was a railroad man of Terre Haute and Sister Camille was one of the nurses in the Osthelio Hospital there. Murray was taken to the hospital during an attack of sickness and when he was convalescent he tried repeatedly to make love to the Sister and insisted that she should elope with him, forswearing her vows. She scorned his plead-When he had recovered and been disises. charged from the hospital he centinued his presecutions antil she asked to be removed to some other place. Finally she was sent to Emporia, Kan.

In some way Murray learned of her whereabouts and followed her. To day the Sister stated that before Murray attacked her he told her his love had turned to hate and that he would kill her if it cost him his life. Her condition is critical, her head and body being a mass of frightful bruises and lacerations,

Walked Overboard to Death.

COBNWALL, Ont., September 25 .- A man apparently about 50. years of age arrived in town Monday night and registered at the American heuse as John McBain. He reish for the pupers of alding went down to the steamer Behemian where demonstration in suitable terms. 고속이 나라 관리하는

A Terribie Orime in Kansas.

SARATHA, Kan., September 30.-Miss Eva Party, the 20-year-old daughter of Oliver Purty, a wealthy farmer of this county, recently received an anonymous note threaten ing her with vengeance unless she renounced her intended husband and bestowed her affections on the sender, for whom an unsuccess ful search was made. About 11 o'clock yesterday, while Miss Purty was at home alone, a medium sized masked man entered, and, seizing her around the neck, applied chloroform to her postrils. After losing consciousness she was dragged to a cornfield near by and outraged. A large quantity of car-bolic add was then poured down her threat. She was not discovered till the afternoon, when it was too late to save her life. A large pesse of citizens started in pursuit of the fiend. Miss Party cannot live.

Presentation of a Purse.

Key. L. O. Dufault, who has been transferred from St. Jean Baptiste to the church of the Holy Redeemer, was on Sunday presented with an address and a purse of \$200 by the League of A very successful bazaar is being held in American heuse as John McBain. He red the Sacred Heart of St. Jean Baptiste, of which the St. Henri Town hall by the nuns and mained at the hetel till to-night when he he was a director. He replied to this touching

there is every likelihood of a large membership in the Lower Provinces when once the aims and objects of the C.M.B.A. are better known.

The principal object of the G.M.B.A. is to place a safe and reliable insurance within reach of every Catholic in Canada at the lowest pos-sible cost, in fact a policy of two thousand dollars even at the most advanced age costs not more than six cents per day, and for one thousand dollars at half that amount. There are many other benefits attached to membership which are not given in other societies. It is the intention of the deputy to organize the above branches as soon as possible, and if our Catholic people at other places in these provinces decide upon having a branch of the C.M.B.A. now is the time to do so, as the expense would be but a brifle for each. Uirculare and full information will be given

upon application to T. P. TANSEY, District Deputy for Quebeo and Maritime Provinces, 255 St. Martin street, Montreal. P.O. Box 347.

Sabbath Desecration.

Rev. Mr. Daniel, in the course of his sermon in Notre Dame Ohurch on Sunday morning, strongly denounced Sunday amusements. He said: "Why is it that Oatholic France is in the hands of infidels now? Because the Sabbath is not sauctified. What must Protestants think of us when they see us attend a short half-hour service on Sunday morning, and then rush out for excursions on the river, or to other places for the balance of the day? Are we not ashamed before these Protestants, who spend their Sunday in religious exercise and pious reading? The entire day is to be given to religious services in church or to pious exercises at home. The Sunday amusements as they exist now, are simply marks of paganism and not of Christian

A Batch of New Bishops.

NEW YORE, Sept. 30.—The Catholic News has received the following cablegram from Rome: "St. Paul, Minn., which was recently created an archdiocese, has been divided and henceforth will have five suffragan sees. They are Winons, St. Cloud and Duluth, Minn., and Lamatema and Kuay, Falls, Dak, Bight Bar Jamestown and Steux Falls, Dak. Right Rev. Martin Marly, now vicar apostolic of Dakota, will be bishop of Sioux Falls; Right Rev. Jos. B. Cotter, now pastor of St. Thomas church, Winona, will be bishop of Winona; Rev. Jas. McGolrick, now pastor of the Immaonlate Con-ception church, Minnespelis, will be bishop of Duluth; Kev. John Sanley, of the Cathedral, St. Paul. Minn., will be bishop of Jamestown.

A Road to Hudson Bay.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., September 29.-Canadian and American capitalists have applied to the Canadian Parliament for a charter for a railroad from the Canadian Soe to Hadson Bay. Recent discoveries of coal on the Moose river, 260 miles north of the Soo, have excited interest in that region. The road will be 370 miles in length, and will cross the Canadian Pacific at Windermere, 107 miles north of the Soo. The country is said to be rich in pine and minerals. The idea is to open the country and to build to Hudson Bay, with a view to making a European route through the Hudson straits. The distance is one-third less than the much talked of route from Winnipeg. The Dominion Government will be asked for aid and a surveying party will start out from here January 1. The line will give the Canadian Pacific a cut off to the water,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

1.1.1

WORKING GIRLS. Servant, Shop and Factory Girls.

2

Dangers that Beset Them-Remedies to Save them from Sin, Shame and Sorrow.

At the second day's session of the sixteenth National Conference of Charities and Correction, which recently met in San Francisco, the following interesting paper was read by Miss Jessie A. Schley of St Paul, Minneenta :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :-It is of course a great pleasure to come to your celebrated city to represent our grand state of Minnesots, but appreciating the honor as I de, I never should have ventured so many hundreds of miles, over mountains, across plains, through the wildest of our western regions, had it not been that I was assured I should have the pleasure, and that you would he glad to hear me speak for our working girla.

There are two classes of working girls-the servant and the shep girls, and the many hundreds of both kinds that have come to my notice, and consequently the many handreds of private histories I have heard make me feel that properly conducted work for working girls is one of the grandest and most needed charities of the age. I feel more en-thusiastic now than when I began it five years ago, not knowing one-hundredth part of what I de now.

I know that every lady and gentleman present will agree with me that the servant girl element needs decided refermation so as to give us better service. The reformation, however, must begin with curselves. The servant girl in an ordinary American family is sim-ply a white slave with the independence of American citizenship playing havoo with her spirit of contentment under the galling yoke of white servitude. A servant girl in a respectable family has good food, plenty of it, a good bed-room with plenty of bedding, a clean kitchen, plenty of kitchen utensils, receives good wages; in short, has more of In short, from the shop to her bearding this world's goods than she ever possessed in her life, yet she hates "living out" and will get into some shop or factory at her first op-portunity. Why is this ? Ladies and gentlemen,servant girls are human and social beings just like the rest of us. A healthy young girl cares very little what she ests, it is as we grow older we become epicarians. Pat your-self in her place for a mement and you will never see or bear, and her innate sense of desee what I mean.

A girl of eighteen or twenty applies to you for a position as general housemaid, she can de plain cooking well and you hire her. She is shown to the kitchen, and chiefly there children of the house are permitted to make free with her, but the young ladies are told it is not suitable for them to be on familiar terms with the servant, nor is it, What then is she to do for companionship? Probably she has come from among simple country folks where everybody knows everybody. She can rarely get out of an afternoon, and is young man, in the kitches or dising room. In the evening she is permitted to go out, after her work is done the lady does not care. She goes out, she is a stranger but feels she Soon you meet her on the street gaudily obsering them up. dressed and are told she is one of the demimonde. You are horrified and exclaim there was no reason for this, that if she had behaved herself she could have remained with you where she had plenty of everything. Yet you must see that you have been the sure though unintentional cause of her downfall. My experience teaches me, and I have would give a girl a regular afternoon out, Sunday afternoon or evening, and time for church on Sunday morning, also would permit her a pleasant place to receive her friend, eyen several friends, until a proper hour at night, with occasional permission to attend a party or theatre (ascertaining it is struct the inmates of each. a respectable place), and letting her in yourself upon her return, you would have far better servants, but as it is any girl knowing the other of these homes, whichever she a trade, or having any opportunity to learn one, with an atom of self respect, seizes her first chance to leave " living out," though in return she receives lewer wages, peorer feed and accommodations, but has obtained her ultimatum-her evenings and Sundays to herself. This leaves the ranks of the servant girl to be recruited from the greenest class of our emigrants. Statistics prove that the "solled doves" of eur cities have been chiefly working girls, and that the largest half of these were servant girls. Statistics also prove that the graatest number of working girls leave school to begin work at the age of fourteen ; the second greatest number at the age of fifteen, and the third, at that of thirteen. They also prove that the majority of these leave school to go to work," but a large majority leave "because they want to," These last need special attention. You must see that this serious state of affairs reacts and affaots the morals of the whole country. Men begin te think that if the servant girls are so easily enticed from right, other women in like situations would be so as well, and begin to deubt the purity of all women, while women in turn have suspicion of men. We learn from the history of the world that at different ages and in different countries certain sins predominated, and I fear that unless we turn our attention to this matter in earnest, immerality will become the orying vice of America. I am aware that I am by no means alone in this fear. When a city possesses a large class of fallen women, good ladies and gentlemen get together and bring the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, or establish a Magdalene flome or Women's Christian Heme, to reform the poor orsatures, but where are the Homes to prevent their failing in the first place ? Few and far between and then so restricted that these upeducated, unoultared, but innocent girls do not enjoy them and they have but a handful of inmates, while the reformatories are crowded with girls put there by the courts or relatives, who too late trouble about them. This brings me to the second class of working girls, the shop girls. This elars is composed of our brighter, better educated work-ing girls, for the reasons I have just given, yet among this very large class there are many, very many, who fall. Why ? As I said before most working girls begin work at the ages of thirteen, fourtsen and fifteen, and

than to read and write, and their characters, both religious and moral, unformed and weak y. t their peer methers are obliged to throw them, or they threw themselves, upon the tender wicked cities to earn a livelihood. I have known several cases where more children, girls of twelve and thirteen, have been required to send their parents money to aid their supporting the family. At these ages daughters of well-te-do people are carefully kept at school, or more generally sent to bearding school, te guard against the very dangers into which their untrained sisters

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among the working girls are thrown. The young ladies, at the ages of eighteen er ninsteen, are brought home and carefully chaperoned and introduced into society, yet we must acknewledg, de net always con-duct themselves preperly, though watchful mammas and aunties are so careful what young gentlemen they meet. When we cantrast the life of a shop girl with that of a daughter of well-to-do people, our hearts sohe for the fermer. When she is maturing inte womanileed, when her heart and head are filled with new ideas and enobling aspirations, when her exuberant spirits prompt her to exquisitely enjoy even the simple sup-shine, she is required to be in the noisy, dury shop or factory promptly at seven in merning (at half-past seven in winter), or her small wages will be docked. There she works all day leng, mind and body alike stagnating. At the dinner hour she eats a cold lunch, for

she generally beards too far to go home for a warm dinner, and then she works steadily again until six at night. Then begins her fun, She leaves the shop just when all the men and bove do. She is too tired to do much firting, but she makes acquaintances on the way to her boarding house.

The boarding house is a cheap place; the bearders all sorts of young men and boys earning low wages. The house keeper cares very little who they are, or what they do, so they commit no flagrant wrong. Keeping such theap boarders she generally does the oblef work herself, and is too tired at night to do more than retire to her own room to read or sew. The girl's bed room is small and stuffy, often not clean, and she dees not enjoy the parlor on account of the promisonous man grouped around, or maybe she is not permitted to use the parlor. She has access to no library. There is no educated, refined person to guide the conversation, listen to the girl's adventures, and give kind, wise advice.

place, from her boarding place to the shop, she is made to feel that she is only cared for in so much as she is a good worker in the ahop and pays her board bill. Of course premenading on the street or in the park corum is sadly blunted.

Then, where is her religious sense culti-vated ? She knows there is a God, while at home she attended some church, but here she is a stranger, poor, shabbily dressed; if a from morning until night she works. The Protestant, she does not go to church at all, after venturing a few times when she has a new suit, for she has no seat and cannot afford to hire one. If a Catholic, she is similarly fixed, except that a Oatholic must attend Mass on Sundays. But she goes to a Low Mass where there is no sermon, and anproaches the Sacraments at rare intervals. wider and wider apart. The Priests or minnet allowed to receive her friends, especially faters do not know her. She feels her loneliness more than they ever dream of, and gradually but surely loses all interest in religious matters. I do not mean to say that the clergy neglect the poor-far from it. No must speak on easy terms with some of her doubt the Priests know the names and home own class. She scrapes acquaintance with of every poor family, and child of it, in their the terms with terms with terms with the terms with this girl and that young man, she does not parishes, but these are the ones who have a knew who they are. She goes out evening home and parents well knewn to be poor but home and parents well known to be poor but after evening, and then begins to come in very late, often through the back windew, hunting after those poer young tramps? then you notice pewder and paint and con-clude, everything considered, that the girl is not fit for your household and dismiss her. Soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the makes a point of visiting and all, and anyhew are too old not to dampen back women or widows. The first, if government of the Grand Turk. "The pro-clude, everything considered, that the girl is soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the makes a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the makes a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the makes a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the makes a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the makes a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the makes a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the make a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the make a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the make a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the make a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the make a point of visiting and soon you meet her on the street gandily obscular if the make a point of visiting and all, and anyhew are too old not to dampen held in Constanting the point of th This real difficulty can only be solved by gathering them together in specified places where they feel absolutely at home, and are made to feel some trouble is taken about them. This brings us to the Home question. I think there should be many Homes in every city, at convenient distances from the shops mest employing girls. These Homes should questioned many servant girls-that if you be built and furnished by the City or State, or at least greatly aided in the outset by one or the other, but not made State or Olty institutions, for that would take away the home atmosphere. There should be Cathelio, Protestant and Jewish Homes, and the ministers of the several religions should visit and in-The young girl without a home in the city should be forced by public epinion into one or chooses, just as at present if we find a young child alone in the city we put it in the insti-tution suited for it. This would prevent "roeming" and the cheap, low boarding houses which are the cause of the fall of se many. But on the other side, if a guatle but strong pressure is brought to bear to make it " the absolutely necessary and proper thing for every working girl without relatives to board in one of these homes, the homes must be made suitable and inviting. I passed not long ago an elegant house with beautiful silk lace curtains in the windews, the door stood invitingly open. I was teld it was a bouse of ill-repute, a trap for young girls, and two good old ladies who went there to convert and pray with the inmates, told me they saw a delicious meal exquisitely set in a beautiful dining-room, with colored waiters standing behind the chairs, while the parlers they were in were superb. Seen after this I passed the magnificent House of the Good Shepherd and the Protestant Reformatory. The first stoed in the midst of beautiful pleasure grounds, the last though not so handsome was still very inviting. Then I passed the home for working girls. The first was a proper, straight up Then I passed the home for working and down building opening directly on the street with not even a scrap of grass before it. In these everything is eminently reputable. The board is \$3,50 and \$4 00 a week, Cards and dancing not permitted. Elderly spinsters and widows are freely admitted, the young girls are also, but somehow they do not go in great numbers. The young men feel shy of so many elderly eyes upon them, and so they take their young ladies out to walk, I passed the next home. There were pleasant though small grounds in front of this, and any number of plazzas, but the lady who founded it and is running it is entirely unaided and alone, consequently the floor were bare, (only rugs in the parlors,) and the meals were peor and there were not enough servants to keep things as neat and nice as they should be, and the house is very cold in winter. There were, however. many young girls in this heuse, for the lady receives. but young girls and plays for them to dance after supper and makes it jolly for them, But the delloate, quiet, girl just the one likely to fall from difficulty in finding suitable employ-ment, does not enjoy this house. It is too where they have been obliged to help their girls. indeed for most anybody except nums net. noisy and the food in too poor. The third muticis mest of he time, anow little more and invalids. There is a dim religious light For the first year the number of students i Bigelow, alias Dr. Digelow, has been arrested

all through it, but very few young girls. Yet the ladies in obarge can pray nicely, it is eminantly proper in its rules, and young men are televated until prayer time-5.30 p.m. I lasve it to you if we are to expect our young, giddy girls to enjoy such hemes and net to go to them from a sense of duty only ? We then do the them from a sense of duty only ? We should make the homes so attractive that every young girl will be prond and happy to board in them. I only want the city to assist in the first purchase of a suitable house and grounds and suitable furnishing of them. Afterwards the home should be self-supporting. This brings me to my ewn werk. Since the last time I had the pleasure of making my little speech before this conference, I am glad to say a number of both Pretestant and Oathelic friends in different parts of the United States have asked for my rules and regulations to start similar homes. But I know that in the Catholic Church we must have an organization to accomplish this work successfully, for most of our good single wo-men join this or that religious community where they are thoroughly trained in the spirit and rules of the work they are undertaking, and in return receive the protection and support of the Church. But it is impos-sible to find suitable persons to assist such work sutside a community, as I have found to my cost. Nor are such persons looked up to and supported by those of their church, as I think they should be. Semething new is al-ways regarded with suspicion, especially by ignorant people.

Mine is the home alluded to as having bare floors and poor food, but still the largest numerically. I started it five years ago, and last summer founded one like it in Mungaspolis, but this spring was required by the Archbishop to give it up because I could not find suitable persons to help me, and both homes were suffering in consequence. I handed it over to Father McGoirick of Minneapolis, and he gave it to some Sisters who have continued it, but not according to my rules.

I have received in my St. Paul home since starting it five years ago about 1500 young girls, of these there were about 100 married persons or widows, and no invalids. In the Minneapolis home, during the nine months I ran it I received about 225 girls into it and of these only eight or ten were married persons.

My home is called the "Young Girl's Home," and we charge but \$2 50 per week for the use of the whole house, board, lodging, use of reading room containing newspapers, pamphlets, and between five and six hundred goed books, many of them novels by the standard authors. We have bath-reoms for the girls' free use. We have a large laundry with stationary tubs also for their use ; we charge twenty cents each time they wash, but supply them with the materials necessary. We give the young ladies parties every few months to which they invite their young gentlemen friends, and entertain them until taidnight with square dancing, charades,

cucckers and other harmless games. We also have during the winter months meetings of the "Enterprise Literary and Musical club," but these only last until 10.30 p.m., and only such are permitted to become members who can contribute to the entertainment of the others by music, a recitation or reading. The young gentlement belonging to it must also do the same, and the "Investigating Committee" of the club carefully ascertain who they are before they are voted in as members. I can assure you several of the original essays and poems I have heard recited there would do credit to many highly educated people. We also give every young girl married from the home a wedding breakfast, or, as two have preferred it, an evening reception, so that all their friends would be there. Of course, in the latter case we cannot give such elaborate refreshments as we do at the breakfasts, but the wedding cake is never missing. We have had about fourteen weddings.

We do not receive wonten over thirty, or the fun of young girls. Married women or they should be, and so they might do more harm than good among these young girls ; the safest plan is to keep them out entirely. They do not require the protection the young girls do. Sometimes we have had 75 in the Home at one time, but only have room for 62, and I think 40 about the right number to keep a Home homelike, I forget to say that we have begun classes of Individual Instruction in the day and evenings, to teach grown girls and women who wish to improve, and also that our young girls generally remain with us for months and often for years.

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

will be at least fifty and it is a matter of here charged with being possessed of three special interest to the clergy in Washington, wives. His first wife is a Lancaster, Ont., Baltimore and the surrounding country that woman, whom he married in June last. His the lectures and classes of the University will second is Ida Themson, of Truro, N.S., whom second is 1da Themson, of Trure, N.S., whom be open to them, and they are urged to autilize the advantage whenever compatible he married in August last, and his third is Mrs. Munros, a widow, of Lyn, Ont., whem he married on Monday last. The motive in with the proper discharge of their other duties. It has also been determined to have afternoon lectures at 5.30 o'clock on popular each case was to get possession or the wo-man's property. Clute turned pale when ar-rested and tried to bribe the efficer to let topics, to which admission will be free, without respect to class or creed, by invitation tickets, which can be obtained from the vice-Ciute, and he was born at Ciayton, N. Y., rector of the University. The course of lectures as announced will be as follows : about forty years age. A good part of his life has been spent in prison. The Right Rev. Bishop Marty will lecture on "Liturgy ; the Very Rev. A. F. Hewitt's leuture will be on "Church development in the First Centuries ;" those of the Rev. P. L. Chapelle, D. D., will be on "The great Fathers and the epochs they marked in Church history ;" the Rav. George M. Searle, O.S.P. will treat of "Mathematics and astronomy : the Rav. T. T. O'Connor, D. D., of New York, will lecture on the 'Relation of brain and nerve to thought and senses," Professor Steadard will deliver a course of lectures in English literature. The course

well include a number of other distingushed lecturers from Europe and America. The following latter and circular will be

sent to all the principal cocieties and other Catholic organizations by order of His Eminence the Cardinal : On the 12th of November next the contenul-

al of the Catholic hierarcy of the United Statse will consist in part of the a torchlight procession of Catholic societies, the full details of which will be duly published. "The bare anneucement of this event will

It is confidently expected, suffice to enlist the deep sympathies and earnest co-operation of the Catholics of Maryland.

"When we consider the magnitude and significance of this celebration and the temporsl and spiritual blossiogs which during this century now drasing to a close, have accrued to us, we owe it to ourselves, to our beloved State and country and to our Holy rear couple consisted of the bride, leaning on the arm of Walker Blaine. Emmons had en-Father to make this feature of the centennial days one of the most beautiful and splendid in the history of the Courch in the United States.

"To the end, therefore, it is earnestly requested that the officers of the various Catholic organizations in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, and as far as possible throughout the archdiocese, will evince their interest in the cantennial celebration by sending as strong a delegation as possible to participate in the procession contemplated, and that this circular letter may be deemed a meat cordial invitation to share in said precession.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Klines Greet Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2,00 trial bothle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Oatholic Freedom in Turkey.

Neither bride nor groom wore jewels of any The Universe of Paris gives an interesting kind. account of the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi in Constantinople, and the laberty accorded to Catholic worship by the The ceremony lasted scarcely fifteen minutes and was conducted by Dr. Horrick Johnson, assisted by Rev. V. Holmes. The rethe centre of Islam, with the most perfect widows when they are young enough to wish to be in such a Home are often net what they should be and they with the protection of the Turkish authorities, who showed the greatest solicitude in adopt ing such provisions that the liberty of the Catholics might be secured. These processions, in which the Latin clergy, both regular and secular, and the priests of the various parishers visd with each other in zeal, tra variad the principal straets of the city, that is of Pers. Galara and Panualdi. The procession of the Cathedral of the Holy Ghost surpassed all the others in pomp. The plous ladies of Sion, which all the pupils of their hearding and day schools, the Christian Brothers, also with their pupils, all the regular and secular clergy, the heads of religious communities, the parish pricate of the capital and the suburbs, the high ecclesiastics of the delegation, and the Vicariate Apostolic took part in it. The scandards of the Convent school of Sion were numerous and beau tiful. The boys win serve in the churches preceded the elergy with baskets of flowers, and strewed reses and lilles in profusion in the path of the Blessed Sacrament." The processions of the other churches were little inferior, and when they passed, the houses were decorated with flags, and the ordinary traffic of the streets was suspended, while they were accompanied by gendarmes and municipal guards with shouldered arms, Altars were eracted in the streets where the procession halted, and, after the singing of the Te Daum, Benediction of the Bleased Sacrament was given by the Apostolic Delegate.

or Catholic, believers er untelievers. Virtue or Carnello, Delevers or uncanovars. Virtue has no creed. Its hemage is not hemmed en by the narrow bounds of soot or denemina-tion. When the monument shall be creeted to commemorate the hereism of the Cathto commemorate the hereism of the Cath-elio prices who, isaving friends, family and heme, went into voluntary exile among the viotims of isprosy and cantagion upon the fated shores of the Island of Melokai, and there in the cause of humanity, calmiy faced the deem of his self appointed and sublime martyrdom—it shall be erected by Protestant Knoland, and shall bear upon its has the England, and shall bear upon its base the name of Albert Edward, future head of kingland's church and beir-apparent to her throns.

Oor 2, 1889.

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A FAST RIDE ON A LOCOMOTIVE

The Best Way to Realize the Dangers of Rall. road Travel.

We cannot tell from the time tables how fast we travel. The schedule time does not indicate the delays that must be made up by tations. The traveler the indicate the delays that must be made up by spurts between stations. The traveler who is curious to know just how fast he is going, and likes the stimulus of thinking that he is in a little danger, may find amusement in taking the time between mile posts; and when these are not to be seen, he can often out the meed very accurately by counting the him go. The prisoner's right name is George when these are not to be seen, de can often get the speed very accurately by counting the rails passed in a given time. This may be done by listening attentively at an open window or door. The regular clicks of the wheels over the A DISMAL WEDDING DAY A DISMAL WE portence was to her magnificent, but, the sense of danger was slmost appalling. T chave made her experience complete she shoul dhave taken one engine ride on a dark rainy night. In a daylight ride on a locomotive we come to realise how elender is the rail and how fragile its fastenings compared with the pon-derons machine which they carry. We see what a trifling movement of a switch makes the difference betwen life and death. We learn how short the lock aband must often here gather, and the little church was lighted with pletely filed at the hour appounced for the ceremony. James Blaine entered escorted by Harold McCormick, while Mre. Blaine leaned upon the arm of Fred Keep. Walter Damrosch entered with Miss Margaret Biaine and James G., jr., with Miss Henrietta. The We learn how short the lock ahead must often be and how close danger sits on either hand. But it is only in a night rids that we learn how dependonly in a night role that we tearn now depend-ent the engineer must be after all upon the faithful vigilance of others. The headlight reveals a few yards of glustening rail and the ghostly telegraph poles and switch targets. Were a switch open, a rail taken up, or a pile of ties on the track we could not possibly see the dancer in time to storn Serbinger's for the danger in time to stop-Scribner's Mag-

Who Spoke to Him.

India lace fell softly about the threat in the The belief that God centrels every event style of Mary Antoinette. The sleeves were in our liver, was confirmed to my mind by a composed of soft lace and reached to the wrists, circumstance which transpired years ago, The entire skirt was made of Valenciennes, meeting a train of white satin. The vell was and which I will briefly relate.

When a young man I was requested to caught up with a couenet of orange blessoms, carry a letter in great hasts to a family some and the bride was complete. The ushers half mile distant. I went just as I was, in were Herold and Stanley McCormick, Fred elippers and shirt eleeves. The stream which I had to cross was swollen by recent rains. After delivering the letter I started immedi-Keep and O. F. Sprague. Organist Tomlins played a selection from "Tanubauser," during the seating of the guests, and the wedding ately for home. But as I reached the bridge march was Wagner's. The groom was dressa voice seemed to say to me, "Go down by the river and muse." I was fond of walking ed in a well-fitting coat of the out-away style, of fine diagonal material. The vest was of the same material and the trousers were by the stream and listening to the murmuring of the waters, yet I gave no heed to the light, with a very fine stripe. He wore a ing of the waters, yes I gave he house to the suggestion, but pushed on my way. Present-ly the voice said again, "Go down by the river and muss." I was almost startled by its distinctness but as I was not properly high standing collar and a white tie, A white rose adorned the left label of the ceat, clad for such diversion I excused myself on this account. But the voice said a third time with such authority, "Go down by the river and muse," that I dared not disobey. I went at once, but with no purpose beyond each step. I had gone but a little way before I saw a head bobbing up and down in the stream. I at once recognized the golden hair as that of Lizzle G. Soon an eddy in the current brought her near the shore, when I atepped into the water and drew out her apparently li eless form. She was in a little while re-stored to consciousness and carried to her home. In endeavouring to cross the stream on a fallen tree, a limb to which she clong gave way, and she had floated a long distance down to the place where she was rescued, She and her mother cease not to this day to thank me for rescuing her from a watery grave. Was not that the voice of Providence nalling me to that duty ? How many we might arve from sin's destructive ways, who are being carried down the swift current of an irreligious life, if we would but heed the admonitions of conscience and the voice of God ? They would speak our names with gratitude, and remember us when earth's heroes are forgotten,-Exchange.

MISS JESSIE A. SCHLEY,

THE WASHINGTON CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

To be Opened and Dedicated by Solemn Cermonics on November 13th.

From present indications the divinity building of the Catholic University will be completed by the middle of October. As soon as completed the work of preparation for the grand opening ceremonies will commence. As is generally known, the opening of the University will form a portion of the celebration in honor of the close of the first century of the establishment of the American hierarchy. This celebration will begin on Sunday Nov. 10th, in the oathedral, Baltimore, and continue during Monday and Tuesday. Another feature of the celebration will be the assem bling of the first Cathelia congress, which will be composed of representative Cathelics from every section of the country. On Wednesday His Emissence Oardinal Gibbons, surrounded by Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, and hundreds of the reverend clergy, will solemnly bless the new building. Pontifical High Mass will be celebrated by one of the Archbishops of the beard of directors in the beautiful chapel lately described in our columns. After the building has been blessed a banquet will be served to the invited guests. In the afternoon the exercises for opening of the University courses will be held, consisting of music, prayer, an oration by Biebep Scalding, and the reading of a Latin poem by Professor Schreder, of the faculty. On the evening of the same day will be begun a spiritual retreat, lasting four days for the benefit of the students of the University. On Monday, November 18th the classes of the divinity faculty will be opened by Selsmu High Mass of the Hely Ghost and the services usual to such eccasions in Catholic universities,

A committee, with Rev. Dr. Chapelle a its head, is now issuing invitations, which will be sent to all chief efficials, both of Ohurch and State, in this country, to the heads of the principal educational institutions in America and Europe, irrespective of religious profession. Ten thousand program mes are now being handsomely engraved by Mr. W. H. Lepely, stationer and engraver. Bishop Keane desires every Catholic clergyman in this country to consider that he is especially and cordially invited to be present whether a formal invitation he received or

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and poises in the Will send a description of it First to any person who applies to NICHOLSCH, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

Boulanger's Election Annulled.

PARIS, Sept. 26 .- The municipal commission has decided that the votes for General Boulanger in Montmartre in the recent elections are null and void and has declared M. Jeficin, the labor candidate, who received the next highest number of votes, elected. The commission has also nullified the votes cast for Henri Rochefort in Belleville.

The municipal commission has confirmed the election of Count Dillon (Boulangist) for the Department of Morbihau. M. Reinach, the Republican deputy who,

it was reported, was willing to resign his seat in favor of Jules Ferry, says he never thought of doing anything of the kind. This refusal will influence other deputies to hold on to their seats. It is not probable now that Ferry will have a chance to get into this

A HOME IN THE WEST. Jein the great army of homeseekers and secure 480 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,

Parlisment.

Had Too Many Wives. BROOKVILLE, Ont., September 26.-George Clute, alias Geo. D. Merrison, alias Geo. D.

sponses of the groom were scarcely audible to the audience in the rear half of the church, while the bride answered in a clear, firm, sweet tens that could be heard by all. The bride was given away by her brother, Cyrus McCormick. The whole ceremeny was im-pressive, but cheerful, and the wedded life of the young couple starts with the happiest of auguries.

A DISMAL WEDDING DAY

incandescent electric lights. It was com-

four couples occupied one pow. A few minutes after 12 o'clock the wedding party

entered and marched up the middle sisle.

Harold and Stanley McCormick preceded,

Messrs. Keep and Sprague followed, and the

tered with Oyrus McCormick and awaited his

The bride's costume was a study of beauty.

The walst was of white satin, fitting exquisit-ely to her well moulded figure. A fichu ef

bride at the altar.

The party took carriages and were driven at once to Clayton Lodge, where the break-fast was served. The tables on which the wedding breakfast was spread contained no floral decorations, except an exquisite bouquet of American roses in a large sliver vase. The number or guests at the wedding breakfast was not far from 200. The repast was of ceurse, elegant. Among the pieces was a large salmon curmounting a miniture pond, in which live fish were swimming. At the other end of the table was a russic design of boned turkey, on which were perched life like partridges. While the breakfast was being pariaken of, an orchestra discensed appropriate music on the porch. The partly left Richfield Springe at 2.15 for Bar Harbor, where, they will spend a portion of their honsymoon.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOYA ?

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 provisions to a reason able amount ; and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

An Able Defence of the Priesthood

Daring a recent notable trial in San Francleco, that of the Byran O'Oennor will contest one of the conneel for the contestants made an uncalled for attack upon the Catholio priesthood, which drew from D. M. Delmas, counsel for the widow and respondent, Mary O'Conner, the following able answer :

Against the attacks which have been made upon it here, the Catholio priesthood, needs no defence from me. That priesthood, tracing its existence from the day of its foundation in unbroken succession through nineteen conturies, counts in its path more than one instance of obloquy and detraction. From the early day of Ohristianity, when standing in the Roman amphithestre, it camly faced death at the hands of the Rome's imperial masters, until new, it has confronted more than one persecution. The martyred few have fallen and have been sacrificed ; but, in all ages and in all olimes, the priesthood itself has ever been found triumphant over its enemiss. It has lived and still lives to perform, unmoved and unchanged, its high appointed task ; and, in spite of detraction and perseou tion in ages yet to come, it will continue, by its unceasing aspirations to pure and elevated thoughts, to exert over mankind the beneficent influence of its religion. The days are gone by, if they ever exist, when the name of a Cathelio priest could be used as a brand to kindle aversion or distrust in the breast of Protestant listeners. The perjudice, if ever ода. entertained, has long since turned to ashes; and it is not in the power even of the cen testants here to fan it again into fiame, Purity of lite, self-abnegation, devotion to the cause of humanity, command the admiration and compel the respect of all men, Frotestan; | that I've got is my mouth."

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 26, 1889.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 25, 1889. BALLEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentiemen: --We have now used your Reflec-tor 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, Jhn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs :- The Bailey R-flector which you Dear Strist-The Balley R-nector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neathers and brightness. Very sincerely yours, G. H. GHANNIS, Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

A Volcanic Eruption.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA El Paso, Texas, September 25.-Steven Heaton, an American railroad contracter now in this city from Colima, has been an eye witness of the late eruption of the veloane in Colima, which is thirty miles north of the city of the same name. This volorno has its orater at an elsvation of 12,000 fest above the sea level, and is very active intermittently, throwing up a column of smeke and red-het ashes hundreds of feet in the air. The separate emptions or our about ten or twelve times a day, and are followed by reports similiar to the discharge of artillery. A few days before the earth-quake last month the volcano vomitted forth a dense black smoke that hung like a pall over the country for miles around. This phenomenon lasted several days, and was so companied at intervals by showers of redhot ashes, which descended upon the moun-tain side. It is not known whether or not any lava is being thrown out, as the red-hot aches make investigation impessible. At night the sudden eruptions present the sppearance of fireworks of a gigantic character. These sudden spurte illuminate the country for miles around, and the spectacle is a grant

Teacher-" Johnnie, what part of speech is nose ?' Jehnnis Tain't enney. " "Ab,but it must be," " Mebbe yourn is because you talk through it, but the only part of specol

Oor. 2, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

"WHY ARE WE CATHOLICS ?"

The Church's "Unity in Variety."

In the Church of the Hely Name, Man-chester, on Sunday the 8th uit., Father An-dersen S.J., gave the second sermen of his September course on the subject named above. Owing to some misapprehension, he thought it wall to recapitulate briefly the teples of his former discourse. He therefore showed again that the fact of Oreation resuited from the infinite goodness and com-municativeness of God. Whe would love and be beloved by creatures capablalp their measure of knewing and loving Him. Next, having orested, Almighty God would, from the same motive, reveal Himself to His intelligent creation. This revelation, once given, would be perpetuated, kept asie and incorruptible, and that by a special organization called into existence for the purpose. The revelation thus given pessesses authority over the consolence of man. As the expression of the Divine trath and will, it must needs claim his belief, his submission and obelience, But, to substantiate that claim, the organiaation containing and propeunding the revelation must be visible and unmistakable ; it must be endewed with certain marks, certain characteristics, evident to the simplest, to hydra, a monstrous thing, or rather theory. "the poor te whom the Gospel is preached." It is the theory of Anglicana, but it never has Such was the promise. "A path and a way shall existed, nor ever will. It would not need a

and this shall be unto you a straight way so that fools shall not err therein." What, then (he continued), was the first of those marks? We read it in Oar Lord's prayer for His disciples, addressed to the Eternal Father, "the night before He "I pray for those also who anffered." through their word shall believe in Me, that they all may be one, as Thou, Father, in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in Us, that the world may believe that Thou the furthest extremity, and by the pulsations hast sont Me." He prayed that His Church of the Sacred Heart itself. Therefore, also, should possess unity, and manifest it; a and thereby, this one Church works for the unity strong enough to convince an unbeliev. saivation of the universal man. That they all ing world. That unity was to exalt the Church before all man's eyes above the char-acter of a mere "denomination" or religious permasion, and show it as "a city seated on a meuntain," that "cannot be hid." It was to be, not an outward uniformity of maturally. to be, not an outward uniformicy of mutually repellent and inconsistent elements, bound cry at once of angels and apostels. Men tegethor by State pressure. That was the expedient of the Tudor and the Stuart when they made their new departure from Catnolic unity. They passed an "Act of Uniformity," and with what result? It resulted that men came tegsther to worship, not according to their consciences, but against them. The timid Catholic, fearful of fines and imprisonment, found himself side by side with the stern Puritan, who revolted even from the sign of the Cross. The Act of Uniformity bound men together like a gang of slaves collared by the same chain. When politics became more liberal, uniformity was related, and liborty at once degenerated into further licence of miebelief, until now our divided England presented the appalling spectacle of some nundred and forty denomination's all claiming to be the true Christian faith. Far different is the unity of God's Sacraments. Church. It is based on the Divine unity in the Gedhead : "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." It is apprehended by every child of the Church as being His peremptory and exclusive will. It interprets our lamost convictions, and animates them as an instinct. It is witnessed, too, even by those who are most widely separated from us; for they it is, the building up of moral character out-charge us with narrowness, intolerance, big- weight it is serious result upon the weiotry, simply because we believe the fulness of the meaning of Our Lord's last prayer. Has that prayer been fulfilled ? If the Church's unity is not a mere human combination, if it is not founded on a compromise, an "agreement to differ," if it unites men, not simply on externals and non-essentials, but on "the weightier things of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith," then it must be a supernatural bond and power indced. For the tendency of man is ever to divergo in opinion from if the citizan were honerable, law-abiding and his fellow-man. To promote some practical object, men may combine but practical object, men may combine but always under the provise that their inferior thoughts and opinions shall be free as air. The operation of the Holy spirit of Truth gass further than this "ford in the net to be the set of the set. gass further than this. "God is the Happily they are the united possession of Lord, who maketh men to be of one mind large sumbers of our favored citizens in this in a house," all of them deeply, intimately cenvinced of the absolute truth of whatever He has revealed through His Ohurch, Look at the first fulfilment of Oar Lord's prayer. Ten days after it was uttered, the Day of Pentecost came, and with it came the great fulfilment of His promise. With the sound of a powerful breath from Heaven, the parted tongues as of fire rested on the brows of the Apostles, and they spoke forth. with in all the languages of those who had come te Jerusalem from the uttermost parts of the earth. Here is the manifestation of the Church's two characteristics, unity in variety. Absolute unity in its authoritative teaching, and at the same time a diversity, elastic and adaptive, to the circumstances and capacities of its children. To trace the successive operations of the same Spirit would be to rehearse the history of eightsen hundred years. The Church's unity and iden Ity has interpreted the records of Obristianity and of civilization. Ever teaching the same truths, enforcing the same discipline, administering the same life-restoring Sacraments, the Church has encountered every form of human misbellef, and won her way through them all. Heresics have arisen; they have been met and expelled. Councils have been summoned, presided over by the legates of him to whom the charge was committed, " Confirm thy brethren." They have promulthe hundreds of millions of believers, in each successive day, not as pious opinions, not as expressions to be acquiesced in, but with the intimate assent and consent of those who knew the meaning of the Divine Word of His Apostles. "He that heareth you heareth Me." The fecundity of the Church, as well as her unity, has been shown when, age after age, new Orders and religious congregations have arisen, and united in preachag the unity of the one true Faith, "Where is your unity ?" cries a superficial objector, when you have your black friars and white, blue friars and grey ; when Franciscans and Dominicans have quarrelled over one point of theology, Dominicans and Jesuits over another?" The answer is, the more diversity you can show within the bounds of that absoother ?" late unity, the more do you bring out and illustrate that unity itself. Theological schools have differed, and sometimes with aufficient vehlmence, on points not yet decid-ed by the Church. When the Church sees the moment to be opportune for a decision, then, in St. Augustine's words, Roma locuta est, causa finita est, the difference is ended on the spot, and all is perfect agreement. Throughout the dispute each party was firmly cenvinced of the authority of the Church and of the Holy See. Would we have a preof of it ? Then go to Tyburn gallows during the oruel reign of Elizabeth. See Dominican and Fianoiscan, see Dominican and Jesuit ranged under the same beam, prepared to die an out down alive, quartered on the same block. | clean."

Their life-bloed mingled its streams, flowing from hearts that have best in unleon with every atterance of the Church's teaching. If this is not religious unity, where will you find it ? Has, then, Our Lords's last prayer been fulfilled, or has it failed ? Do not tell us of the soblematical commanities of the East. Their schism only witnesses the more powerfally to the unity of the Church from which pride and ambition have torn them. An amputated limb leaves the head and heart and body intact ; itself it is that perishes. "They went out from us," says St. John, "but they were not of us," and the reason why they went out is supplied by St. Jude-"These are they who separate them-selves, sensual men not having the Spirit." Sensual are they, that is, guided by a human, earthly spirit that is not of Ged ; a spirit of self, of independence and rebellion ; the pirit of Core, D. Laan, and Abiron : me with them in their temper of mind, one with them. it must be feared, in their doom. Lastly, lat us look at what may be called the final cause of the Church's unity. It directly prometes both the glory of God and the asl-vation of man. All the Divine works are invested with the degree of perfection. He wills to impress on them, and all tend to unity. There is a centripetal force in the workings of grace, as well as in the natural order. A divided Church, a Church made up of various independent "branches," is a be there, and it shall be called the holy way i new revelation to make us believe it, and that new revelation (by way of saying an impossible thing) would contradict the old. Whereas, the Church of God's creation is one bacause He is one. It is beautiful and ma-

jestic in that unity of organisation in the unity of its measure to the world, in the perfect consistency of part with part. It is the Mystical Body of Christ, where no limb is amputated, no feature lost or obliterated where one life runs through the whole, to see the necessity in everything else of anity of purpose and action. In religion, that is, in treatment of God's revelation, they seem to rejoice and to take pride in the most irreconcliable diversity, They deal with God's truth as the false mother before Solomon's judgment seat plaaded for the child as against her rival claimant. "Let it be neith-er mine nor thine, but divide it." This they learn to call liberality, for men are never so liberal as when they deal with what does not those who have eyes to see. To belong to it and walk by its precepts is to be in the way of salvation. To remain entside, or to apestatise and depart, is to withdraw from saving grace-the grace of faith and the

Moral Training Needed.

With all our many appliances for spreading knowledge and disciplining the mind, and our rightful interest in the work, there are lew who would not agree that important as weighs it in its serious result upon the weilare of the community. A poor education is a thing greatly to be regretted, but a poor character is far more lamentable. That a workman should be an idler, adrunkard, or a cheat is much worse. Who would not prefer to employ the youth whe, with the mere rudiments of learning, was trustworthy, rather than one who, with talents and education. was lacking in integrity ? And what communtv woul ; he more abov ad Dresperous large sumbers of our favored citizens in this iand of opportunities. But it is readily taken for granted that the former will insure the latter and this is not the case. There are too many sorrowful instances of well-educated men and women falling into vicious habits and oriminal practices to allow us to cherish any such delusions. Yet, although charactermaking is thus the most important end that any community can have in view, it is by no means recognized as such, or provided for as it deserves. If intellectual exercises full to instil it, as they certainly do, it becomes a vital question what means to use to train up the good and scientious men and women of which our country has such a sore need. How shall we teach the young the lessons of sobriety and honesty, truth and purity, industry and economy, brotherly love and mutual good will, as successfully and as thoroughly as we now do those of language and of thought ? Such questions frequently rise up in the mind of every conscientions teacher and regret is felt that a complete answer is not forthcoming,-Philadelphia Ledger.

"EVEN THIS SHALL PASS AWAY.

Once in Persia reigned a king, Who upon his signet ring Graved a maxim true and wise, Which, if held before his syss, Gave him counsel at a glauce Fit for every change and chance, Solemn words, and these are they, Even this shall pass away.

Trains of camels through the sand Brought him gems from Samarcand; Fleets of galleys through the sens Brought him pearls to match with these, Brought him pears to have a start But he counted not his gain Treasures of the mine or main i What is wealth ?" the king would say ; Even this shall piss away.

In the revels of his court, At the zenith of the sport, As the zenth of the sport, When the paims or all his guests Burned with clapping at his jests. He, amid his figs and wine, Cried, "Oh, loving friends of mine ! Pleasures come, but not to stay: "Even this shall pass away." Fighting on a furious field, Once a javelin pierced his shield. Soldiers, with bord lament Soldiers, with lond lament, Bore him bleeding to his tent, Groaning from his tortured side, Pain is hard to bear," he cried, But with patience, day by day, Even this shall pass away.

Towering in the public square, Twenty cubits in the air, Rose his statue carved in stone. Then the king disguised unknown, Stood before his sculptured name, Musing meekly, "what is fame ? Fame is slow to decay-Even this shall pass away."

Struck with palsy, sore and old, Waiting at the Gates of Gold, Said he with his dying breath, Life is done, but what is death ?" Then, in answer to the king, Feil a subbeam on his ring, Showing by a heavenly ray, Even this shall pass away.



Terrible Death of Seven of Her Crew,

HALIFAX, September 25, -H.M.S. Emerald arrived to day with the crew of H.M.S. Lily, wrecked on the coast of Labrador. The Llip went ashore at 5 p.m. on the 16th inst. at Point Armour, Forteau Bay, Librador. She was bound into Fortsan Bay for her mails at the time. A very thick fog prevailed, and suildenly, without the least warping, the ship struck the rocks with considerable force. Three of the boats were lowered and started for the share, but owing to the heavy surf they capaized when close in, throwing the occupants into the water. All managed to swim ashore but two, who were drowned. One of the sailors swam ashore with a line, and by this means a haweer was got to land. Between the ship and the beach, a ledge of sharp rocks intervened, with very deep water between the rocks and the shore, and over this ledge, which turned out to be a perfect death-trap, the hawser passed. Four of the crew attempted to climb ashore by means of the rope, but before they could succeed the poor fellows were lifted by heavy seas which were running and dashed to death on the rocke benesth. Fluding it impossible to land safely by this means a oradie was arranged on the awser and the first man to be sent from the ship in it was a West Indian named Sealey, who acted as a musician on board. He met the same fate as the previous four, his dead body being found in the cradle next day. The Emerald happened to be lying in Fortern bay, which is about five mlics from Point Armour, and in answer to distress signals eent a number of her men to assist at the wreck, and with their help the remainder of those on board managed to reach the shore ln in the latter boxes to careless affixing; it safety about six o'clock next morning. When does not occar to bim that porhaps the Post-the Emerald left the scene last Saturday the master-General's guin may be a little wanting Lily was lying on her starboard side at an in adhesiveness. ingle of 40 degrees with her netting unde water. Her bottom is completely battered out and the water is up to the upper deck. Her three heavy guns were left on board, it boing impussible to laud them. Of the lost six were seamen, including the colored man, and one marine.

POSTAL OURIOSITIES.

Some Strange Things in the British Post master-General's Report.

Light literature, as a rule, is not to be sought for among Blue books, says the Lon-don Daily News, but the annual report of the Postmaster General is a happy exception. True, there is a wonderful similarity in his yearly stories, but they are the same with a difference, and are reliabed none the less for their air of familiarity. That must be a new story, of course, however like an old one, which tells of the fifty pound bank note that disappeared in its registered letter just before the issue of the last report, and was looked for in valu for seven months, A lady refurning to a village nome after a loog ab sence found so many newspapers awaiting her that she made up her mind to have them destroyed unopened. She took up one by ohance, perhaps in the act of forming this resolution, and out of its folds dropped the leng lost registered letter, which was restored to the post office, and at last reached its rightful owner. He or she was fortunate in cemparison with the person who had to wait twelve years for the recovery of a five pound note lost in the post. It was found this year during the repair of a post office van on Cornish railway, and with the assistance of the Bank of England returned to the swner. Through insufficient addresses or bad packing the post office efficials have made fresh discoveries of the odd things they carry. A human shall with the crown sawn off is the chlef eccentricity of this year. The "thirty green tree frogs, all alive," remind us pretty much of former reports ; and it seems all the public have not yet learned that it is contrary to regulation to send by post cats, equirrels, pigeons, lizards, dormice, snakes, cukoos, mushrats and moles. Was there not a plumadding story in last year's report ? There is one this time, but it cannot be the same, for the pudding new referred to has been three years on the road to and from and about Australia. The Post office people had at last to give up the hunt for the boy to whom it was addressed. Inat is a pity, for his plum-pudding has been turned out of its tin mould in a perfactly good condition. Plum-puddings well made improve by keep-ing. The tomtit that built its nest in the private letter box seems, on the first mention, to be no great curicelty ; there are so many clever birds of that kind about now-a-days but the point of this story is that the par-ticular comiti in question has been educated to tolorate letters, whereas for the two previous years she persistently pushed out all that were placed in the box. Now she treats them with placid contempt, and she hatched a family without allowing herself to be disturbed by a selection of the letters many times a day. The parcel post to India seem to have struck a native resident in London as a flitting vehicle for the transmission of his brother's ashes, after cremation, for dispersal in the sacred Ganges. An application ras made on the subject to the Post Oilics officials, who replied that the condition of their co-operation must be the limitation of the parcel to the regulation weight of 11 pound. They heard no more from this enquirer. We read of the successful delivery of a letter addressed rebus like, partly in words and partly in pictorial design ; It is hard to avoid the suspicion that the Postmaster General has not been cleverly utilized when we find the addresses to be one of those soanmaking firms with a recognized genius for advertising. The annual total of lotters, postcards, book pack-

ets, sirculars, and newspapers delivered in the United Kingdom is now about 2 3234 millions, a total too imposing for imagination to grasp. Of these millions, 1,558 are letters. As many as 25,330 letters were posted last year without any address, 1,390 of them coutaining cash, cheques, and bills, to the value of £8,700. The Poetmaster-General attributes the 58,000 loose postage stamps found

cannot believe that the people of Mexico, Brazil, the La Plata and other Latin states will ever submit to this."

NEW YORK, September 54.-A number of delegates to the American International Congress arrived to day on the City of Paris from Aspinwall,

BLAINE'S IDEA POPULAR. NEW YORK, September 25. - A distinguished party of Spanish Americans, the first delegates who will take part in Mr. Blaine coming congress of American nations, arrived by the Pacific mail steamer City of Para yesterday. The gentlemen lucluded in the party are Juan Francisco Velarde, delegate of Bell via, and his two sons, Aloiblades and Mariano, attaches ; Jeronime Zelays, delegate of Honduras, and E. C. Fiallos, secretary, and Dr. Jacinte Castellanos, delegate of Salvador, and his young son, Dr. Joaquin Arrieta Rossi, attache, and Samuel Valdivieso seore tary.

The dolegs tes were welcomed at Quarantine by a committee on beard the revenue outter Manhattan. It had been expected that Mr. Walker Blaine, the secretary's son, who was to arrive in the city yesterday morning on his way to Richfield Springs to witness the marriage of his brother, Emmone Blaine, to Mins Aolta McCermick, would at least be present when the visitors touched terra firma, and would great them in the name of the De partment of State, which is under a certain obligation to see that due henor is paid them while in this country. Neither he por James G. appoared, and there was visible disapnointment all around.

In an interview Sener Castellanos, of Salvador, said :- "I am delighted with the mission which my government has confided to me because I believe in a closer union of interests amongst all the American peoples. The object of this Congress is just this, and it will be a most noble work it it can be accomplished. I see no reason why it should not be. In the phrase of one of your statesmen, it is manifest destiny. I suppose all the South American and Central American countries desire more intimate commercial relations with the United States.

"Other countries possess our markets, and we would much rather that they were controlled by you, since for many years to come they must be in the hands of traders belonging to the manufacturing nations. I think that the best way to strengthen and build up the trade between the United States and Salvador is to adopt a treaty of reciprocity. Our main exports are coffee and sugar. We think it would be to your advantage as well as to our own to permit our coffee and sugar to be imported into this country free of duty. Unlike many of the South American and Central American nations, we levy no export dutias,'

Sanor Castellanos expressed the fervent bops that it would tend to further the movement toward a union of all the Central Amoriuan republics in a powerful confederaticn,

The delegate from Honduras, Senor Zelaya, said that the people of that republic were very enthusiastic over the International congrees. They hoped for many good results from it. What Honduras most needed was the development of her mines and agricultural resources. Railroads and the enlargement of foreign commerce were demanded. There was the most cordial feeling towards the United States, and a closer union with the Americans of the north would be warmly welaamed,

"The trade of Honduras," said Sonor Zolaya, "is controlled by England and Those countries are naturally France. jealous of anything that looks towards their displacement, but the United States can acquire the commercial supremacy if they will but take the right measures. I trust that the coming congress will lead to this result."

Senor Velarde, of Bolivia, said :-- "What Bolivia desires is the early development of her mines and agricultural resources. Our gold, ellver, the and copper deposite are equal to any in the world. Our trade is menopol-ized by the British, and everything that they do not want to see developed is dwarfert. They particularly oppose the working of our tin mines, because England has one of the principal deposits from which the world for centuries has been supplied. Upr commerce is capable of far greater development than it has ever had. The United States enjoys but little of it. You might have nearly the whole of it if your merchants could obtain from your Government the proper conditions in reciprocity with ours. We pray for the introduction into our country of North American energy

A PRIEST'S GOOD WORK.

Father Fransielt is after the Brooklyn Saleon Keepers,

3

" Intemperance is the great evil of this parab. It is fast increasing, and the poverty and misery and orime and sin that flow from it threaten to overwhelm us. You see its sad work on every side."

Such was the wording, in a part, of a ciroular issued eight months ago by the Rev. Father Frausioil, pastor of S. Peter's Cathe-Brooklyn. They were the first notes in a warfare against drunkenness and the liquor tr. ffic.

As that time, with a couple of hundred of his parishioners at his back, the priest of St. Peter's organized an order that has grown in numbers and influence. The American League of the Oross is its title. One branch of the order is in Greenpoint, with the energetic Rov. P. F. O'Hars, paster of St. Anthony's church, at his head.

The League is pledged to a warfare upon the saloens of the city in behalf of the poor and weak who have been under the donomination of the saloon keepers. One cause in the by-laws states that the custom of treating and drinking in the saloons. The members sign a pledge not to enter as saloon for the purpose of treating or drinking there.

The Rev. Father Fransioli is a white haired and vigorous little man of seventy five years. He has always been an advocate of sobriety. The Leagno is the outcome of years of hard fighting against the saloon power. The organization lacks the impracticable features of complete prohibition and attacks the liquor pewer in its very vitale,

St. Peter's is one of the largest Catholic parishes in Brooklyn. It has 15,000 parishioners. The boundaries of it are Atlantic avenue to Degraw street, and Henry street to the river. Within these limits are no less than seventy saloons. When John Schlieman was created an excise commissioner by Mayor Whitney he voted for the opening of new saloons in the parish wherever application was made for license. Father Fransiell protested in vain.

"I was told that it was a debatable question whether drunkenness was controlled by the number of saloons," said the venerable priest. "Only one commissioner stood by me, and he was in minority. My protests were unvailing.

"The evil was pressing and needed instant remedy. I resolved to rescue my parishouers at any cost. If I could not reduce the number of saloons by law, I might do so by taking away some of their customers.

"Then it was I conceived the plan of the American League of the Cross. A similar movement with which I was familiar, had been started some years ago in England by Oardinal Manning and met with considerable success. I had studied the liquor question and was satisfied that the true solution of the difficulty lay in high license.

"I believe in moderation, temperance and the limitation of the number of saleons. I explained to my parishioners and they were eager and ready to join me."

"The idea of the League is to units the total abstainer and partial abstainer in the common cause. It makes the temperance movement general and therefore effectual. It is desired that there should be a cordial union of all Catholics, with clergy and laity, in a warlare against drunkenness and the drinking habits of society. There are no fees or obli-gations in the League.

Upwards of 3,000 persons have joined the organization. Any member who breaks his pledge is bound in honor and conscience to return his certificate to the spiritual director. This is stated on the certificates issued. Very fow have had to do so.

"We will not cease our activity until the 15,000 people in the parish are all on our side," continued Father Fransiell. "Twothirds of the saloons must be closed. Some have been closed and the proprietors of others are anyious to sell out. We will render the saloous powerless by driving away their patronage. We do not intend to over-look the Interests of the invasion. The priest of St. Peter's believes that the movement is destined to spread over the entire land. He expressed a hope that he might live to see one grand league at work in overy part of the country. The meetings in the parish are held in the hall attached to the church. Such a powerful organization is bound to have a great political influence. The candilates of the saloon will not receive the votes of the leaguers. The public men are being watched closely to learn whether they are for saloon or not for saloon.

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Dakota offers a free claim, a pre-emption and a homestead-in all, 480 acres-free to each cettler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Masitoba Ry, reaches the Davil a Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land disgated their decrees of doctrine, their canons tricts. For further information, maps, rates, of disciplice. These have been received by | &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. Miun.

A Great Cattle Plague.

PHENIXVILLE, Penn., Sept. 25 .- An extraordinary plague of pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle of Chester county, and the acjoining counties of Montgomery and Berks, which threatons to make disastrens inroads upon the live stock of the region. Nineteen herds of cows, belonging to as many farmers in Chester county, are now quaran-tined by order of the State Veterinary Surget. The disease first made its appearance here about three weeks ago, and prevailed among the cattle of Caleb Chalfant, of Up-land. The cows that were known to be afflicted were killed at once, but since then the disease has developed afresh in neighbor-ing localities. J. & P. Webb, stock dealers, heid a sale of cattle last week at Upland, and to-day it was found that a portion of this stock is affected. As a consequence, the herds sold to different parties were identified and ordered in quarantine, with a view to stopping the further spread of the disease. Reports from the lower end of Berks and the western side of Mentgomery county show that the epidemic has invaded those sections alse in like degree.

"Hear the news from down below ?" "No. What " A lady down near Lendon unaided and alone, held up aw entire train." "Do you may ! What nerve ! Who was she ?" " A their last scoramental confession, one to the belle of the period. She wanted to cross other, before they were lamened into this air, the dusty read, and held it. up to keep it four down alive constructed an able of the state. the dusty read, and held it. up to keep it | me,"

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DASHED INTO THE LAST OAR.

A Freight Train's Awful 'Plange Into a Car Fuil of People.

CHICAGO, September 24 .- The Chicago, Rock Island and Paoino passenger train which left the main depot at 9.35 p.m. to day for Blue Island, was run into by a freight train at the Lake Shore and Pan Handle crossings near Eighty-seventh street, Englewood. The passenger was at a standstill, one coach projecting over the crossing. Into this coach, containing about eizige persone, plunged the freight train, travelling rapidly at right augles to the Rock Island track. The wreck of the passenger coach was complete. The first estimates put the number of deaths at twelve to fourteen. Half an hour afterward four dead bodies had been taken out of the debris, and the number of victims was still unknown. Most of the people in the illstarred coach were residents of the suburban towns of Washington Heights and Morgan Park.

LATER .- The list of the killed is Mrs. Kelly, J. McKenzle, Mrs. Hufbren, Mrs. Brown, an unknown woman. All belong to Washington Heights.

Those most seriously injured are :-- Gue Mulcaby, Chicago, fatally hurt; Miss A. K. Steels, Anton Shuiberg, Parker Harden, of Washington Heights. Several others sustained slight injuries.

Balfour's Backdown.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.-Timethy M. Healy, presiding at a meeting of the National league here to day, said Balfour's renunciation of toe Catholic University scheme was a bitter blow to those who sought to consolidate the power of England at the Vatican against the Irish Nationalists, When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (formerly chief secretary of Ireland) left Dublin there was filed in his office a complote scheme for the establishment of a Catholic university in Ireland. This was a part of the bargain that led to Monseigneur Persico's mission and was intended to muzzle Irish scolesiastics. The scheme, happily, had f siled.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

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

Mrs. Chippering-" So these are your children, are they ?" Mrs. Marres--" Yes, poor little things."

BLAINE CREATES A SOARE

Among Europe's Merchants by his American Nation Congress,

WASHINGTON, September 24 .- The State Department is receiving from its representatives in Europe a great many interesting extracte from European journals expressing alarm over the effect upon European trade of the coming conference of American nations. Some of them are almost hysterical in their appeals to the South American republics to distrust our advantages and continue to trade in Europe. Europe is waking up to

the possible result of the congress in earnest. Le Temps, of Paris, has been publishing a series of articles expressing the gravest fears as to the consequence of the congress. It declares that it is intended to form a zollversin among all the American states which, while fostering their commerce among themselves, will practically exclude that of Europe This paper urges the English and French merchants to mike every effort to prevent the realization of this result and to induce 'the Hispano-Americans" to adhere to their accient system,

La Epoca, of Madrid, has also been publishing vigorous comments on the congress.

Frederick Grant, minister to Austria-Hungary, sends a long article from the Vienna Fremdenblatt, the organ of the Minister of Foreign affairs. Itsays : "The United States Government has invited all the Gov-ernments of the new world to take part in a congreas to be held in Washington under the watchword of "United America," and especially "America united against Europe." Uniform weights, measures and coinage are to be introduced, a court of arbitration appointed to settle all disputes between American states, encroachments of European states in connection with American affairs are to be jointly opposed, and the most important of all. a uniform tariff rate or Customs duties is to be established.

The plan is one of imposing grandeur and Scoretary Blaine, who conceived it, will thereby surely add numbers to the ranks of his party. That the success of Mr. Blaine's device would be of great and disagreeable consequences to Europe is easily understood. Europe ships a large part of its manufactures to South America and our own Austrian preducers all know the value of their Brazilian and Argentine customers, who purchase their china, glass, paper, fancy goods, shoes and other articles of exports to those countries. If these ports should be closed to us by tariff rates as high as those of the United States a large part of our workmen and a still larger part of German, French and English laboring men, would be in danger of losing their employment.

"There is, therefore, every reason for reflecting seriously regarding this matter, and for not dismissing it as being too far remeyed. It would be a serious loss to Europe if the peliticians at Washington should succeed in uniting the whole American continent, not in a single free territory, but in a .scritory surrounded by insurmountable cus. | the minds of ignorant tribes or prejudiced and everybody says they're just the image of toms barriers. 'America for Americans' is the nations, were the growth of their fertile me," Mrs. Chippering-" Why, so they are, Monree doctrine. 'America for the North schools."-" Review of the Causes of the poor little things."

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and business methods. The delegates will remain in this city a few days and then will proceed to Washington.

The Missionary and Other Works of the Jesuits.

Sir James Mackintosh : "While the nations of the Peninsula hastened to spread religion in the newly-explored reigons of the east and the west, the Jesuits, the missionaries of that age, either repaired or atoned for the evils caused by their countrymen. In India they suffered martyrdom with heroic constancy. They penetrated through the barrier which Chinese pollcy opposed to the entrance of strangers-cultivating the most difficult of languages with such success as to compose bundreds of volumes in it; and by the public utility of their scientific acquirements, obtained toleration, patronage, and personal honors, from that jealous government. The natives of America, who generally felt the comparative superiority of the European race only in a more rapid or more general destruction, and to whom even the quakers dealt out little more than penurious justice, were, under the paternal rule of the Jesuits, reclaimed from savage manners and instructed in the arts and duties of civilized life. At the opposite point of society, they were fitted by their release from convential life and their allewed intercourse with the world, for the perilous office of secretly guiding the conscience of princes. They maintained the highest station as a religious body in the literature of Catholic countries. No other association ever set forth so many disciples who reached such eminence in departments so various and unlike. While some of their number ruled the royal penitents of Versailles or the Escurial, others were teaching the use of the spade and the shuttle to the naked savages of Pussyday; a third body daily en-dangered there in an attempt to convert the Hindus to Christianity ; a fourth carried on the controversy against the 'Reformers; a portion were at liberty to cultivate polite literature: while the greater part continued to be employed either in carrying on the education of Catholic Europe, or in the government of their society, and in ascertaining the ability and disposition of the junior members, so that well qualified men might be selected for the extraordinary variety of offices in their immense common wealth. The most famous constitutionalists, the most skillful casulats, the ablest schoolmasters, the meet celebrated professors, the best teachers of the

humblest mechanical arts, the missionaries who could most bravely encounter martyrdom, or who with the most patient skill could infuse the rudiments of religion inte

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Daring Train Robbery.

MOBILE, Als., Sept. 25.-The M.O. south bound passenger train was boarded by des-peradoes at Buckatana, Miss., seventeen miles north of this city, this morning. As the train was leaving the station two men mounted behind the tender and crawled over into the cab of the locomotive. There they covered Engineer Jack Therrell and Fireman Hust with their revolvers. The robbors, who were all well masked, ordered the sugineer to stop the train at the bridge, two miles south of Buck Atanna. This order was given at the point of a revolver and the en. gineer was compelled to obey it. Arriving at the bridge the engineer and fireman were ordered to detach the mail and express car from the balance of the train and to pull these two cars acress the bridge away from the other cars. At that point two other men joined the robbers. The express messenger was then forced to damp the contents of a safe into s; canvass bag, about \$2,700. The robbers overlooked \$60,000 of Government money en route for Florida. The mail car was then raided and a pouch filled with registered mail matter taken. This pouch was made up at Meriden and the value of its contents are unknown. The robbers then fired several shots at the train men and disappeared in the undergrowth, The train then proceeded to Citronelle where a posse was made up and started in search of the robbers.

EVERYBODY

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WEDNESDAY.....OCIOBER 2, 1889

CALENDAR FUR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, Holy Guardian Angels. THURSDAY, Oct. 3, St. Dionysius, FRIDAY, Cot. 4. St. Francis of Annishi. SATURDAY, Oct. 5, St. Placidus, SUNDAY, Oct. 6, Feast of the Holy Rossry.

MONDAY, Oct. 7, St. Mark. TUESDAY, Oct. 8, St. Bridget of Sweden. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, St. Louis Bertrand.

Reciprocity.

The party papers are hard at work endeavoring to show that there is inconsistency in the camp of their adversaries. The people of Canada have good reason to congratulate themselves, whatever party newspapers may say, on the self-reliant attitude our country has preserved within the past few years. Every sensible man in the community has lief Fund than any of the great nations of the been in favor of such a reciprocal system of trade between Canada and the United States, as would be materially beneficial to both countries. If we have no reciprocity treaty to-day, we on this side of the line are certainly not to blame. Party exigencies in ign countries. The following are foreign conthe neighboring republic, in a great measure, caused the lapse of the late treaty, and a mistaken notion that the people of Canada were favorable to the Secondonists in the civil war led to the abrogation of the Eight treaty. The attempt to effect a settlement of the fisheries question was knocked on the head on the eve of the last presidential contest, sithough everything that could be done on our part was done to meet our American cousins more than half-way. Now, however, that the din and clamor of party strife has somewhat subsided the people of the Eastern States, more especially, are becoming alive to the interest they have at stake in the suicidal game that has been going on for some years past. The Railway Commission and the late investigation into trade relations with Canada In sympathy, her generous contribution would have opened the eyes of our American friends. It seems very probable that before long some has the assurance that her noble action in that advance will be made towards renewing trade sorrowful emergency will be long remembered relations. If so we shall heartily rejeice ; if with gratitude by the American people and that not we can afferd to move on as we have been doing. The day has gone by when our people feel it necessary to their existence that they should have any receptosity treaty with the one who adjoins us. But we are ready to make such a bargain as will protect the grewing interest of our country, agricultural and industrial. It would seem like the irony of fate if this question should be settled by desire of our Holy Father the Pope, against the present Washington Administration after the Democrats had thrown over their attempted fisherles treaty, in order to court pepular favor.

WITNESS ment, with its advanced civilization, its trade and its traffic, would be driven from the territory, and the Mormon theooracy be made suprems." The Commissioners appear to be fully clive

> to the danger that threatens, for they recommend the adoption of the most stringent legislation to suppress the curse of polygamy, and urge the Government to inaugurate such a, policy as will bring this recalcitrant community into respect for the laws of God and man. They make some very trite observations on the question of admitting recruits to these people into the country at all, and, dealing with this branch of the subject, they 3AY :--

"While we forbid the immigration of the non-procelytizing, peace-loving, docile China-man because we fear a future danger from his coming; while we forbid the landing on our hores of contract laborers, because they cheapen hate our Government, denominates its execu-tives, law-makers and judges as prosecutors, and instills into every mind the constant teaching that their pretended revelations are more binding than the highest and best laws of the land, and that resistance to such laws is a virtue and a rendering of obedience to God."

No doubt this Mormon question is destined to give even greater trouble to our neighbors In the future than it has done in the past.

Ireland's Generosity.

That the suffering people of Ireland never for get their friends was never more tangibly manifested than during, or rather immediately after, the now historical Johnstown floods, which created such loss of life and property in the prosperous state of Pennsylvania. The appalling character of the disaster shocked the civilized world, and although contributions poured in from many civilized nations, nobody expected assistance from impoverished and famine-stricken Ireland. Yet when all the contributions ware in, and which have been just published, we find that Ireland has given more to the Reworld.

Mr. Kreamer, the Secretary of the Flood Commission, has given to the public the amounts contributed to Governor Beaver's fund from the various States of the Union and from foretributions in the order in which they are given by Secretary Kreamer :--

Johnstown Fund	General Fund.	Total.							
IRELAND \$2,430 00	\$12,148 50	814,578 50							
Mexico 130 40		130 40							
Oanada 3,937 65	500 00	4,437 65							
England 2,000 00		2,000 00							
Turkey 876 57		876 57							
Italy	9 46	9 46							
Austria 869 70		369 70							
Germany 13,847 67	457 10	14,804 77							

In view of the fact that the population of Ireland is but one-fifth that of England while its wealth is not one fiftieth, the fact of her people hastening to the relief of the Johnstown sufferers with more than seven times the amount contributed by wealthy England tells its own story. Were Ireland one of the States of the American Union in fact, as she is compare most favorably with her sisters. She

THE LIBERAL CHIEF.

Hon. Mr. Laurier Addresses a Meeting of Torontonians.

Me Supports the Legislature of Quebec with Reference to its Action on the Jesuite' Estates' Act.

TOBORTO, September 30. - About 3,000 peo ple were in the Pavillon to night to hear Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Fisher, M.P., of Brome, speak under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal club, Mr. J. S. Willison, editor of the Globe and president of the club, ecoupled the chair. Mr. Mowat and all his Cabinet were present. The Premier of Ontario made a short speech towards the end of the mest-

ing. Mr. Laurier, who was received with loud and prelouged applause, said he would have been only too giad to be able to accept without any restriction all the kind thinge which the obsirman had been pleased to speak the wages of American born citizens, and pau-pers because they become a burden, there is far greater reason for closing our doors as a nation and forbidding citizenship to the hordes who are brought here to swell the ranks of an or-ganized body which teaches them in advance to speak. Allusion had been made to the fact other, he was bound to be a restrictionist. He the chairman's kindness had prompted him to question, and if he had settled it he would that on a previous occasion he did not then occupy the position which the tee great partiality of his friends in the House of Commens had imposed upon him. He could tell them that if there was anybody who regretted teday that he appeared before them in that pesition, no one regretted it more than he name of the Pope was prominently introduc-did. It would have been his pleasure-in ed, and it was considered, in a manner, that deed, his too great pleasure, to serve, as he the supremacy of the Pope had been introduchad done in the past, under the leadership of

his able friend, Mr. Blake. (Applause.) Fate, however, decreed otherwise and he could not do other than accept the position, and in the discharge of the great responsibility which he assumed he claimed no other credit but this credit-that he had endeavored to discharge his duties to the best of his judgment and to the best of his cenacience, without fear and without favor for any man. (Applause.) It was in this same spirit that he came before them that evening. He would say at once that he wenld not respond to the task which he had imposed upon himself nor respond to the duty which the young Liberals of Ontario had entrusted him with. If he did not at once make a statement which would be the very basis of everything that he would say he should be compelled to say that the situation of the country at this mement was such as could not be viewed without some degree of anxiety and alarm.

In the first place, the more sangaine among them viewed this perpetual system of emigration which permeated the population with distrust, and, whether the admission came manfully from their lips or whether it was concealed within the dark reserves of conscience, they must admit that the economic basis of the country was not satisfactory. Not that the country was wanting in health, in vigor, in energy, and was everywhere exuberant ; but if any country allowed its lumber to be shackled and manacled by false laws, its growth as a consequence was stunted. Yet the solution was not hopeless. Let its feiters fall down, let the Gentile recover the use of his limbs, and the problem would be solved.

THINKS THE CONFEDERATION SHAKY.

But there were other considerations-there were other dangers-which must be met, and which, if not met, might threaten the very existence of the confederation, which could be met only by judgment, by firm and ju-dicious adherence to Liberal principles. He was now speaking in the province of Ontario, and was it not a fact that to-day in the Pretestant prevince of Ontario there was expressed a feeling of distruct of the Catholio province of Quebec ? He came from Quebec, and he knew for a fact that in the Oatholic prevince of Quebec there was a great distrust of the Precestant province of Ontario. For I would be the universal distrust which permeated the (Applause.) whole politicel body he laid the charge of lame npen the O onservative party. They had long governed this country, they had geverned it almost without interruption ever since confederation, and they had governed it, net by a broad, uniform and generous policy which would spply te all the confederated provinces and which would make every man feel proud of being a citizen aud a Canadian, but by appealing to local prejudice in the province of Quebec, by appealing to the prejudices of his fellow Catholice, and in the Province of Ontarie by appealing to the prejudices of extreme Protestants. That game was for a long time successful. It was successful so long as the conflicting passions of Ontario and Quebec kept them spart, but no one had yet played with impunity with such infiammable material as religion and national passions of Catholic Quebec and Prosestant Untario, the whole fabric of confederation trembled under the shock (Applause) Teday it was no rare occurrence to hear repeated that sentence published some years ago by the organ of the Conservative party that confederation might be amashed into its eriginal fragments, This was the position they had to face, and what was the duty of the Liberal party ? The duty of the Liberal party was plain, and It was upon that that he appealed to the young men of Ontario. The duty of the party in the face of this distrust was to promote, or, rather, continue to pursue, a hearty con-fidence and mutual respect for each other, In the fall of disintegration it was the duty of the Liberal party to stand firm by the principles of confederation. He did not believe, certainly, that confederation was the last word in Canada's destiny. Canada was a great state, and changes were probable, but when the change came it must be a change forward and not a change backward.

me, a work of pleasure to be able to help Col. O'Brien or any other Government supporter when they go against the Government. (Ap-plause and laughter.)

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New, with regard to that question, I know that our course has not been approved by all Liberals. (Hear, hear.) The great newsreper with which you are cornected, Mr. Chairman, the Globe, a visim of reform. (Hisses.) Gentlemen (renewed hisses), why hould any man hiss because a man is true to his convictions. (Applause and himes.) 1 den't agree with the Globe, but I have no fault to find with the Globe because the Globs disagreed with me. With regard to this question, Mr. Laurier continued, he did herbe had wen for it a record of glorious sernet think it would be wise for him to discuss vice to France. it en its merits before such an audience, except in so far as it related to the question of disallewance, and in that view he intended to discuss it.

MUST BE SETTLED IN SOME WAY.

This was a question that had long been pending in Quebec and it had to be settled in some way or other. Mr. Chaplean, speaking at St. Hilaire only the other day, stated in his speech that while he was Prime Minister he had entered into negotiations to settle the have done so to the estisfaction of everypedy, Catholic and Protestant. Many objections had been raised to what had been done by the Legislature of Quebec, but he believed that the measure would have passed without any trouble whatever, without areusing any excitement, but for the fact that the ed over the supremacy of the Jueen. He was putting the question fairly.

Яe wanted to treat it honestly and discuss it manfully. (Applause.) He knew enough of his fellow-countrymen of English origin and enough of English history to know that there washo spot so tender in the conscience of any Briton as this and that neither the English people nor the Eaglish sovereign would allow the sway of the Pope in temporial affairs of England. (Hear, hear.) He would tell them at once that no such attempt was ever made. Mr. Meroler, when he introduced the bill, stated to the Britlsh minority in the They House that, it was no difficult thing. could settle the question as they pleased. He (Mr. Laurier) disclaimed in the most emphatic manner any intention to put the supremacy of the Pope over the supremacy of the Queen, and there was no such attempt on the part of the Legislature of Quebec.

MR. FISHER'S REMARKS.

Mr. Fisher, M.P., confined his remarks principally to the Jeauits' estates question. He showed that the settlement of these estates was no new question, that it was thoroughly understood for four or five years past in the province of Quebec. It was known to the English speaking minority as well as to the French-Canadian majority that this question had to be settled. For simple business reasons it had to be sattled, for just so long as it was unsettled a great property in the hands of the provincial people could not be utilized. These estates brought in a revenue of about \$20,000 a year at the time of the settlement and it was a well known fact, as was attested, that just as long as this question was not settled that pro-perty was not to be sold or utilized.

"Speaking generally," centinued the mem-ber frem Brome, "I, as well as all the Liberals in Parliament, have pledged ourselves by our votes and speeches and acts to the great principle that disallowance should not be enforced except under the most extraordinary circumstances." Then,"said he, "I have studied the preamble and I have studied the body of the act, and I venture to say as a Protestant. representing a Protestant constituency, that If I believed for an instant that there was anything in that act which placed the authority of the Pope over the authority of the Queen, I would be the first to denounce that act."

The speaker emphasized the point that in the eight months which elapsed between the

advantage when matched against an European enemy. Appointed in November, 1870, to the schief command of the army which BEAUTIFUL WASHINGTON Gambetta had stamped out of the ground for the defence of the north of Fran be against the German invaders, General Faidherbe dis-played an energy and ability which for a con-

and a second second

crable time availed to keep the inene in doubt. He fought several drawn battles with the Germans and succeeded in recovering a considerable section of French territory. The superior training and heavy reinforcements of the enemy gave them the advantage in the long run, and the French army of the north was discomfited, but not until General Fald-

PHELPS MEETS THE KAISER

An American Minister's Speech to Empero William

BERLIN, September 26 --- William Walter Phelps, the new American Minister, present-ed his credentials to Emperor William to-day. The Emperer entered into conversation with Mr. Phelps, dataining him so long that he and Count Herbert Blemarck, who accompanied Mr. Phelps to Potsdam, missed the train by which they intended to return to Berlin. To-night Connt Herbert Bismarck gave a dinner to Mr. Phelps, which was at-tended by the principal awachts of the United States legation and a number of for eign diplomatic representatives.

In addressing the Emperor Mr. Phelps spoke of the unchanging and openly cordial relations that had always existed between Germany and the United States. He would shirk no pains, he said, to strengthen that historical friendship. After reviewing the part taken by Germane in the struggle for independence and the efforts of Germany since that time to promote the national welfare of America, he said he deemad himself especially fortunate to be accredited to the Emperor at a time when not the aligtest shadow rested upon a friendship which was the outcome of historical and natural development, and presented itself in the light of a necessity. He hoped the second contury would see this friendship to strong that the Germans who had found a home in America would never have cause to fear that the interest of their new and their old fatherland would ever be other than one and indivisible.

The Emperor replied in English. He expressed satisfaction at the appointment of Mr. Phelps, whose words had afforded him great pleasure. He did not doubt Mr. Phelps' efforts would be successful. From youth, the Emperor said, he had greatly admired the vigorously advancing community of America.

LITERARY REVIEW.

It has remained for an American lady to write a refutation of Robert Elsmere, the book that had such an immense circulation and which many people thought would shake their faith. It is entitled "A Knight of Faith," by Lydia Hoyt Farmer, and will be issued at once by J. S. Ogilvie, of New York and Chicago, and is destined to at least create much criticism.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart for Oobober contains the usual supply of interesting articles, There is a fine frontispiece after Le Sueur en-titled "Death of St. Bruno," and among the "Wandering Thoughts in Mexico," by Manuel Kennedy, with illustrations ; the conclusion of a "Religious foundation in America," by M. L. Meany; "Odd Baptisms," by a hospital guardiau, as well as potms on "St. Alphonsus Rodriguez," by Helen Grace Smith, and on "Oold as Charity," by John Acton. The number is an unusually interesting one.

Macmillan & Co. publish early in October "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtmanship," by Joseph Pennell. The work will contain numerous Photogravures and other illustrations, in oluding examples after Sir Frederick Leighton (President Royal Academy), E. J. Poynter, Frederick Walker, Randolph Caldecott, George u Maurier. William Small, W. L. Wyllie, Charles Keene, Ford Madox Brown, Frederick Sandys, E. A. Abbey, Alfred Parsons. Walter Orane, Hugh Thompson, Arthur B. Frost, Blum, Madame Le Maire, Rico, Cazenova, Lbermitte, Menzel, and numerous other well known artists. In the North American Review for October Henry George has an article treating upon the subject of strikes, in which he deals particularly with the recent celebrated strike of dock labo ers in London. He again pronounces himself unopposed to strikes and considers that under present conditions they are inevitable and must increase in magnitude and intensity as long a men think and talk of those who "furnish work" men think and talk of those who "furnish work" as benefactors. Another very interesting article is that by Don. M. Dickinson, ex Postmaster-General on "Progress and the Post." Among the other contributions are. "The Tyrancy of Labor O_{ℓ_h} nizations," by Austin Corbin; "Obstruction in the National House," by Thos. B. Reed, M. C.; "Theatres, Halls, and Audiences," by Dion Boucicault; "A Storm-Centre in Theology, by Rev. Norman Smyth, D.D.; "An English View of the Civil War," Viscount Wolseley; "Ericason and his Moni-tor." Professor Charles W. MacCord; "Lord tor," Professor Charles W. MacCord ; "Lord Wolseley's mistakes," Jefferson Davis, as well as articles on "The Open Door of Quackery," and " Notes and Comments." The leading article in the October Forum is review of the political situation in Europe, by Prof Emile de Laveleye, of the University of Liége. He shows the points of danger to peace, and explains the formidable preparations for war that even the most pacific nations are continually making. It is a comprehensive inside view of the political status of all Europe A hundred years hence, Prof. Laveleye thinks, except China there will be no nation that can compare in strength and importance with the United States and Russia. Senator S. M. Oullom, of Illinois, writes an elaborate article to show that protection is of a greater benefit to the farmers than to any other class. He quotes agricultural statistics of different countries, and traces the unprecedented development of agriculture in the West under protection. Mr. Thomas L. James, who was Postmaster-Genera under President Arthur, and who spent a consideral part of his life in the postal service, points out the reforms that are now greatly needed, such as the chespening of ocean-postage and of the rate of money-orders. Mr. James makes a forcible plea also for the complete divorce of the posta service from politics. Mr. Edward Wakefield

The Great American Capital's Beauties Described-Its Streets and Avenues Lined

with Shaded Trees-The Catholic This verstry.

Special Correspondence of the TRUE WITNESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., 27 Sept., 1889-1 have been travelling through the United States since February, in the west as far as Pacific Slope, through the south and east, and I am on my retorn trip, and arrived here Sunday morn. ing. Washington is the most beautiful city in the world, Paris excepted, and in time will excel it, for Paris since the empire has made no strides, while Washington is always improving. Every street is lined with shade trees, without an exception, and any of them are as handsome

as "Unter der Linden," in Berlin-130,000 trees are planted in the streets and avenues slone. Pennsylvania is a grand avenue, and wonderful for parades. There are dozens of beautiful parks, adorned with fountains and statuary and monuments to the great dead of the country. Statistics show that there are fewer children die here in summer than any other city, for the parks are convenient to every one, and crowded in summer with childrenlike being in the country. It is a great winter resort, and has fine medical waters for kidney diseases, etc., and it has gotten to be an educational centre as colleges and universities of all kinds and denominations are here. It is a all kinds and continuations are here. It is a city where conventions of every kind are con-tinually held, religious, arts and sciences, edu-cational, commercial, and societies of all classes, and there is not a week passes but what someone is being held.

THE PRESIDENT,

when in the city, every other day in the week receives the public in the east room of the White House, and shakes the hand of all who White House, and successing hand of all who choose to come. Every Saturday afternoon there is "music at the President's," and the there is "music at the Freedent's," and the Marine band discourses beautiful numbers, and the picturesque grounds, south front of the White Honse, are opened to the public and are filled with thousands. Here you will see senators and members of congress, officers of birth mark in the army and navy members of bigh rank in the army and navy, members of bigh rank in the army and navy, members of the cabinet, pastors of all the churches, foreign diplomats, beautiful women, children and nurses, and all the different classes with which a republic is composed, of all countries and climes, and as much order and decorum as in a drawing room, while the President, seated on drawing room, while the rresident, seared on the back piazza with his family watches the crowd. There is a dearth in politics, and the only sensation has been the decapitation of Corporal Tanner, late Commissioner of Pensions, who, having lost both legs during the war, has had his (efficial) bead cut off, and he is a true bad his tencial desc cut on, and he is a true exemplification of that man whe, to use an American phrase, "shoots off his mouth too much," and at last it bursts and off goes his head. A Republican United States Senator head. A Republican United States Senator told me: "Nobody doubts Tanner's honesty, faithfulness or patrictism, but plague on his capability and confound his capacious mouth." When I visit a city, being especially fond of good church music, I always endeavor to find the best choir. Easter Sunday, while here, I went to St. Mathew's Church, and was as-tonished delivited and movined to the tonished, delighted and surprised by the surging. I have travelled all over the world and have heard the greatest church choirs in Europe and America, and while in Rome attended St. Cecilias, and heard that great and celebrated quartette with its chorus sing, but I must say that

ST. MATHEW'S CHOIR

is the finest I ever heard. The quartette is composed of the leader, L. E. Gannon, as basso; Mrs. Zaidee R. Smith as soprano; Mr. Henry Burnett as tenor, and Miss Nolar contraito; Mr. Waldecker is the organist. The tenor is very fine, and the bases and contraits good, but the soprano is great. Last Sunday morning I arrived here from the west, tired and worn out, but I went to St. Mathews. Oardinal Gibbons officiated, and Bishop Keane delivered a fine sermon, and it was St. Mathew's Day. The music was Gounod's Mass, solennelle, with the Jubilante Deo: and Margo's Vespers, and the Jubilante Deo again sung by Mrs. Zaidee R. Smith, and she is a wonder. Her singing electrified the congregation, and after vespers I was told that Father McGrath, the great musical critic, came up and solicited an introduction, and complimented her to the skies as the first of singers. Mrs. Smith's voice is a tre Soprani, of very great extent of compass, power and great quality of *timbre*, and marvellous flexibility. Her execution is truly remarkable, and it would seem unequalled, and without and it would seem unequated, and without difficulties, and in the possession of full physical powers she would be able to give the most com-plete effects to whatever she undertakes. In her upper octave, from the medium C to C above the distaff, her voice rang deliciously like a silver bell, and you had never to fear a doubtful intonation or a want of equilibrium in its prodigous exercises, and there is great sweethers, brilliancy and strength through all the registers, the compass being about 21 octaves from G natural to U in alt. Her style is both heroic and pathetic, and Sunday, during her singing of the Jubilante Deo, the congregation was spellbound, the tears rolling down the cheeks of many, and there was subdued applause, and a foreign minister exclaimed, "Bravo, bravo, foreign minister exclaimed, "Bravo, bravo, Patti, Patti, Patti's second self !" to those near She is without doubt the greatest church soprano living. She is medium height, great charm of person, beautiful in face, dark and blue eyes, and modes, and retiring in her manner. I hear that she is as good as she is beautiful and accomplished, and it is my misfortune not to know her personally, but my great fortune to know her wonderful voice.

China.

One of the most important events of modern times is the decision reached by the Emperer of China to epen up that country by means of internal railways. All kinds of obstacles have had to be evercome in order to reach this determination and carry it into effect. Seme time ago when the project was first mooted, and when considerable advance had been made towards the adoption of the policy, a fire broke out in the imperial palace and the superstitions of the people were worked upon by the adversaries of the scheme, by circulating the report that the Delty was angered at such an innovation. The railways had to be abandoned in consequence. Many and varied were the interests in the Empire that fought against the introduction of the iron horse and rail into the domains of the flowery land ; but at last the order has gone forth, and a new state of things may be looked forward to in that most ancient realm. The Chinese number 400,000,000 seals, their country is rich and fertile, they are a most peculiar race. and what revolution in business and other circles this great step may in.roduce it is impossible to fortell. This century has seen great changes, but few more astonishing than this determination on the part of the Ohinese authorities.

Mormonism.

The people of the United States have another problem on their hands, the Mormon question. It has assumed such proportions as to call for a committee of investigation, which has just placed its report in the hands of the authorities at Washington. This document reveals that since September, 1888, there have been in Utah 357 convictions for bigamy, adultery and unlawful cohabitation ; and that these who are convicted of bigamy are regarded as martyrs by their friends, and so consider themselves. Utah is not likely to be admitted as a State of the Union, if the believe, was also satisfactory. report of the Commissioners be acted upon. . It would not be long before the "Gentile ele-

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no amount of calumny or misrepresentation from unfriendly sources can ever displace her in their most kindly regards or withhold from her cause the public expression of their sympathies.

THE month of October, upon which we are just entering, will be devoted especially to devotions to St. Joseph, in accordance with the whom the Freemasons and fanstics of Rome, by their erection of a statue to Bruno, have cast their bigoted and caustive insults, to the intense disgust and humiliation of Catholics the world over.

WE desire to acknowledge with great gratitude the receipt, during the past week, of a handsome copy of a lithograph portrait of "Mr. Gladstone introducing the Home Rule Bill" on April 13, 1886. It is a large three-quarter pertrait of the "Grand Old Man" as he appeared on that memorable occasion, and will undoubtedly receive an honored place among the art collections of our Irish Catholic fellowcitizens. Much credit is due to Messrs. Cameron. Currie & Co., of this city, for the ability with which they have pushed the sale of this excellent portrait.

The Deseve Concert.

The Seminary Hall on Monday evening was well filled with a most appreciative andience. The concert was given by Mr. J. Saucier, one of Montreal's young pianoists. This gentleman guess every promise of becoming a brilliant ac-quisition to our musical circles. The programme opened with a piano duett by Messrs. Saucier and Decelles. Miss Alice Herbert then sang "Be-cause of Thee" in a manner which elicted approve applause and an encore.

The great attraction of the evening was Mr. Alfred Deseve, who is too well known in this city to require any fresh encomiums. No matter what selection this undoubtedly great artist plays he infuses not only a peculiar charm to it, but holds his hearers entranced. After each piece he was encored enthusiastically. and after the "Carnival of Venice" he had to appear four times in acknowledgment to the wildest cheers, which continued too cheerfully until he appeared once more.

Mr. Edouard Lebel's familiar tenor was attentively listened to and applauded warmly. His selection of the great scene from Fauet, "Salve Dimora," was not exactly suitable to his too mixed voice. It is a pity Mr. Lebel shows no sign of gaining in power, as was very evident in his delivery of high notes, which he had to

Mr. J. Desjardins, who is the possessor of a bligsto, piano and organ accompani-ments (by Mesars Desave, Saucier and Decellas respectively). Mr. Desjardins took the high B natural and sustained it well with comparative case and resonant tone. Mr. Marrie, the cornet soloist, gave two selec-tions. These selections and the selection of the

TREADING ON DANGEROUS GROUND.

Coming to the act passed by the Legislature of Quebec in regard to the Jesuits' estates, Mr. Laurier said he fully recognized that he was entering upon a delloate subject. He had taken one view of the subject and that view had been severely oriticised. He only asked one thing-and it was never refused by a British audience—it was that they should give him fair play in the defence that he would attempt to make. (Hear, hear.) It was remarkable in the first place with regard to that act that it passed in comparative silence. It was for a long time before the silence. It was for a long time before the Legislature before public attention was directed to it. Not one petition was sent in against it, and finally it passed by the unanimous consent of the Legislature at Quebeo. But after the act passed, petitions which had not come to the Legislature, were sent to His Excellency, or, rather to the advisors of His Excellency. The Government refused to disallow the passing of the act and a mo-tion was introduced into the House of Commens, submitted by Col. O'Brien. (Loud

thank God, this is a free country. (Renewed applause and a voice 'amen.') But, although it met the approval of a large portion of the people of Ontario, it did not meet the appro- | of Germany in the open field. Born in 1818, val of the Government. (Orles of "no.") No. Gentlemen I will tell you ithis : I have no

passing of the bill and the taking of the vote there was no protest against it. Not a single political meeting or meeting of any kind was held by the people of any country to censure their representatives. "In fact," centinued Mr. Fisher, "it was not until the agitation commenced against the Dominton House that this question was agita-

ted in the province." In conclusion the honorable gentleman referred briefly to the great trade question, in which, he boldly proclaimed himself an advocate of recriprocity with the United States, which consummation he hoped to see fulfilled when Mr. Laurier came into power at

Ottawa. SABRES FOR DUTCH STRIKERS.

Rotterdam Dockmen not so Free as Their London Brethren.

ROTTERDAM September 27.-The strike which started among the dock laborers is spreading to ther occupations. The employees in several cigar factories have joined the movement. The strikers, headed by Socialist leaders, paraded the streets this morning, and afterward attem-pted to prevent the loading of the steamer Holland. The police interferred and the loading of the steamer proceeded. Several of the ship-owners have resolved not to grant the increase of wages demanded.

Bodies of the strikers gathered this afternoon and became so menacing in their demonstrations that the police dispersed them with their sabres. The Burgomaster has issued a proclamation

prohibibing the holding of meetings in the streets. In the collision petween the police and the strikers no one was seriously injured. Many vessels are detained in consequence of the strike.

The strikers demand an increase of 25 per cent. and a higher for overtime. The strike began by 2,000 lightermen stopping work. Later the strike became general. LONDON, September 27.-Mr. Tillett, one of

the leaders of the recent strike in London, will probably go to Rotterdam to morrow to exercise his influence in behalf of the strikers. He has right to discuss the question of sending money to aid the strikers. John Williams, the well-known Socialist,

was arreated to-day on a charge of intimidating men who were going to Rotterdam to take the places of the strikers.

A French Hero Dead.

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PARIS, September 28.—General Faidherbe is dead. General Faidherbe is a soldier who deserved well of France, He shares with applause.) "Well," said Mr, Laurier, "I see that the action of Col. O'Brien meets with your approval. (Renewed applause.) Gentiemen, the disserved well of France. He shares with General Chanzy and General Aurelles de Paladine, both of whom preceded him to the tomb, the honor of demonstrating, during the disserved well of France. He shares with General Chanzy and General Aurelles de Paladine, both of whom preceded him to the tomb, the honor of 1870. that Franch soltomb, the honor of demonstrating, during the disastrous war of 1870, that French soldiers, even when but raw reornits, could hold their own with credit against the best troops 50 obs. a number ; \$5 a year]

he made his first arms in Algeria, and won the rank of general of brigade by his services spare love for the Government. I am wloked | against the Arabs and the Moors. Unlike | sold the Canadien and the Cultivative to Diphtheria has been causing a great deal of] enough to admit without any reticence what most commanders who won laurels in African] Israel Tarte, for several years the editor of the auxiety in Toronto for the past week or two.

a member of the Australian Parliament, writes from his experience as a politician about the ballot system which several of the States have adopted. Prof. F W. Taussig, of Harvard, explains in detail the workings of compulsory Insurance of employees in Germany. Bishop Huntington, of the diocese of Centeral New York, under the title of "A Drawing Room Homily," makes a keen analysis of the frivoli-ties of fashionable life. Prof. William T. Har-ris, the new United States Commissioner of Education, reviews the system of state socialism explained in Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward." The Rev. John Synder, of St. Louis, writes an essay on "Prejudice against the Negro," which he points out is felt and shown among civilized nations only by Americans. The other articles in this number are "The Love of Notoriety," by Frances Power Cobbe; "Making a Name in Literature," by Edmund Gross; and "Democracy in the Household," by Eliza Lynn Linton.--[The Forum Publishing Co., 253 Fifth ave., N, Y.

It is announced that Mr. J. L. Demers has

"How sweetly sounds the voice of a gold woman;

It is so seliom beard, that when it speaks It ravishes all senses."

LONGFRELOW.

The chorus is good, and St. Mathews should be and is truly proud of its great choir. THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

dedications will occur here on Wednesday. November 13. All the Bishops of the Cathol Church in Europe, Canada and the United States are to be invited. The presidents and heads of all European, Canadian and United States universities and colleges, without regard to denominations will receive invitations. All the vicar-generals, the President of the United States, members of his cabinet, United States renators and members of Congress will be in vited. All the leading newspapers of United States and Canada, all who have contributed upwards of \$500, and every living member of the Carrol family will be sent engraved cards of invitation. The exercises during the dedication will be of remarkable interess. St. Mathew's choir will sing. Oardinal Gibbons will officiate, and as 1 o clock, in the obapel of the university pontifical Mass will be celebrated. The sermon pontineal Mass will be celebrated. The sermon will be delivered by Bishop Gilmore of Cleve-land. The university courtes will be formally opened at 4 p.m., and the oration will be delivered by Bishop Spalding of Peoria, III, Prof. Schroeder will read a Latin poem. It will be a great assemblace, and the leading will be a great assemblage, and the leading lights of the Catholio Church will be present, and thousands of visitors will be here to see the opening of the great university. HERTFORDSHIPE.

The residents of Swift Current, Manitoba, The residents of Swift Current, Manitoba-witnessed a remarkable and unusual sight about 8,40 Thursday evening, when a meteor was or served in the heavens of sufficient brightness in the clear starry sky to render objects as visible as by a good moon. It lasted for about three seconds and was travelling in a north-west direction. The report of the explosion, which resembled that of a cannon fired at a consider able distance, was heard about two Linuses. able distance, was beard about two Linutes

Ост. 2, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

THE JESUITS VS. THE MAIL.

The Hearing of the Appeal from the Interlocutory Judgment De-

livered by Judge Loranger.

The case of the Mail Printing Company (defendants in court below) appellants, and the Society of Jesus (plaintiffs below), respondents, came on for hearing, Thursday last, be-fere Chief Justice Derion, Judges Tessier, Cress, Church and Bosse. This was an appeal from an interlocatory judg m at striking out portions of the appellants exception to the form to an action for \$50,000 damages for libeL

Mr. Liflamme, Q.C., and Mr. Smlth, appeared for the appellants, and Messrs, Cur-ran, Q.C., Geoffrien, Q.C., and Lamothe for the respondents. Mr. Lufiamme, Q.C., in opening the argu-

ment for the appellant, said the question at present was one of procedure. The action was brought by the Company of Jesus against the Mail Printing company of Toronto, to reoover \$50,000 damages for slleged libel. The plaintiff was described in the writ as "The Cempany of Jesus, a body politic and cor-perate having its principal establishment in the city and district of Montreal." The defendant pleaded an exception to the form, denying the quality assumed by the plaintiff and disputing its right to sue as a body politic and corporate for the reasons enumerated at length in the exception, which slieged the plaintiff's act of incorporation, 50 Victoria, chapter 28 (Quebec), to be unconstitutional and ultra vires of the Legislature of the prevince of Quebec. The exception to the form was as follows :---

The said defendant without entering into the merits of the present action and demand for exception to the form, saith : that the sum-mons and declaration in this cause are progular informal, null and void, and ought to be so de-clared by this honorable court and be set saide, and the defendant freed from further answering the same for the following among other reasons :---

I. Because the said plaintiffs, the so-called Compagnie de Jeans, or Society of Jeans, is not a body politic and corporate as is falsely alleged in the writ and declaration in this CA1250.

2. Because said society hath no right to and cannot appear in this court and plead in said

cannot appear in this court and plead in and name of Compagnie de Jewas. 3. Because the act of the Legislature of this provinces (50 Victoria, chapter 28), under which alone the said plaintiff can make any pretence to be a corporation, was and is ultra vires of the said Legislature, and was never of any local forme on effect. legal force or effect.

4. Because all the members of the said society whom the said act purports to erect into a corporation are, by the laws of the British empire in force in this province, and by the laws of the province absolutely without civil rights, and by the solemn vows which they have taken as such, including a vow of unconditional, absolute and passive obedience to the general or superior of their order or society, and by the rules and regulations of their society they are incapable of exercising any civil rights in this province, or of performing any of the necessary functions of members of an aggregate corporation such as the said act purports to create, and the said legislation is incompetent to constitute them a corporation or declare them

a body in this province. 5. Because the rules and regulations of the said society to which the said act purports to give the force of law, and the coclesiastics | rules binding upon said society and all the members thereof, prevent the said society or any of its members from holding property or exercising any of the functions or franchises which the said act purports to confer upon them. 6. Because the said act is report

6. Because the said act is repugnant to Im-perial statutes and laws having the force of law in this province and inter alia to the statutes relating to and affecting said society, and to the Estatute relaying to the Queen's supremacy (lat Elizabeth, chapter 1,) and to the Quebec act (George Srd, chapter 83.) and in effect purports to give the force of law to rules and regulations of the said society which require all the members thereof to give primary allegiance and obs-

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Using a so "Marriage and Divorce," but that it is subject with respect thereto to the said Church and to the Pope. G. That in case of conflict between the civil laws in force in this province and those of the said Church, the latter must prevail. H. That as to the subjects mentioned in the forgoing clauses. O. D. E. and F., the author-ity of the said Church and the Pope is above that of the civil rower, and is supreme and in that of the civil power, and is supreme, and in so far as the legislation of the latter conflicts with the former, it is not legally binding. 1. That in case of conflict or dispute between

the civil power and the said Ohurch as to their respective domains or juradictions, the maid Church and the Pope have authority to decide each conflict or dispute and such decision is binding upon the civil power. K. That the said Church has the right and

power to avail herself of force, and to supply external coercion, to enforce the foregoing sub-

experial coercion, to enforce the foregoing sub-jects, doctrines and principles. 15: Because the objects of the said society are the teachings and promulgation throughout the world of the doctrines and principles set forth and animadverted upon in the printed works, defendants' exhibits A B O D and E herewith fyled, which said four last mentioned exhibits entitled. entitled "Compendium Theologiae Moralis," and "Casus Conscientia," were and are a re-cognized guide and text book of said society everywhere, and said doctrines and principles were and are contrary to the Imperial statutes : 1 Elizabeth, chapter 1 : 14 ; George III, chapter 83, the British North America act, and other Imperial acts and laws in force in this province, and are moreover subersive of the rights and prerogatives of Her Mejasty the Queen, and of all moral principles which form, the foundation of civil society and laws.

Wherefore defendant prays that the said pretended act of incorporation, 50 Victoria, chapter 28, be declared ultra vires of the Legis-lature of the province of Quebec, and null and wold, and that defendant's present exception be maintained, and the plantiff's action hence dismissed, etc."

After reading the allegations of the exception, Mr. Laflamme proceeded to say that the court below had struck out the portions Italiciz-d as informal, irregular, vague, inde-terminate, and not sufficiently libelles. In ais view the allegations could not be described as vague, but were as precise and formal as possible. Take number four, for example; It was surely sufficiently explicit.

Mr. Justice Cross-Suppose the allegations are all true, do they prevent the plaintiff from having a standing in the court ? Mr. Laflamme-Oar first answer is : Can

such a question be raised upon a metion ? If the facts alleged in the exception are not suf-

Mr. Leflamme-They are living beinge. The Legislature has authority to incorporate any one it pleases, but they must be existing beings ; they must be answerable to the law. But here our contention is the Legislature has incorporated persons who have no civil existence and who are incapable of performing any of the functions of members of a corporation. By their vows and their rules they cannot possess property ; they have no will of their own ; they are subject to the will of another person who is not a subject of this realm. It nust be inferred that they have deceived the Legislature ; that they obtained their act of incorporation by fraudulent pretences. The party really incorporated, though not intended to be, is a foreign power. The courts, we centend, are ontitled to see whether the Legislature has not been deceived.

only the aufficiency of the allegations. The Legislature has before it five individualsthree of them British subjects-who claimed te be incorporated, and they were incorporated, and naturally too, for the Legislature could not know that they were civilly dead.

not the exclusive right to make laws for the said province relating to education, subject only to the provisions of the constitution and specially to rection 93 of the British North Americs Act, but that it is still further subject with respect thereto to the said Church and to the Pone. F. That the Dominion Parliament has not the exclusive legislative authority to make laws for Canada as to "Marriage and Divorce," but that Church and to the Pope. were outlaws, that the statute would remain without effect. There was another point which he considered vary important. No. 10, which had been struck out, declared that the objects had been struck out, declared that me objects of the society were not provincial, but extend beyond the province and the Dominion and the British Empire, and the society has an indivi-tibility which prevents it being in any sense provincial within the meaning of the B. N. A. act. Now, who were incorporated ? The pre-amble of the "act to incorporate the "Society of the act of the "act to incorporate the "Society" of Jesus," reads as follaws:--Whereas the Reversed Fathers of the Society of Jesus have prayed to be constituted into a corporation ; and whereas is is expedient to consultate such re-ligious community into a body politic corporate like the other religious communities of this pro-vince, etc." The act, then, purports to incorporate the Society of Jenns, which exterds over the whole world. It was not such a society as the local Legislature had a right to incorporate within the meaning of the B.N.A. act. The local Legislature had no right to incorporate all the members of the Society of Jesus, with their rules and regulations, -a society where the soliders are nothing and the General is everything. The Chief Justice-It is another Salvation

Army. Mr. Laflamme-Yes, it is a good deal like the Salvation army. The learned counsel pro-ceeded to read from several authors to show that the Jesuits had not been favorably regarded in France, and had been refused incorporation The members were entirely subject to an alien head, and at a word from him the persons who had applied for incorporation might disappear. Mr. Geoffrion-We would liquidate them then. Mr. Smith followed upon the same side, and

cited the case of Low va. The Montreal Tele-graph Company, 4th Legal News, page 381, in which thus court laid down the rule that the merits of a plea cannot be tested upon a motion to reject it. The only question presenting itself now was whether the exception to the form was sufficiently libelled. That was all that was raised by the mction, and the appellants there-fore submitted that the question was not whether the allegations of the exceptions were sound or unsound as propositions of law, but merely whether they were stated with sufficient clearness to enable the plaintiffs to an cient clearness to enable the plaintifs to an awer them. It was plainly stated in the ex-ception that by the constitution and rules there was an absolute solidarity and indivisibility among the members of the society, which would prevent a section or puttion of it from boing validly incorporated as a provincial com-pany; that this was emphasized by the relation of absolute subjection of all its members by of absolute subjection of all its members by the facts alleged in the exception are not suf-ficient to take away the status of the plain-tiffs, that is a matter of demurrer; but it is not a matter of such alight importance that it can be attacked and thrown out on motion. Mr. Justice Cross-Suppese the Legislature incorporated this and vagabonds? Mr. Leflamme-They are living beings. The Legislature has authority to incorporate

preliminary exception to be raised by motion. The plaintiffs complained of the vagueuess of certain allegations of an exception to the form. It was preferable to raise a question like this by motion, rather than file an exception to this ex-ception. Art. 135 of the Code seemed to sauce tion this practice. On the merits, he contended that it was not fair to say that the act incorp >rated all the members of the Society of Jeaus all over the world, with all their rules and regulations, but the plaintiffs were entitled to know which yows and which rules were referred to. It was impossible for the plaintiffs to answer in law and in fact where the allegations contained nothing precise.

Mr. Ourran, Q.C., followed for the respon-dents, and in his argument raised a new objec-tion, viz, shat a legal existence of a corporation duly incorporated by an act of the Legislature could not be attacked or questioned by an inci-Mr. Justice Church-You speak of these individuals as being civily dead. Under what article of the Code do they come ? Mr. Luftamme-We allege that they are civily dead, and for the present it must be assumed that our allegations are true. We den't think the merits come up at all now-

News of the Week. civy, learning that Curtise was likely to be con-violed, conferred that they were the train rob-bers, and declared Curtise innecess.

M. M. Southworth, one of the early estiliers of Ningara Courty N. X., faisily shue immedi in his law office at Lockport, on Wednesday. He was alone and had been dead three or four bours when found. A paper was found dated 11.40 o'clock, maying he "was doing wrong but could not stand the pressure." Is is thought be was temporarily deraward was temporarily deranged.

Bishop Abraham A. Kimball died on Thurs-day last at Kanosh. He was prominent in the Mormon church and had a number of wives. He was sent to the penisentiary last November to serve an months, but was perdoned by President Cleveland in December because he was a communptive. His father had fitteen wives and used to refer to them as heroes.

Several hundred Blackfeet Sioux have arrived at Fort Abraham Liucoln, Dakota, and held a grant ghoat feast. Among the Sioux, the ghoat feast is held in great reverence. It will soon be abolished by order of the Indian agent and, bits the Great will have density with the like the great and ance, will be buried with the traditions of the past. This feast is given by the relations of those who have died or been killed in batale.

A man named Kukendal became in-ane at Roesville, N.Y., and shot his wife. The in-same man shut himself up in his room, declaring be would kill anyone who attempted to capture him. The Sheriff armed himself with a bottle of chloroform and a horse syrings and fired a charge of chloroform at nimthrough, the transom

county gaol. Edward M. Walworth, aged 24, of Ilion., went

up from Cooperstown fair ground, near Utica Wednesday. He stepped into the iron car al-tached to the parachute and ascended to the height of about a nile and was carried out over bhe lake and was seen to descend rapidly into its waters. Help was immediately sent and the ballon was fasting in the lake shout half way across, shout a π ile and a half from the Coop-eratown shore. No trace of the seronaut was visible and it was evident that he had been drowned.

Obarleston, Virginia, is in a state of terror through the evident determination of unknown inconducties to destroy the place. Tuesday morning the first attempt was made, and by poon the fire department had been called out four times. Again by three o'clock four fires were started at once, all under such circumstancess as to leave no doubt of incendiarism. Proper-ty valued at over \$160,000 was destroyed. A Winchester rifles, and every su-picious character is made to give an account of himself. So far no arrests have been made.

The schooner Alice of Provincetown, Mass. is fitting out at that place for a voyage to the South African coast in search of mackerel fish-ing grounds. "The scarcity of mackerel on our coast of late years," said Captain Chase, " has caused me to look for places where they may be more plentiful. I have been collecting infor mation and studying up this thing all summer. and have decided to go to Cape Town. Cap. J. W. Small, of the barque "Samar," first gave me the idea. When he stopped at Cape Town for repairs on his vessell, tons of macke rel were thrown c.t of the dock in which she lay, of the same kind as those found on the Atantic coast."

CANADIAN.

The store and residence of W. Owens, M.P., P., Montebello, were destroyed by fire Thurs day. It was the work of an incendiary, Loss, 83000; fully insured.

The Halifax City Council have appointed committee to enquire into the question of Halifax buying its own electric plant and lighting its streets independent of any com DADY.

One of the wheel provers on the Grand Trunk Railway at Harrisburg, Ont., named Archibald Spence, was killed by a passing engine while in the performance of his duties Wednesday last. He was instantly killed.

The Rev. Mr. Burfield, who recently disappeared in a mysterious manner, sailed on the steamer Sardinian, which left Liverpool on

INFANTILE Skin & Scalp 34 DISEASES 14 seured by ⊗ CUTICURA Remedies.

5

TOB CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIPT-Ing the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, ltching, waly and pimply dis-cases of the skin, aralp and blood, with loss of hale, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible

CUTICUBA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an evquinite Skin leautifier, externally, and CUTICUBA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, in-

troutly, cure every form of skin and blood discasos, from pimples to scrofula, Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 750; SOAP, Soci RESOLVENT, 81.50, Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., is ston, mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Hisemen,"

ET Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and teauti-KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and weaknew cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-stabduing plaster, 30c.

gation, Attorney-General Rogers admits that the "B.by" bonds have been abstracted or otherwise tampered with to the amount of \$400,000. According to Judge Rogers' tigure the defalcation already in sight will reach more than \$1,200,000.

OORRESPONDENCE

Bonics in the West.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

SiB, -I desire through your paper to call the attention of all persons looking for homes in the west to this portion of Kanass, one of the richest and most fortile valleys in the United States, with a climste as good as can be found. All kinds of farm product grown in abundance, and general farming, fruit-growing, gardening, stock raising and culture of sorgham, for rugar making can be engaged in with as little labor and as large profile as in any place where these industries have been tried. Hutchinson is the industried have been tried. Hutchinson is the county seat and is now a city with a population of fifteen thousand and is rapidly growing. It is one of the leading cities of Kanass. There is a Catholic church here ard four others in the county. Land now is cheap, and good homes and farms on which not only a living but an abundance can be made are easily obtained. In a few years these rich lands will be beyond the reach of persons of small means. This country is rap dly filling up, and I would like to have our Catholic people secure their share of the land before it is too late. I desire to have Catholics come here for their own good and for the benefit of the Church in this part of the country. There is an immuration society here that will assist all persons desiring in getting well located and in selecting good land. This well located and in selecting good land. society has prepared a pamphles, truthfully describing this valley and its advantages, and telling how to come, how to get hand, how to begin work and how to prosecute it to successful rasults. I recommend all persons wanting the information to write to the society for its puphlet and for any further information desired. All latters of inquiry will be cheer-fully answered. Each letter, however, should be accompanied by a small sum to help pay expenses of statiopery, printing, postage, etc. Address the Catholic Immigration Society, Hutchinson, Kansas.

John F. Kully, Pastor St. Theresis Catholic Church. Hutchinson, Kansas, September 26, 1889.

In Heaven We Know Our Own.

We shall rise again with the same persons, with the same countenance, only freed from all delect and made light by the light of Jeans ; with the same characters, only with a perfection coming from God; the same as we are in childhood and manhood we shall be; and we shall kn w each other. Every one will know every one they have known in this life. Not only shall we know each other and all the saints, but, moreover, we shall know all the each other in the light of God's conntenance. Therefere, do not mourn for those who are dead as these who mourn without hope. Do not ask, 'If we meet, shall we know one another! Fathers and mothers, children who are gone be-fore you, you will uses them; they will know you, and you what used altern, and with and you, and you when in the kingdom of God. Brothers and sisters, they will know each other. Do you thick that Martha and Mary and Lazarus do not know each other ?--that Andrew and Peter are not brothers still ?-that Peter and James do not know one another? One great proof is this, that Jesus, the Son of God, and Mary the Mother of God, are note by side in the Kingdom of God, in all the perfection of maternal love, and in all the perfection of filial love, and will be for all ecernity. These bonds and the spiritual sanguinity of pastor and flock, all these will be eternal in the kingdom of God. Then, lastly, there is an eternal home for you. This earthly home is passing away. To you that are young, and think hitle of death, is is like the great ocean which is far off, and the sound of which you cannot hear. But as life goes on the sound comes to you, as the sound of the as when you are drawing near it. It is like going to the scanice. First we hear the distant murmur, and this grows and grows until we hear the full dash of the waves. The home that is now so full of bright faces, of memories of the past and hopes of the future, all that will be gone before long. But when the duy of desolation comes, and you may be all slone in that home which is now so full of happiness, say to yourselves, I have an foll of happiness, say to yourselves, I have an evernal home which will never pass away. My Father's house has many mansions, and in that Father's house is the home of all His children. They will meet once more in perfect identity, perfect recognition. That home will never be desclate, and none shall evermore go out, for it shall be full of the children of God to all eternivy .- Cardinal Manning.

The stevedores on the East India dock, Lon-

work.

fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for Dundee caused by the death of Joseph F. B. Firth, also a Liberal. Mr. Long was not opposed

to substitute a smaller propeller for the one now in use on that vessel. It is believed that with smaller propeller the speed of the steamer will be increased.

At the Sunday Observance congress at Paris a letter was read from Mr. Gladatone, who wrote that he attributed his long life and preserved faculties in great part to the privilege of Sunday rest.

Thirty thousand persons at Berne, the number required by the law, have signed a petition dr-manding a plebiacite to decide the question of the creation of the office of public prosecutor to avaiat the Swiss federal police.

A teacher at Odesta named Sause committed suicide. His wife was so much affected that she lost her reason, killed her five abildren, carried their bodies to the third story window and threw them to the ground. She then threw herself out, receiving fatal injuries.

Prince Bismark received over 1000 telegrams of congratulation on the twenty-seventh anni-versary of his appointment a. President of the Prussian Cabinet. The streets of Friederichs-rube were decked with bunting in honor of the occasion. At night there were illuminations.

M Ristics, one of the Servian regents, presided over a ministerial council Thursday to consider the threat made by ex Kirg Milan to come to Belgrade to protect his paternal rights against ex-Queen Natalie in the event of the regency being unable to do so. It was decided to telegraph to the ex-Queen asking her to postpone her visit to her son, King Alexander.

The Cologne Gazette says: General Obrout-cueff, the chief of the general staff of the Russian army, urged that a second line of rails be laid to the western frontier. In spite of the opposition of the Ainister of Finance the proposal is being carried out. This measure completes the strategic network of Russian railways, increasing their capacity to mass troops on the German frontier.

insult offered during the recent manceuves to Austria and her flag. He boped the miscreants gailey of the insult would be punished. During the manusures some discontent was observ

Five cotton mills at Blackburn, running 190 000 spindles, have resumed work. M. Gobiet has abandoned the contest for seat in the chamber of Deputies. De Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, go to Berlin during the Ozar's visit.

The Mexican Coord at Antwerp, who com-mitted suicide recently, was ruined by losses at the gaming tables.

Eüropsan,

A theatre at Mantus was burned on Wednes day. Two workmen were killed. The fire was incendiary.

The German Government has decided that no measures shall be taken in retaliation for the increase of Russian duties.

Wm. H. Smith first lord of the treasury, has anonymously paid for a church recently crected at Portsea, which cost \$22,000.

The Duke of Coimbra, brother of the King of Portugal, is dead. He was 12 years old. He was a general of division and inspector general of cavalry.

Despatches from Urete say the Obristians are being to the mountains. Their cathle and other property are being stolen by the Turks. Many Christians have been imprisoned.

don, who quisted work on the ground that the , and succeeded in capturing his man without dock companies were not engaging the old further trouble. The prisoner did nut awaken hands as they agreed to do, have gone back to for some hours and then found himself in the

Mr. John Long, Liberal, has been elected to

The owners of the steamer "Teutonic" intend

At Monor, Hungary, Tuesday the Emperor Francis Joseph thanked the people coldly for their welcome and referred almost angrily to an over the honoring of the Austrian instead of the Hungarian flag. A similar incident occurred at Ullo. The leading papers condemn the insult.

IOPEIR wit, to the General of their Order and to the 7. Because the said Legislature has only the

right to incorporate "Companies with Provin-cial Objects," and the objects of the said society are not provincial.

8. Because the said Legislature not having the general right to incorporate companies or to create corporations, but ovly the above men-tioned limited or restricted right, the objects of corporations purporting to be created by it should appear in the act or instrument of incor-poration; and the said act (50 Victoria, chapter 28) does not disclose, define or set forth the objects of the said society, and does not in any way restrict it to provincial objects, but on the contrary, impliedly purports to authorize it to follow and pursue objects that are not provincial

9. Because the said act purports to declare a foreign and alien society whose objects are necessarily extra-provincial, a corporate

body. 10. Because the objects of the said society are not provincial but extend beyond the province of Quebec and even beyond the Dominion of and the British Empire, into every quarter of the globe, and the said society by its constitution and the rules which govern its very existence has a solidality among its members which prevents its being in AD server " provin-cial" within the meaning of the British North America act. And the said society and every member thereof, by solemn vowa and obliga-tions, and all that it or they can possess, are un-conditionally subjected to a head or General who is an alien, and not resident within this province or the British Empire, and who under the rules and regulations of soid society, could now become a British subject, or conform himself to the laws of the Empire in force in this

11. Because the constitution and objects of the stid society are inconsistent and incompatible with the constitution of this Province and of the Dominion of Oanada, which is similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 12. Because the objects of the said society are

12. Because the objects of the sam sourcey are the teaching, promulgation and propagation of the following doctrines and principles, which are inconsistent and incompatible with, and contrary to and subversive of the constitution of this province, and of the Deminion of Canada, and of the United Kingdom, and of the supremacy and prerogative of the Quesen, and which said Tappialature is not competent and which said Legislature is not competent to authorize, that is to say, inter alia ; A. That the Church of Rome is superior to

the State and that the Legislature of Quebec has no right to legislate upon all the subjects assigned to it by the Brivish North America act, and the constitution, without the permisnon and consent of the authorities of the said

B. That the Pope of Rome has the right to depose sovereigns and that he has the right to abiolve subjects from their allegiance.

O. That the Legislature of this province has not the exclusive right to make laws as to "The Solemnization of Marriage in this Province," as assigned to it by the British North America Act, but that it is subject with re-spect thereto to the Ohurch and the Pope of

Home. D. That the Legislature of this province has D. That the Legislature of this province has not the exclusive right to make laws relating to civil rights in this province subject to the Constitution of this province and to the Domi-nion of Canada, and that, so far at least as affects the rights of those professing the Roman Ostholic raligion, and especially the elergy of said church and the members of said society, the said Legislature is anticed to and the Church and to the Pone.

The Chief Justice-How are they civilly dead?

Mr. Lafiamme-It is alleged they have made a vow never to own any property.

The Colef Justice-Supposing they have made such a vow, if one of the members leaves the society and buys land in Montreal, will be not have a title to that property?

Mr. Laflamme-Then he is no more a leault,

The Chief Justice-We have several axamples of corporations composed of persons civilly dead, such as the Hotel Dieu ; yet they are incorporated by the Legislature.

Mr. Lafiamme-Yes; but they are incorpurated as having their principal seat within the province.

The Chief Justice-I don't suppose the Act of incorporation of the Jeaults authorized them to purchase land in Russia or elsewhere out of the province.

Mr. Lafimme-The question is not that, Our religious corporations are in the position of corporations within the province. Bat these persons are members of a foreign corporation, who have isnonneed all civil rights and who cannot hold any real estate.

The Chief Justice-Is there any law to prevent a member of the society from breaking his vows?

Mr. Laflamme-No.

The Chief Justice-Then the vow is binding only so long as he remains in the order. Mr. Laflamme-I admit that, He can marry if he likes. But to return to my argument. I say the Legislature was deceived. These individuals pretended to act as corporators, but they are civilly dead.

Mr. Justice Church-If the rules of the order are inconsistent with the power given by the statute, which would prevail ? The statute creates the society a corporation, and if the rules succumb to the provisions of the statute, the statute would prevail.

Mr. Laflamme-Then my argument comes in, that the Legislature was deceived.

Mr. Justice Church-Can we investigate that ? Of course that is aside from the question whether it was right to throw these allegations out of your ples. It seems to me it was competent for you to speak of those regulations in your ples, the Legislature having coognized them.

The Ohief Justice-It seems to me that the rules and regulations referred to in the statute are not those which regulate the Order of Jesus, but that they are the rules which shall be passed by this corporation then constituted. It is not the existing rules at all. I wish to ask you Mr. Laflamme, suppose two or more outlaws without civil rights are incorporated, could a court of instice set aside that incorporation ?

a corporation, without having been legally in-corporated, it shall be the duty of Her Majesty's Attorney General for Lower Canada, &c., to apply by an information or petition, requete libelie, complaining of such contravention of the law." This was the only proceeding which could have any value in a case of this kind. The ap plication to reinstate the allegations which had been struck out, and which denied the legal existence of the corporation, could not therefore be entertained. This point had been decided in the case of the Union Building Society va. Russell, 8 L. C. R., p. 276, in which it was held that the legal existence of a corporation cannot be questioned by an incidental proceeding, such as a ples in a cause, but must be attacked by means of proceedings under the statute cited above. This statute was embodied in Art. 997 of the Code of Procedure The learned counsel also referred to 2, Q. L. R., p. 258, a decision by Chief Justice M-reditb.

The Chief Justice remarked that the law pro vided a mode in which illegal corporation might be attacked, but he did not think this prevented a person who was sued from pleading, "you are not legal corporation," just as a person who was sued by a minor had a right to plead that the plaintiff was a minor. Mr. Curran submitted a that the authorities

cited bore out his proposition. The Chief Justice referred to the case of Des-

barate, in which the validity of a corporation was questioned in a min.

Ourran replied that foreign corporation Mr. was attacked in that case. Mr. Beique then briefly addressed the Court

on behalf of the Attorney General, arguing on the side of the respondente, and supporting the contention of Mr. Curran. Mr. Trenholme proceeded to reply on behalf

of the appeliants. The point now raised by Mr Curran for the first time, he submitted, did not present itself upon a motion to strike out cer-tain allegations. But to show that the mode in which an act could be attacked, he referred to sec. 5856 of the Revised Statuets of Quebec, requiring nonce of questions as to the constitu-tionality of statutes raised before the courts, to be given to the stiorney general. Mr. Tren holme then replied briefly on the merits of the appeal, and the case was then taken en delibere.

Boulanger Calls It Brigandage.

PARIS, September 28.-General Boulanger has issued an address to the electors of Monamartre in which he says they have re plied to the iniquitious charges of the Sanate by electing him to the Chamber. The Government, finding its trickery of no effect had resorted audaolously to the annulling of votes. This, the General declares, was an act of sheer brigandage. The rights of the electors and their privileges had been trampled under foot. The Republicans ought to see that the rights of the voters were restored.

President Carnot received the members of the Commercial Congress to-day. In a speech he referred to the happy result of the elections. He said the destinies of Republican France are now assured. It behoeved the Chamber to attend less to meculative politics and to devote themselves to practical business and paoific developments.

Constitution of this province and to the Domi-nion of Canada, and that, so far at least as affects the rights of these professing the Roman Dabolic raligion, and especially the dergy of said church and the members of aid society, the said Legislature is anticat straid Church E. That the Legislature of this province has The following is the result of the ballots cast

يې مور لېږ ۲۰۱۲ او اورې

It is fully believed that it was intended to have the explosion take place when the Ozar passed through the station on his way to the train, but through some miscalculation it occurred before the time of His Msjesty's departure.

AMERICAN.

Beale, 18 dead.

Gold has been found almost within the city limits of Tacoma, Washington territory. Pagenstobher & Oo, exporters of petroleum,

etc. of New York, have assigned. The firm's liabilities are \$300,000. reserved.

Secretary Tracy, in his forthcoming re port on naval matters, will recommend the ad-visability of constructing ten additional steel cruisers.

A number of prominent ladies at Chicago under the State law.

A fire at Buckley & Douglas' mill, Manistee, Mich., on Tuesday, destroyed over a million feet of lumber and 300 feet of docks and tram-WBYS. LOBS. \$125.000.

J. J. Heffernan, wanted by the police in con-nection with the Cronin murder, has been found at Seattle W. T. He denies that he had any-

estable of Chester county, Penn., and adjoining his conversation with Mr. Ergleston, and counties and is necessitating the destruction of passing by the clerk's desk went out. Mr. great numbers of valuable cattle. Eggleston went ou with his welling. Then

feres with the smelting business and is

Thirteen unlawful cohabitors, violators of the Edmunds Law, have received sentence in the first district court at Utah, They refused to promise obedience to the law, and were sent to the penitentiary for terms of from two to six

The Laflin and Rand powder mills at Cressons, Pa., blew up Friday morning. William Shropp, Samuel Stotaf and Henry Reed were killed and a number of workmen injured. Nearly all the window glass in Oressona was shattered,

The schooner "Alpha," Captain Hammil, baving on board the owner, J. J. Kuchu, form-erly special deputy collector, his son and a crew of Indians, sailed from Yakutat for Sitka twenty-three days ago. Terrible gales have been experienced, and the schooner with all hads is supposed to be lost.

R. W. Dean was arraigned in the Police Court at Chicago, charged with selling a stolen bicycle. The hearing was continued. The prosecuting witness asserts that Dean's real name is William Reid and that he was torged to flee from his home at Albany, N. Y., for

The Farmer's Review says that present indications point to a much larger corn grop than state treasurer. This left in the hands of was anticipated by statisticians. The quality, ex-Treasurer Burke constitutional bonds however, will not be equal to that of 1888, except in Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Kansas. The Review estimates the total grop for 1889 at 2, 258,292,088 bushels, against, 1,937,790,000 in 1888.

The west bound Denver & Rio Grande train was robbed by two masked men near Thomp-son's Springs. Twenty officers with blood-hounds scoured the country and arrested ono Curriss, and thought they. had conclusive evi-dence of his guils. At the trial, Joseph May and Edward Dayton, in gool here; obarged with the daying robbery of a combling house the I the daring robbery of a gambling house in this I will soon take up this branch of the investi-

have been admitted to bail at Toronto. Two were refused by Chief Justice Sir Thomas Galt, who spoke severely of the conduct of the people who committed the outrage. Michael J.Spellman was arrainged at Toronto at the general sessions, charged with the thef

AMERICAN. The ex-Surgeon-General of the Navy, Juseph Beale, is dead. Gold has been found almost within the thy limits of Tacoma. Washington partitory not guilty and asked through counsel that his trial ce postponed tili next sittings, owing to public prejudice against him. Judgment was

A New Trick to Steal.

CHICAGO, September, 29.-At the office of Eggleston, Mallette & Brown, contractore and manufacturers of orushed stone, hore have formed an association and have h, red a and manufacturers of crushed stone, here lawyer to prosecute the gamblers of the city yesterday, a clerk placed \$287 on his desk and sat down with the pay roll to count out and put in envelopes the sums due the workmen. The only other persons in the office, Mr. Eggleston and Mr. Mallette, were busy writing letters. As the clerk began counting the money a well dressed young man came in and engaged in conversation with Mr. Eggloston. A minute later another man came in through a different entrance and spoke to Mr. Mallette. The first stranger concluded

Eggleston went on with his writing. Then Mr. Malletto's caller withdrew. The clerk came out of the telephone cluset and told Mr. Mullette that a prominent firm had a package for him and had called up to know where the package was to be delivered. Mr. Mallatte did not understand what was meant and went to the telephone himself. The clerk then returned to his deak, but the money was gone. He was soon convinced that it was stolen, that the two young men were the thieves and that the man who rang the

telephone was their confederate. Efforts to trace the thieves have thus far proved fruitless.

Over a Million Stolen.

NEW OBLEANS. September 29.-0. B. Steel and W. H. Pipes, auditors of the state, have made a report to the Governor on the subject of the illegally issued bonds stolen from the treasurer's office during the lucambenoy of Barke as state tressurer. The report says that under the act of 1880 the governor caused to be engraved and printed "constitutional 'bonds amounting to \$7,500,000. Of this issue bends amounting to \$671,000, duly signed and scaled, ware delivered to the state treasurer. In exchange for the consolidated bonds surrendered constitutional bonds amounting to \$217,600 were issued by the

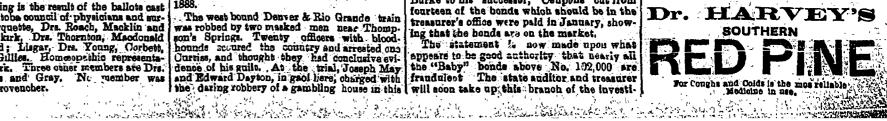
amounsing to \$453,400. These bonds were not mentioned by the legislative committee and were not turned over by ex-Treasurer Barke to his successor, Coupens cut from fourteen of the bonds which should be in the

treasurer's office were paid in January, showing that the bonds are on the market,

The statement is now made nnou wha appears to be good authority that nearly all the "Baby" bonds above No. 192,000 are frauduleot The state auditor and treasurer

Sisters Run & Fire Engine.

The new and splendid system of water works introduced at St. Clara Academy, Sinsinawa Mound, Wis., the mother house of the Dominican Sisters, was tested Tuesday, Sept. guests, and worked admirably. The exhibition was a most novel one. The plant and every-thing connected with its management and operation was in the hands of the Sisters, who performed their duties with the skill and promptness of a well drilled corps of men. The hose was unreeled and attached to the hydranus, the nozzles were adjusted, and while two of the Sisters grasped each of the nozzles and braced themselves for action, others opened the bydrants, causing the immense pressure to flood the vast buildings and to force streams of water completely over and beyond the observatory. While some of the Sisters where thus manipulating the hose, others were filling equally responsible positions. One was feeding the boilers and maintaining a steady pressure, and another had her eyes on the machinery, keeping: up a steady pumping into the reservoir, which is cut out of the solid rick on top of Sinsingwa Mound, 125 feet above the building. The system of water works at St. Clars is one of the finest in the Northwest, and certain it is. that no other plant of the kind in the country is managed and operated entirely by women.



forging his grandfather's name for \$6,000

thing to do with the murder. Pleaso pneumonia has broken out among the

An agitation is on foot to obtain the free importation of lead from Mexico into the Unit-ed States, on the ground that the duty interdetrimental to trade.

months.

ALL AND MOTOR AND ALL A

THE FIRST MEMORY.

It is my earliest memory : Behind by viewless sunlight kissed, Lies, glimmering the golden mist That hules, for over bides, from me, The farry land of infancy !

The galeway of our narrow yard] My baby fast from roving barrod. One day I found it swinging wide ; My freedom was at last my own ; sdom was at lass my own ;

I presed triumphantly outside, And stepped torth is a world unknown ! Across the way a field of coru Was rustling in the breasy morn.

I bastened to it; overhead The long green leaves their bauners spread ; The costs of flowers rose straight and high. While, in the stellwring shade beneath, The silk bung from each emerald sheath, At once my dimpled hands were full-What joy she glistening threads to pull, And bear the treasure home to show !

When, ic, I could not find the way to go ! I wandered belpless here and share ; The long, green leaves with rushing sound, Wore bending, swaying, all around ; They whispered server in my ears ;-"Where had I come! O where ? O where ?"

My all, my baby all, seemed lost, Since I the door-yard gate had crossed. With trembling limbs and blind with tears, And lifting piercing shrisk on shrisk, That still to me seemed faint and weak, Of all earth's creatures most forlorn, I shood amid that waving corn-When on my brow I felt a kiss, Warm, loving arms were round me prest, And in an ecstacy of bliss I lay upon my mother's breast !

It is my earliest memory : Ay, more I how of it comes to me When all looks datk, around, above, And seems a parable of love !





Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane.)

CHAPTER XXII-Continued. " Pardon me," said Paxton, "after the way

of a winged eagle, of an upsoaring fisme, after anything you like to choose as a comparison to express what is noble, strong, lofty, and enduring. I say again, times like those are times of progress. I hate the word, and would use another if I could find one, for as it is commonly used it is just cant. What national progress is 1 don's pretend to say ; as far as I see, the progress of nations is mostly orab-fashion. Butt tha there is a growth of human souls, I take it, is undeniable, and, believe me, it is in those grim, suffering hours that it is wrought out and perfected. "I say," said Geoffrey, "where did you

learn all that ? Is that what they mean by postry ?"

Paxton laughed. "As you like to consider," he said ; "every man has a book in-side him, called a heart : one may learn a good deal by studying its pages. But, talking of poetry, tell me something of the Pendragons. Their story was the nearest thing to a living poem 1 ever remember alighting on. This Uriel-you and I, you know, had something to do with his restoration-was he worth all the trouble we took about him ?" Geoffrey sighed. "Uriel is worth anything

we could have done for him, he said ; "a noble fellow i but poor lad, his day is over. His life-boat service finished him off, and in his last expedition he got a terrible blow, which injured the lunge, as they fear now, past remedy."

"Ab, that is sad," said Paxton ;-- "and the beautiful Aurelia, is the really to be a duchess?

"I know nothing about it," said Geoffrey, "beyond what you heard last night, Julian behind a dark bank cloud. But as he one of his letters, that the duke had taken Uriel for a cruise in his yacht, and that they hoped that it would enefit him. Quite possible."

is his usual style of animation. "All the or, anyious solicitude for her brother, on world is here," he wrote ; "and all the world every change in whose condition she hung is trying to eurol! Mary and me among its with suspense ; and a mether's care for the wicked company. I have my fears, they may little Urisl. wicked company. I have my fears, they may anoosed with Mary : she likes it all so amaz-ingly. She carries me off to receptions and dances, and trice to persuade me that I like it Nespelitans. The bey can't set out with his nurse without being mobbed, and I hear the "non Angli sed Angeli," wrung the changes en till one is tired of it. I fear poor Uricl is not yet much the better for the change, and

Aurelia tells me he is counting the hours till he can return to Merylin."

This was the resume of most of the letters which reached him through the letters which reached han allow of the pheasant-shoeters a slice of your many, the winter, whether from Julian or the pheasant-shoeters a slice of you, many, Mary. They teld him of their joyoas life and of a tremendeus walk you had to markhar that described their excursions by gother, and all he thought of you," sea and land : they seldom wrote without speaking also of Uriel and his sister ; and the burden of what they said was generally the feared he would never return to Merylin.

At last, towards the end of March came a letter in another handwriting, and opening it hastily, {Geoffrey's heart best fast as he glanced at the signature. It was brief, and ran as fellows :

"MY DEAR MB. HOUGHTON :- My poor brother is considerably worse ; and it is but evident that this calamity has been of no real benefit to bim. He is longing to be at home again, and shough I feel it is a risk for him to encounter an Englist spring yet, alas I the risk of staying an Englist spring yet, alas I the risk of staying here may be yet greater. His own anxiety is lost he may remain until return is impossible, and with that longing which is the character of his complaint, he has set his heart on dying at Merylin. So that we propose coming back about a fortnight hence, and I write to ask if won would undertake to say that leverable ing is an you would undertake to see that everything is as it should be. I should dread the journey more than I can say, but when Julian and Mary heard what we had decided, with their usual kindness they offered to accompany us. Julian will take on himself the management of the journey. It is so like him; I never can be sufficiently grateful. Yours ever, AURELIA PENDRAGON." is not him will never see another win-

There was also a note from Julian.

"DEAR GEOFFREY ;- Uriel is dying : he connot live many months-perhaps, not many weeks longer. His one thought is to be at home, and Aurelia has ceased to oppose it. Mary and I have made up our minds to travel with them as Mary and I it will be a business getting him to England, and we have not the heart to leave Aurelia to face it all alone. So we shall be back before we intended. Can you take us in at Laventor S mehow I should like to be near the dear fel Simenow I should like to be near the dear fel-low to the last? and I suppose you'll put up with Mary for a bit. By the by, I had a letter from Paxton the other day. He spoke of you and Manizobai and said we ought not to allow it. What's in the wind, old fellow? Wait to see us before you pack up. Mary says it's dumps, but that she'll cure you. Yours ever, JULIAN."

"Mary home again ; that will be plendid !" Such was Geoffrey's exclamations ovor the breakfast-table, uttered with an animation which took his mother by surprise.

"My dear hoy, how you startle one," she asid : "and what de you mean ? I thought they meant to stay abroad till June; are they really coming directly ?"

really coming directly ?" "Yes,all of them," said Geoffey, swallowing his tes with great vehemence, "and I must go to the castle and see about it." Then rising he bestowed on his mother a most affectionate caress, and left the room, saying : "You'll think about eve ything else, mother. Mary home again ; my word, but that will be jolly !'

immediate effect on his spirit had been like the mill." the sudden daring of the sun's rays from toiled up the fill towards the castle, and re niembered what it was that was bringing them back, his feelings speedily sebered, and he could not but think with dismay of the sorrowful time that lay before them, and the untimely end of the young and hapless Sir Uriel.

When they had seen the invalid fairly settled, Julian and Mary took their leave, and delivered themselves over to Geoffrey to as much as she dore, whereas, I regard it all be carried back in triumph to Laventor. Un as an abemination. We have the best of so- their home greetings we need not enlarge,

ply splendid." "So it is," said Mary ; " but now, Geff,

prepare to have your consolence examined. We saw Mr. Parton in London, you know, and he has been telling tales."

"I doubt he has been inventing them, "I doubt he has been inventing them, then," said Geeffrey; "it's the way of these poet gentiemen. He had no tales to tell." "Yes, but he had ; all about your giving

the pheasant-shooters a slice of your mind ;

"And what was he pleased to think ?" grewled Geoffrey ; " much I care."

"He thought, of course, that you were a deligious old bear, as you always were, you know; but I gathered from his words that

you had been decidedly dumpy." "And whose fault was that ?" said Geof-frey ; " whilst you have been gallivaning it at Naples, and I don't knew where, I have had nothing to comfort me but the pigs and the mill-we've new roofed it, by the by ; Jones did it, and you'll say it's capital."

" But mamma has told me of a lot besides the pigs and the mill," said Mary ; " that you never let her take her half hour's constitutional alone, that you looked after her hyacinth bulbs, aired her shawl, I think she said, and read to her in the evenings. Really, Geff, that is the most wonderful part of all to me; what did you read-was it 'Challoner ?' "

"Never you mind what we read," said 'Geoffrey ; we hadn't you or Gartrude to pick holes, so we got along famously. But now, look here, Mary, what do you really think of Uriel ?"

complaint, but he will never see another winter.'

Geoffrey was silent for a minute or two. And Aurelia ?" he said.

"I am afraid," said Mary, " she plings to hope against hope, and against her own judg-ment. She is rapt up in him and in the child, and has not thought beyond them."

"indeed," said Geofrey, a little grufily, "we heard—I was told—she had some very decided views beyond them. Was there not something going on with the duke? They told me so at Swinbourne."

"Oh, that got to Swinbourne, did it?" said Mary, whose quick woman's intuition was not slow in perceiving that the report, and probably also Geoffrey's way of receiving it, nad not excaped Paxton's notice. "Small blame to the duke if it came to nothing ; I believe he did his best in the matter, but, as

Julian phrased it, he was nowhere from the beginning." "You mean that Aurelia did not encourage "You mean that Aurelia did not encourage

would think anything about him; and you knew that cert of thing is no recommendation to Aurelia. If she is ever to be won, it will be by something better than a duke's coronet

"I see," said Geoffrey ; "Swinbourne gousip. So now, Mary, put on your thing ame-jig-I can't call it a bonnet-and let us It had been his first thought and the go out and look about us. You'll like to see

OHAPTER XXIV.

TURKISH LAND LAWS.

They Are More Liberal that these of any Civilized Country.

I should mention a custom, ancient in these constrine, still in practice, and now in process of establishment by law. The house in which a man lives cannot be sets d for debt, and sufficient land must be hit to WINNIPEG. Southermar 25 - Th surve for his support. The bemestead is inviolable. The creditors must even provide the debtor with some bumble dwelling if the land forfeited to them has nene sufficient for his needs. The homestead law of the United States appears to be conceived in the same sense. This onstom is universal in Turkey. I notice that it gives semething of a shock to Europeans generally, who are ac-customod to see the creditor and the capi-talist placed under the special pretection of the laws. One often hears in Bosnia from beggars as a plea for assistance : "I have nothing in the world but one little house ;" and after the heavy snow there are continual entreaties to repair a roef which has failen in. The spirit of the Turkish laws is some-Palace. times admirable, Mr. Palgrave, in a consular report, gives as underlying the land tenure in Asiatiu Turkey "two principles of axiom-atio value": "1. That conquered land belonge in altimate right to the Sultan-that it, to the sagrame Government for the time being. This axiom is modified by the coexistant theory that the land itself was con-ferred on and is held by the said Government in gift of God, and hence the Govenment itself is much to administer the land so given in accordance with natural justice and under recognition of all rights established by law and sanotioned by oustom. This principle, it is evident, affects more particularly absolute tenure or landlordship. 2. That 'jaret,' or hire-a term used in Mehammedan law to denote a charge of a definite value, indefinite at time of contract-is inadmissable in con-

tracts regarding land and produce ; whereas that, on the contrary, mazara' at or abirkat, i. c., partnership of crops or association, is lawful. 'Ijaret' is, however, allowed in time labor or when the result can be in a measure predefined-as in building, house rent, etc. This principle was laid down by the greatest among Mohammedan legiste, Aboo Hancafah of Bagdad, born A. H. S0, died A. H. 150, whose decisions, with some important mod

Ottoman Government from its earliest organization down to the present day."- The Contemporary Review.

ifications, have been officially adopted by the

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul

atomach, so frequently complained of, can be

speedily reifeved by a single dose of MCGALE'S Batternut Pille.

THANKED BY LORD STANLEY.

Winnipeg's Enthnoiastic Reception of Mis Excellency Receives Ample Apprecia-

tion.

WINNIPEG, September 24.-Very bad weather to-day again marred the festivities attending upon the viceregal visit. A nasty, drizziling rain fell all the morning, making everything and everybody uncomfortable and materially interfering with the pregramme which had been prepared. The afternoon was observed as a public holiday, but the weather prevented many from taking advantage of it. It was intended to presene a civic address in front of the City hall, but owing to the wet weather an adjournment was made to the conncil chamber, which had been hastly decorated for the occasion. The place would not hold half of those who had assembled to greet Lord Stanley, who reached the hall shortly after twelve, accompanied by Lady Stanely and Governor and Mr. A. Schultz. The address of welcome presented by the city, His Excellency replied in felici-After the I of last night, he said, it was difficult to find words ad quately to express the sense of satisfaction with which he found himself in their midst to-day. He recognized the fact that, after travelling over a considerable portion of the Dominion, he had been greeted with the same feeling of loyalty and devo-tion to the Crown and that hearty good wishes everywhere met the representative of the Qieen. He continued : "No one for the first time arriving at a city whose history is comparatively modern would expect to find everywhere evidences of the progress and advancement that distinguished cities of the old world. But on arriving at your city after a journey of many miles on that marvel, the Oanadian Pacific railway, one is conveyed through streets the dimensions of which rival many of those in the best known cities of the old world. We find on all hands buildings the dimensions, solidity and styles of archi-tecture of which leave nothing to desire even in much older cities." After some pleasantries at the expense of the weather, he said :- " I am one of those who, I believe, rate to the fullest extent the worth of that vast and fertile territory which lies around you and which in time to come may be the support of millions, both in this country and in countries beyond the sea. We know how much a great centre of industry, a city fixed by situation, formed under laws and administered by energetic citizens, can contribute to such a land. And when we look at your central position in this great Dominien of Canada, one cannot but feel that destiny has marked out for you a path which must be one of great fortune and prosperity and progress. (Applause). Cities, like children, sometimes outgrow their strength, but when more mature years come, when bones harden and muscles develop, all come right. As with human beings, so with a city. As the pe.od of manhoed of the city comes upon you, so, rising to the task before you, you will be pioneers of other great cities; offshoots of your own, but you will nevertheless remain the parent city." After returning thanks for the address, His Excellency concluded : "I appreciate to the There appears to be in the streets of your oity a young rising generation, apparently able to cope with the necessities of the day. If I am to judge of those whe accompanied our progress I may speak well of the quality of the air which nourishes such life. (Laughter.) I can say that the muscles and legs, and I think energy which induce these who accompanied the procession to its last stage last night can only be equalled by the tenacity with which year native fortile soil clings to the person. I thank you for this welcome and for the kind words you have added in regard to myself. When I look back to my services in connection with the Crown I am repaid by finding myself to-day in your midst, repaid by inding mysair to day in your midst. This occasion will long linger in my memory. I thank you, also, on behalf of Lady Stanley for your kind words of welcome to her." His Excellency was repeatedly cheered throughout his speech. The university ad-dress was then read, to which a brief reply was made. Three rousing cheers concluded the coremony

gave an exhibition. The Governor-General presented the prizes and promised to donate a cup for next year's rowing.

To-night the state dinner was held at Gavernment house, and afterwards a levee, attended by the elite of the city, took place in the Parliament buildinge, which were elabor-

ST. BONIFACE'S ADDRESS AND ITLS EXCELLENCE'S

WINNIPER, September 25.-The Viceregal party inspected the Infantry school this morning. The treops were put through a number of evolutions, and at the conclusion His Excel-lency expressed his great pleasure in witnessing for the first time the manœuvres of the mounted infantry. The party then visited St. Mary's academy, where a song of welcome was sung, and an address, presented, to which His Excellency made a pleasant reply and asked for a half holiday for the pupils. Whether this should be granted or not he put to a vote as be said this was a voting country. The proposal was carried unanimously. St. Boniface was then visited and listened to the tuneful music of the historic cathedral bells. The party then drove to the Archbishop's

There was a large gathering of people after the vicegral party were escorted to the parlor. His Grace welcomed the visitors to Manitoba. He introduced Senator Girard, whe read an address from the people of St. Bonlface. Among other things it stated that in this vast territory, where so many nationalities were represented, none were more loyal to the Queen than the French-Canadian popu-lation. It pointed out that the French-Canadians had done a great deal to civilize this important part of the Dominion, which was the glory of Her Majesty's dominions on this side of the water. French-Canadians had always shown themselves to be truly loyel, and were willing now as at other times to take their part and prove their devotion to Her Majesty. Pleasure was expressed at issued by you, appears to me to be an excel. seeing Canada governed by such an illustrious person as Lord Stanley. The best wishes of the people were conveyed at the conclusion of the address to Lord and Lady Stanley and their family, and the hope was expressed that the journey throughout might be one of pleasure and profit.

His Excellency replied in French. The expressions of loyalty contained in the address, he said, were very gratifying to him. He believed that among the different nationalities none were more loyal than the French. Under the British flag there was a place for all nations and there was no reason why they should be otherwise. His Excellency did not think it necessary to forget one's ancestors in order to be loyal citizens. Before sitting down he again thanked the people of St. Boniface and the French people of Manitobs generally for the expressions contained in the address.

The convent was then visited and another address presented to which a pleasing reply was made and the viceregal party departed while the pupils sang "God Save the Queen. The college and the hospital were also visited, after which the viceregal party returned to

the city and visited the city hospital. WINNIPEG, September 26.-Fair weather accompanied the viceregal party in their trip to Stonewall to day, where His Excellency opened the Rockwood fall show. The town

was handsomely decorated with arches, etc., and a right royal welcome was given the visitors. Addresses were presented by the municipality of Rockwood and the agricultural society, to which Lord Stanley made happy replies. A splendid sample of No. 1 hard was presented him as a memento of his visit. The party returned to Stoney Moun-tain, where Warden Bedsen entertained them at a magnificent dejeuner. The buffalo herd were inspected and a war dance by the Indian prisoners, who were fantastically deco-rated, was executed. His Excellency spoke to the Indians saying that he would prefer seeing them on their reserves than there. On returning to the town the party, under the guidance of Superintendent Whyte, inspected the Canadian Pacific shops and were actonished at the magnitude and the work manlike way in which they were conducted. A reception was held at the Government House by Lord Stanley in the evening. The party leave to-morrow for the west. The residents of Swift Current witnessed a remarkable and unusual sight about S.40 last evening, when a meteor was observed in the heavens of sufficient brightness in the clear party leave to-morrow for the west. starry sky to render objects as visible as by a Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. good moon. It insted for about three seconds and was travelling in a northwest direction. The report of the explosion, which resembled that of a cannon fired at a considerable distance, was hoard about two minutes after the disappearance of the body. Ald. Lewis has been appointed acting mayor during the absence of Mayor Ryan. An unknown man while shooting near Somerset was drowned in a small lake into which it is supposed he waded after some birds and became exhausted.

LATHERICE HUS

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NERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE.

NERVOUSNESS CURED BY ONE BOTTLE. Sherman House Barber Shop. W. A. Hettich, prop. CRICAGO, Oct., 1887. The wife of the undersigned was troubled with nervousness about a year and a half ago to such an extent that she was almost without any sleep for some months. Physicians and medicines were without avail, and it appeared at last necessary that she would have to be physician a last trial was made with a change of olimate, but without having derived any benefit whatever. After an eightweeks ab-sence she returned home, and was then advised to say now that the first dose of the medicine improved her condition, and after taking one bottle full of it she recovered her health en-tirely. So that since then she heat needed no ductor or medicine. F. L. BOLDT, Cashier.

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

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. erend Pastor Kcenig. of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under has direction by the

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago

Agents : W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundas street, Lordon, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle ; Six bottles for \$5.00.

It Should be in every Irish Home.

Messrs. CALLAHAN & CO.,

Gentlemen-The Ollograph of Mr. Parnell. lent likeness, giving, as it does, the h+bitual expression of the Irish Leader.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

Equal to Oil Painting [in 16 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 12

The Irish Christian Brothers

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

Boarders \$160 per annum. Prospectus on application to 5-5

J. L. SLATTERY.

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

REV. L. GEOFFRION, C.S.C., Sup. 1.13

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2280. DAME NATHALIE LALONDE, wife of JOEPH LAMARCHE, a contractor, of Montreal, gives notice that to-day, under judicial authorization, she brought an action against her husband to be separated as to prometry. as to property. Montreal, August 23th, 1869. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS, Att;s. for Plaintif.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. -. DAME ELIZABETH GUEBNON, Plaintiff; vs. FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTINEAU, carter, of the Vil-lage of Cote 82. Louis, District of Montreal, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been in-stituted by the Plaintiff. MERCIER, BEAUSOLEIL, CHOQUET & MARTINEAU. Attorneys for Plaintiff Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1889. 7.5

Oct. 2, 1889.

"I see," said Paxton. " So the spirit of change has invaded Merylin, no less than waventor,

"Ay, indeed," said Geoffrey, "that it has. Yen know what it was, as you remember it. People were fond of calling it gloemy and melanchely. It was never so to me. From my boyheod I had been used to the old place, and loved every three in the pine woods and every stone in the courtyard that did not seem to me as a familiar friend. Now the place is shut up and descrited. I never pass it without a chill, as though it were a grave where something lay dead and buried."

"I see," said Paxton again, and indeed he was seeing far more than Geoffrey guessed or intended. "Yes, it is quite true; the world is all

over fall of places, where such graves lie hid-den ; graves of the past, graves of our hepes, graves of our affections. The world, doubt, is just a big cemetery ; still, Mr. Heughton, we must plant it and cover it over, and bury our dead out of our sight ; else. you know there would be no living in it. But I was asking about the Pendragons ; if this poor Uriel dies, the family becomes extinct, does it not, and the old prophecy turns out to be a humbug ?"

"Nø, not extinct," said Geoffrey ; "there is his son--'the little Uriel,' as they call him -a lovely little fellow enough, chatters French like a monkey. His mother, you see, was a Breton peasant-girl, whom Uriel married at St. Florian. "A peasant-girl !--his mother !" cried Pax-

ton. So there it is, the prophecy complete ! What a strange, bewitching story 1 So, after all, it will not be the 'fallen heir' who rebuilds the house, but his son, the 'peasantborn,' Uriel."

They had come to the end of their walk by this time, and were returning to Swinburne.

"It has been a splendid walk, and a splendid talk," said Paxton ; "though I'm half afraid I've taken on me too much of the spiritual director. I even feel prompted not to leave you without a parting word, if you would not be offended." "Oh, no fear of that," said Geoffrey.

" Fire away ; ;--no one is offended with his

director." "Well, only this," said Paxton, "don't fling the best years of your life away over shadows, Mr. Houghton. If a fair lady has a mind to be a duchess, were I in your place I would let her, and give her my bless-

ing." Geoffrey laughed. "Oh, it's not that," he said ; " duchess or no duchess makes no odds to me. That is not my difficulty."

"I am glad to hear it," replied Paxton ; "then there is less reason for you going to Manitoba. Take my advice, Mr. Houghton, sit under the shadow of your own vins and your ewn fig-tree at Laventer, and leave the backwoods to our young scapegraces. Home life among your own people is the life for you.'

CHAPTER XXII.

· . .

We shall not dwell on the fortnight's preparations; they kept Geoffrey busily em-ployed, for he desired to make the old place smile a welcome on Aurelia and her brother, and was at the same time continually receiv ing fresh inspirations as to something that Mary would like to see done at Laventor. Between the two subjects of solicitude bis time was pretty well engaged, and he had succeeded in working off a fair proportion of the dumps.

It was a gleamy, fitful, bewitching April day when the carriage boaring the travellers entered the gates of Merylin, and ascended slowly through the pine woods to the castle. The pines and larches were beginning to bad and send forth their exquisite perfume, the ground beneath thom was bright with primroses and bluebells, and the birds were clamoring their joyful notes en every branch. There was a sound in the air of tinkling rills of running water, and further off the deeper, more solemn undertone of the sea. Uriel leaned from the window to drink it all in with eye and ear. "Home ! home !" he murmured, "home as I remember it in our childish days, Aurelia; every scent, every sound the same. Those young larches, hew sweet they are, and the thrushes-there are no thrushes like those in Italy !" He sank back with such a light on his faded checks that a ray of hope darted through Aurelia's

"It will do you good, dear Uriel!" she said; "after all 'there is no place like home."

He smiled, but did not speak again till the carriage stopped at the entrance of the castle, and Geoffrey appoared ready to greet them. He was not alone, for Julian and Mary had driven on before, that they too might be there to receive the invalid and his sister.

The tall, wasted form descended from the carriage and leant on Geoffrey's strong arm for support. So leaning they led him into the antique chamber, as bright and cheery as Geoffrey's utmost care had been able to make it : and one and all gathered round him as he sank into the easy chair placed ready to re-ceive him, to bid him "welcome home." Then for the first time Geoffrey looked well at him and beheld the change. Every trace was gone of the iren frame and stalwart bearing for which Uriel Pendragen had once been so distinguished. The face which Julian had depicted in its glorious youth, almost terrible in its majestic strength, here only one ex-pression new—that of surpassing sweetness. The golden hair, indeed, was unchanged, and fell in thick masses over the thin transparent features, making the large eyes look larger still, as they rested on one or the other of these who clustered around him. "So glad," he said, "so happy to be back; all right now, Aurelia."

COMING HOME. On his return to Laventor Geoffrey fc ad available in a softer, less and the base of health; but that ber beautiful countenance. In fact, "You don't seem well." "I cold majesty was gone, and a softer, less aint enjoying the best of health; but that exaited obsracter was distinguishable in aint what's the matter with me to-day." "A swaiting him a letter from Julian. It gave two influences had been at work in Aurelia's "No; what I need just now is a change of scene."

SUNSET.

The return to Merylin seemed to have a reviving effect on Uriel's health, and for a weck or two he gave hopes of regaining some degree of strength. As long as the improvement lasted he used to go about the place, so dear to him, driving somotimes to the farms and cottages, seeing the eld people who remembered him as a boy, saying a kind word to everyone, and slowsys thinking of something to be done for their comfort or benefit. At these times he liked to have Geoffrey with him ; for Geoffrey knew every stick and rooftree on the estate, and could give him the date when every pig-sty had been rebuilt and every farmhouse repaired. From old and young he heard the same tale, what a good friend Master Houghton had been to the tenants in poor Sir Michael's time; and how he had managed to restore order when things had gone wrong, and the farm buildings had all been tumbling to ruin. Wherever he went, and whoever he saw, they all bore witness to the worth, the integrity, the kind good heart, and the power of work which lay in him, who, as his father had bid him never forget, had been a son to him in his trouble. So April blushed and budded into May, and every day Aurelia's hopes grew stronger. "You will see," she said, "as the warm weather comes he will lose his cough : Naples must really have done him good after all; we shall keep him with us a little longer." Bur, alas ! as so many have made sad experience, the warm weather when it came only stole away each day a little more of Uriel's atrength. Gradually the fallacious promise of improvement faded; it had been but the result of his joy at returning home, and in a week or two he had slipped back to his former level, and the wan cheeks looked more transparet than ever.

The drives had to be given up now; he could only take a few turns on the terrace that overlooked the sea, and to this spot at last his out-door life become limited. At one end of this terrace was the door of the chapel, which coming and returning he never failed to visit; at the other, well sheltered from the sun and wind, they placed his couch, where he lay sometimes for hours, quiet and silent, gazing at the sea, as it broke in snowy foam over the rocks below, and listening to its music that he had ever loved so dearly. "I like it better so," he said, "than calm and motionless, as it was at Naples; those dancing waves, with their jeyous voices, they are like old friends, old comrades,"

(To be Continued.)

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

At the sound of her name Geoffrey turned At the sound of her name Geoffrey turned this gaze toward her, and thought that she, the, was altered. Something of the calm cold majesty was gone, and a softer, less all the enjoying the best of health; but that condition of the calm and the enjoying the best of health; but that the enjoying the best of health; but that

the ceremony. The regatta this afternoon, notwithstand. viceregal party being present. A number e' club races were rowed and the champion four ' couldn't see, poer man,

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE SOTA AND DAKOTA

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

Won't Raise the Money.

NEW YORK, September 25 .- There was to be a meeting of the Executive committee of the World's Fair Committee on Finance yesterday afterneon, but a quorum could not be secured and the meeting was postponed until October 1. A man qualified to speak with thorough knowledge of the eltuation of affairs said there is no probabily that any ac-tion will be taken by the finance committee towards raising funds for the expesition until Congress meets. The finance committee are not sure that Congress will approve holding the exposition in this city, and they believe it impossible to carry the project through without such approval. Again, they are not cert-ain that the Legislature will repeal the law prohibiting the use of Central park. A reporter was told yesterday that the sum called for by a plan which has been practically adopted by the Executive committee of the Committee on Finance could be secured within a few days, but that the plan would not be promuigated until their was more certainty about the site and about the course of Osugress, There is no doubt that the decision of the Committee on Site and Building, that a large proportion of the area of Central park must be used as an exposition site, has aroused a great deal of indignation, which is rapidly spreading. The Park cemmissioners to day unanimously

passed a resolution opposing the use of any portion of the Central park as a site for the World's fair.

"How did your husband meet his death ?" " He fell through a trap." "In the dark, I ing the bad weather, was well attended, the suppose ?" "No, it was broad daylight ; but was a black cap over his face, and he

DRUNKARDS

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in rrom three to five days, and a the comparatively trifling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should nesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges pre-paid. Send for circular.

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te canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

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Ост. 2, 1889.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

An Engineer in Skirts-What a Woman Has Beze-Young Women a Worth Loving-Yaricties.

The Ideal Hasband.

Yon've a neat little wife at home, John, Assweet as you wish to see; As faithful and gentle hearted, As fond as wife can be ; A genuine, home-loving woman,

Not caring for fuss and show ; She's dearer to you than life, John ; Then kiss her and tell her so.

Your dinners are promptly served, John. As likewise your breakfast and tea; Your wardrobe is always in order, With buttons where buttons should be,

Her house is a cosy home nest, John, A beaven of rest below ; You think she's a rare little treasure ;

Then kiss her and tell her so. She's a good wife and true to you, John,

Let fortune be foul or fair; Of whatever comes to you, John, She cheerfully bears her share. You feel she's a brave, true helper, And perhaps far more than you know "Twill lighten her end of the load, John, Just to kiss her and tell her so.

There's a cross-road somewhere in life, John, Where a hand on a guiding stone Will signal one "over the river,"

And the other must go on alone. Should she reach the last milestone first, John,

Twill be confort and your woe To know that while loving her here, John, You kissed her and told har so.

-Woman's Magazine.

An Engineer in Skirts.

Many pairs of eyes were opened very wide in amazement at the eight of a blacked-eyed and bright-faced young women in the engine-room of the steamer Ocsan City, which plies on Great Egg Harboor bay, between Long Port, Ocean City, sed Somer Point, N. J., and when passengers see the ease and familiarity with which she handles the wheels and laver of the engine they hold their breath for a few seconds to see what stranger thing can happen. But nothing alarming does happen. The young lady is Mrs. Nora Buck, and she makes as efficient an assistant to her husband, the engineer of the Ocean City, as any man who could be put in her place. She is skilled in the management of the machinery, and presides over the engine-room with perfect confidence and complacenoy.

Mrs. Back is a granddaughter of Commo dore Lavelette, and the daughter of the founder of Lavelette City, N. J. Upon the water she is alway at home, and can handle an oar or sail a yacht like an expert. She is nineteen years old, and a perfect picture of health cambric dress, and big checked apron are a pleasant sight to the people who patronize the Ocean City. Aside from the novelty of her position in the engine-room, her bright face and pleasant manners have made her a great favourite with people who visit Atlantic Oity and etner deighbouring places along the shore.-Philadelphia Times.

What a Woman Has Done.

Mary M. Batler, daughter of William Allen Butler, the author of that famous satirical poem, "Nothing to Wear." lived in Yonkers, N. Y., when a little girl, and every day, going to and from school, passed a workers were very young. She became pos-sessed to do something whereby she could give them advantages of which they seemed to be deprived. About ten years ago Miss Batler leased a room, then went to the friends and asked them to come on a certain evening, and bring any books they might

like her because she will never come down to their level.

She can talk intelligently on almost any subject which may be brought forward, and her conversation shows that she has done' some good, hences, original thinking. She has ideas about the books she reads-and these books have ideas also. She has thought about the various social problems which are prominent in the attention of the world, and is able to put these thoughts into words.

She does not talk of such things all the time, by any means. She can talk a little nensense, if occasion requires. Her nonsense, however, stops this side of silliness.

She is, however, eminently a sensible girl She does not want to vote ; she dees not want to dector, or make laws ; she does not care to startle the world with her knowledge. She prefers to be a young woman, and to live up to the nobility the terms implies.

Indeed, she is ambitious to be a weman who will make her home attractive ; to love and be loved by her family. She believes that to satisfy this ambition will give her quite as much work as she can do well.

She is an earnest, kinn-hearted woman, doing a great deal of good in the world, with out any octentatious display or loud talk. She rather seems to hide her good works. When doing good she does not put on a long face, but with smiles and cheering words seeks to turn thoughts of the troubled into pleasant channels,

Her influence is very great, although oftentimes unconscious.

She gains very warm personal friends, who would do anything for her. She is a woman who represents the highest type of a human being, and is sure to be appreciated and to succeed in life,

Varieties.

Some of the handsomest dress patterns now ome from Germany. Mrs. Cleveland recently shot a deer in the Adirondacks. Who says she is leading an aim-

less life ? The two youngest daughters of the Prince of Wales are contributors to magazines,

It is calculated that during a London season the average amount spent in flowers daily is \$25,000.

Mrs. Henry Nash has been elected churchwarden of Stowell, a small village in Berkshire, England.

The fashion of women wearing the single syeglass has been started in London. It is chiefly affected by theatrical people.

Mme. Minnie Hauk has sold her residence at Basie and has bought the vills at Tribochen, near Lucerne, which was occupied by Wagner during his exile.

It is a good thing most of the ladies who did not want to get their bathing suits wet left the seashore before the high tides came.

Little Clara (who is orying because weighing about 130 pounds. Her hair and her papa is going to marry again) -- Oh, eyes are black, and her Tam O'Shanter hat, what would my poor mamma say if she were alive?

> Among the inscriptions in her album most prized by Mms. Patti-Nicolini is this, by the older Damas ;--" Being a man and a Christian I love to listen to your singing ; but if I were a bird I should die of envy.

Men rarely, if ever, de great deeds when they deliberately set out to do them. The deeds that become memorable are those which are born of a self forgetful doing of the present duty.-Christian Intelligencer. Mrs. Della T. S. Parnell, mother of Chas. Stewart Parnell, writes to Mr. D. H. Reeder, carpet factory, and noticed that many of the from Bordentown, N.J., saying that it is true workers were very young. She became pos- that she is ill and half blind, but she does not want any more sympathy wasted on her on account of her supposed death,

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford are "rusticating" at the present moment in their \$500,000 cottage at Endsleigh, Devonshire, The "cottage" is surrounded by grounds contain no less than sixty mi

who may ask har to, and the "boys" do not] ment. When the news of the finding of the child was brought to the city the mob could not be made to believe it until the child was

produced and recognized by its mother. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were then released. They are still suffering from the effects of their harsh treatment. An attempt will be made to proceents the loaders of the moh. Mrs. Edwards is a large woman of emotional temperament and was probably frightened inte making a false confee

BOULANGER IS CONFIDENT

That the Time is Near When He Will be Asked to Rule France.

PARIS, September 24.-Beulanger polled

192,300 votes in Paris against 244,000 record. ed last January. It appears that 2,800 votes for Boulanger in Montmarit were not count-ed in the general result, this number of baled in the general result, this number of pai-lots having borne, in addition to "Georges Ernest Boulanger," the words "Martyr of the Republic." An unknown number of Rochefort's ballots were threwn out on the same ground, those of both candidates being burned by the returning officer. Any number of the most prominent Monarchiste were beaten.

The Robublicans gained some fifteen seats in the eld Catholic departments of Finistere, Morbihan, Ostes de Nord, Lorde, Vende and the two Charentes, and almost as many more in Nord Pas de Galais and Voire.

Jules Ferry is defeated by a narrow major-ity. His brother Albert is elected from an adjacent seat. Clovis Hugges is defeated. It is assumed that somebody will resign his seat in favor of Ferry, who is the only Re-publican beaten in the Voeges.

The election seems to have proved that a mob can never again take possession of Paris unless the Government in power is in sympathy with it.

THE REPUBLIC'S TRIUMPH.

The Temps says ;-"The Republic comes out of the battle in triumph. Not only have the united efforts of the allied reactionaries failed to destroy, but they have not even shaken it. Republicanism, far from losing, has gained ground, and this is the result of the popular vote for which the allied enemies of the Republic have so long clamored.'

The Opposition journals expect the minor-ity will number 225, while the Government papers claim it will not exceed 200. The result of the election made a favorable impres sion on the Bourse.

Counting the destroyed veting papers, the Boulangists polled 300,000 votes in the Seine district, against their opponents' 226,000, but the Republican vote shows an increase of 97,-066 compared with the vote in January. The revisory committee will sit Thursday next to decide whether Boulanger shall be declared elected or whether another ballot is necessary in Mentmarte.

All the members of the Cabinet have returned to Paris. A ministerial council, presided over by President Carnot, will be held to morrow. The new Chamber of Deputies day before his death. Being in his full and will be summoned to meet in Nevember. It perfect and senses, he said to me : 'There are is now estimated the supporters of the Government will comprise 300 moderate Re-

publicans and 65 members of the Left. M. Herve has gone to Richmond, England, to confer with the Count of Paris. MM. Laguerre and Naquet have gone to London to meet General Boulanger. The Chamber is certain to annul the elections of General Boulanger and Count Dillion. In order to secure the election of the Republican candidates, whereas possible in the second ballots in the districts in which the Republicans ran on Sunday, the one who received the smaller number of votes will received the smaller number of votes will Father Centardy, who proceeded to the retire in favor of the one who pelled the johurch for the Blessed Sacrament, I going greater number,

BOULANGER STILL HAS MOPES.

LONDON, September 24 -- In an interview nightly by us two poor mortals and by myto-day, General Boulanger said he had no hope of his party having a majority in the new Chambor of Deputies. He had not however, lost faith in the future. The Govern ment had everywhere stolen votes with ravenlike characteristics. The Republican majority would prove unmanageable, and the country would soon be calling him to power. The Paris correspondent of the London 7 imes says the Chamber will annul the elertion of Boulanger by a swoeping majority. Leon Say seems destined for the grand task f conciliating and of collecting the governable elements into a compact majority. The proposal for a revision of the constitution may ing to see how attached the people and childlead to a close majority, but it is almost

And it would be an infamous thing, it would be a blasphamy, to wish for the diamion of this indiscoluble bond.'

" Orispi has never pardened me for having thus indirectly opposed his projects of war against France. He meaks me. He accures me of coming to take Italian money! Ah ! Italian money : It is I who have given them meney, after the cholers at Naples and the catastrophes at lechis. . . . And let him quote me the name of one Italian whose money I have received and kept. I have not found one cent in all Italy."

In reply to the suggestion that Orispi's hatred was to the future Pope rather than to His Eminence, the Cardinal said he could not be Pope ; it would be felly to think of it. "There are fifty Italian cardinals against twenty-five foreigners. The Italians will always nominate an Italian, because they think, and rightly too, that a Pope chosen from the land of a great foreign power might excite international jealeusies, and, in conse-quence, divisions and schlams. If a Frenchman er a German were Pope, there is the danger with which the Church would be threatened. It is necessary, then that the Pope belong to a little nation. The Italians

know that." In reply to the question who will then be neminated Pope, the cardinal said : " No one can know. Those who are designated generally die before him whose successors public opinion expects them to be." The cardinal considers that LeoXIII, will live for many years to come, his father and brothers having reached a most advanced age, and he

himself is only eighty years. "But the day when a foreigner will be nominated he will be a Swiss or a Belgisn. I would not be sur-prised to see an American elected. A Frenchman, never !"

The cardinal still requires 400,000 france to complete the organization of his first caravan, which he hopes to send forth on the firs: of next January—that is to say, a sum of \$80,-000. Considering the character of the man, and the nature of the work he has in band, it is not likely that Christian charity will be deal to his appeal. - P. J. Connellan in Bos ton Pilot.

The Last Hours of Father Damien. Mr. Edward Clifford has received from Molokal, some additional particulars respecting the last sickness and death of Father gate. Damlen. "Three weeks before his death." writes Mr. Clifferd's carrespondent, "he often repeated · 'O how happy I am to know that will celebrate Easter in Heaven;' which prediction came to pass. A few days before his death, the sores began to dry up, when he remarked : 'Now indeed I know that my end is user ; and so it proved. It is usual grains being broken, and in such cases there before death for the disease to leave the exterior and concentrate on some internal vital part. As you surmised, in our dear Father Damien's case it settled in the lungs, which caused him great difficulty in breathing and taking nourishment. At the risk of trespassing on your time and patience, I will mention a remarkable incident which happened the two persons who are constantly with me; one is there,' pointing to the head of his bed, 'and the ether there,' pointing to the foor. I regrot very much not having asked who they were. I shall never forget the midnight scene which every night took place, from his first being confined to his bed, till his deut! A little after he heard the clock strike eleven, he would remind me it was time to commence the prayers preparatory for Hely Communion, which he followed with the fervour of the saint that he was. At about a quarter to twelve I was acoustomed to call befere with a lighted lanthorn, until we reached Father Damien's bedeide. He received as with the fervour of a scraph. This

FARM AND GARDEN.

Training Morses to Stand-Mixing Feed for Borses-Winter Dairying.

TRAINING BUBSER TO STAND.

An old horseman gives the Western Rural his method of training horses to stand without being ties . After young horses have once become bridlewise, I first endeavor to teach

them the meaning of every word I say to them. This is not a difficult matter, provided too many words are not used at once. The first step is to adopt some word at the sould of which they are to understand they must of which (ney are to inderstate they mut step. Words that are easy to speak and which can be made emphatic should be chosen, such as "ho," " whos," etc., and every time the word is used the horse to which it is speken should be made to obey it

ing of the word which you use when you wish | pel, premised on my two knees that the devil

short time. Take no risk, and to make the bere I am, dear Mother. It is true you saved work more effective, it is a good plan for two me ?" to get into a vehicle to which a horse is hitch- "Oh, no, but I happened to be an instrued, and having stopped after a short drive ment, of which God made use at the time." None shauld get out and leave him for a short Well, years passed on, and many a storm one should get out and leave him for a short distance. Should the horse then start the one in the vehicle can draw the lines sudden. ly and thus prevent his getting away.

MINING FRED FOR HORSES.

Mixing feed for horses, says the National Stockman and Farmer, is becoming more ex-tensively practiced every year. Summer feeding by many is not what is was at one time. Whole grain is seldom fed in the stables of large corporations where many horses are kept. Companies which use large numbers of horses know the necessity of curtailing expenses by adopting the economic motheds of feeding, and as the grinding and mixing of feeds in certain proportions is practiced almost universally by such companies, it is conclusive evidence that it pays well to do it. If it pays well in one instance it will in another, and farmers who have given the matter no thought should begin to investi-

Thorough mastication is necessary in order that the best results be obtained in feeding, and infeeding whele grain this is not insured Especially is this true in regard to feeding corn and pats, the droppings of horses show ing sometimes a large proportion passing through the atomach and bowels without the is no possible chance for any nourishment to be derived from all the grain fed.

WINTER DAIRTING.

The common custom used to be among dairymen to have the cows drop their calves in the early spring. Then the cows, which were at the barn, could be attended to with far less trouble than if they were running to pasture. What farmer has not traveled all over a pasture, perhaps in the night, and found a cow and call in some secluded place, very difficult of access, giving him infinite trouble in getting them to the barn ? Next comes the task of weaning the cow from the calf. How many cows and belfers have become unruly by coming to the barn after their calves, weeks after the latter were dead The trouble of thus caring for a dairy of twenty or more cows would be a serious affair indeed.

Calves that are to be raised and kept se stock should be dropped in early spring. A fall calf will hardly pay for raising. Every farmer has a quantity of coarse fodder, more or less, and if the cows are dry through the winter it will do to feed it to them with a supplement of hay. Such cows will winter all right without grain. Cows that are milksolemn and impressive scene was witnessed ed through the winter are generally thin in flash, and give much less milk through the riads of angels, until that last midnight on

felt rather timid feeling that I was being examined from head foot by my new pupils. In a few minutes I felt quiet at mane, as they welcomed me very hearsily. Then one left her place, came to kneel before me, and soked mu if I recognized her.

7

As she was wearing the Pullicui's uniform I did not, and told her ac.

Sae soid : " Dear Mother you have been my envior.'. How one that be ?"

"Weil, Mother, you dame to the parlor as I was kreeling. I knelt at our Mother's feet to was accelling. I kneis at our incomer sizes to receive her parting blessing; she gave it to me and said sorrowfully: '(idod bless you, poor child, and save you from the dangers to which you expose yourself. In your wanderinge, my poor Mary, remember that the Good Shepherd is over merciful, that this house is open to you. Now, my child, here is a young lady; she is coming here to work for souls ; she will pray for you, and do penwhich it is spacen should be made to obey to fully. Carelesaness in regard to this matter will do more to undo what has been taught than anything else. When a herse fully understands the mean-do my own penance. And I flew to the charhim to stop and stand still, the greater part of intemperance should never get the better of the work is accomplished. He then can be of me again. I feared to go out, I went back of intomperance should never get the better trusted with safety while you leave him a to the parlor, from there to the class, and

poor Mary encountered in her penitential course. Her tiery and jelous disposition gave her a long war. Sometimes the was almost beside herself, but the spirit of prayer, which she possessed in a high degree, onabled her to overcome every temptation. Never did Mary sek again to return to the world. In time she becam. a 'consecrated' Penitent and added t bername of Mary that of the Seven Dolors,

Ob, you who pass by an asylum of Benance and perhaps, throw a look of disgust at these victimes of human pusions, how little you know of the reparation which is done during a whole life long for a few years of dis-eipstion ! The well is down and will not be lifted before the graat day of romuneration, then these words of our Lord will be verified; "The last shall be first."

Thirty years have passed. Mary was to be seen all transformed by penance, and the young Sister had become a mature bun and gone to missions. There she had witnessed other penitent souls bravely going on their way, sword in hand, as it wore, to the region of explation and sacrifice. Sometimes some outside business of the community would recall her to the Alma Mater, where her happy youth had been formed to her religious life, On those occasions a visit to the class of penitents was a real treat for children and Mother, and she went away consoled and edified by the account of these dear ones whose perseverance had won the crown,

One June 21st, 1581, the fortleth anniversary of the house, the same Slater went to visit the class cuce more. But Mary hid left the ranks of the Penicents' Hall. She had aled the preceding March, leaving word to her "darling Motnor" that she would pray for her in heaven, whither she was going .-By a Sister of the Good Shepherd.

TO STAMP OUT MORMONISM.

Sweeping Condemnation by a Congressional Commission.

WASHINGTON, September 27 .- The report of the Usah commission has just been received. Since September 1, 1868, there have been in Utah \$57 convictions for bigamy, adultery, and unlawful cohabitation. Those who are convic-ted of polygamy regard themselves, and are so regarded by their friends, as martyrs, and think it is no disgrace to be sent to penitentiary. The commission, in view of the present condition of the territory as regards polygamy, does not think Utah should be admitted as a state. Should it he, the commissioner says :-- "It would not be long before the Gentile element, with its ad vanced civilization, its trade and its traffic, would be driven from the territory. and the Mormon theocracy be made supreme."

The commissioner, among other things, re-commends that jurisdiction for all polygaments ferred on district courts; that imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation be extended to at least two years for the first and three years for the second offence ; that it he made a penal offence for any women to enter into the marriage relation with any man knowing him to have a wile living undivorced, coupled, however, with the provision that in cases where a polygemous wife is called as a witness against the husband her testimony could not be used in any prosecution against her, and a like provision as to the husband, that any person who refuses to take an oath that he or she is not living with more than one husband or wife shall be excluded from making a settlement upon public lands; that the emigration of persons claiming that their religion justifies polyge my be prohibited; that the constitution be amended to f rever prohibit polygamy ; that Congress has 'aws for the governm-nt of the public schools in Utah ; that, when the result of the eleventh census is known, the territory be re-districted for legislative purposes.

wish to give away. She then invited the which factory girls to come, and when the evening rides a arrived only about a dezen of the girls were present, but Miss Butler soon put them at case, and when they departed she urged them to bring all their companions next time, which they gladly did.

Her friends were thoroughly interested and brought more books, and soon a library association was organized under the name of the "Yonkers Free Circulation Library for Self Supporting Women." The society grew so fast that the room soon became too small, and a man who was a friend to the seciety presented it with the use of another house, rent free, for twenty years. In this house are several large rooms for library, study room, etc., and two large parlors for lecture and entertainments. Each evening is set spart for some special class or lecture, except Wedneeday evening, which is called beau evening, and is given up to sociability. Each summer the girls decide where they would like to spend their vacation, and Miss Grace Dodge, of New York, on notification from the association, obtains half-fare rates for them. The society has been incorporated, and the trustees, wishing to place the institution on a solid basis, are accumulating an endownment fund.

"My Wife's Bridge."

At Tokio, Japan, is a fine bridge called Adzuma Bashi, "My Wife's Bridge." The name has a romantic origin. A brave general who had quelled a rebellion in another part of the empire was hastening home on account of the receipt of a message that his wife was dangerously ill. On the last day of his hurried journey he found his course barred by a bridgeless river, and when, after long and anxious waiting, he managed to find a boat to cross in, and was met by messengers bear-ing the sad tidings that his dearly-loved wife had just died, before he could arrive to press her hand for the last time and say adien, "My wife could net wait for me," was all that the stolcal warrior would trust himself to say as he stood there as if frozen by the shook. His sovereign, touched by compassion for the blow which had fallen upon him while away fighting for his country, ordered a bridge to be built at the spot and named it Adzuma-Bashi. But the people say that it cost the monarch only \$24, since a lot of paper money was manufactured especially to pay for it.

Young Women Worth Loving.

Some sensible observer of human nature, who has a good eye for measurements, has drafted some articles setting forth the characteristics of the young woman who unconsciously compels the respect and admiration

of all persons whose respect and admiration are worth having. For instance :---She is fond of a jolly good time. She can joke and langh and be gay, but she never

oversteps propriety. She has ideas of right and wrong, and is anxious to live according to these ideas. This does not make her prodish, even

though she does not drink champagne te excess, smoke cigarettes and play poker for amall stakes.

In fact, she is careful of her behaviour, and does not think it necessary to be fast in

meet her at ence respect her.

and the start

rides and gravel walks,

An officer in the Russian army has been cashiered for saving the life of a peasant wo-man, "and thereby lowering his standing as a gentleman." If he had ruined her life, instead of saving it, he would have retained his standing as a gentleman. But some men seem bound to disgrace themselves.

A woman of Pike County, Missouri, has permission from the Governor of that State to wear a man's dress "anywhere in Missouri outside of cities of 10,000 inhabitants." She works on a farm, and her favorite occupation is breaking horses to harness. Of these she herself owns three, and has charge of thirteen.

The women of the new State of Washington are going to the polls to vote at the first election just the same as if the new constitution gave them the right to. They will establish separate polling places throughout the State, and if no account is made of their ballots they are going to carry their case up to the Supreme Court.

Says a Obloage paper :-- " The number of young girls, young ladies in every other sense of the word, who will carry on a "rapid" firtation with any man who happens to please their fancy is shamefully large. This sort of thing is going on all the time-on the streets, in restaurants, candy stores, theatres and street cars. Girls who have the opportunity to meet every one they ought to know by a proper introduction in society are by no means excluded from the list. They think they are fascinating a fool-they usually end by being both the fascinated and the fool."

SOARED INTO CONFESSING

To a Crime She Was Not Guilty of-A Womay and Her Husband Narrowly Escaped Lynching.

ELDOBA, Kan., September 24.-Alenza Edwards and his wife Mary, at Rosalia, Kan., were charged with killing the three-year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bloomer on Tuesday last. The child was left in charge of Mrs. Edwards, while Bloomer and his wife went to a field to see a farmer. When they returned to the house the child had disappeared, and although hundreds joined in the search for it for several days no trace of it could be found. A mob then strung up Mrs. Edwards to a tree twice until she was black in the face, and the rope out deep into her neck. The woman then confessed that she had thrown a stick of wood at a rat and had hit the child by mistake, killing it instantly, and had thrown the bedy into the creek.

Edwards was also strong up, but declared he was innecent. Friday night the prisoners were placed in jail here, and from that time until yesterday morning a mob of from 500 to 1,500 continually surrounded the jall clamoring for the lives of the accused. The

self and jallers, kept the mob at bay. Early yesterday morning the missing culld was found alive and well sitting on the door-step of a farmer near Resalie. Where it had

and does not think it necessary to be fast in order to be popular. She is independent, and young men who

certain to be rejected. ROME, September, 24.-The Tribuno and Capitalo regard the result of the French elections as a victory for the Republic.

The Diritto remarks upon the number of citizans who abstained from voting and it considers the result indecisive. The Fanfalla and the Opinione hold that

the elections show an increase of strength on the part of the Boulangists, and the Osservatore Romano says the result belies all hope of the abolition of a multiple candidature.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE

On Crispi the Premier of Italy.

The cardinal considers that France is the nation most devoted to the admirable workthe redemption of the hundreds of thensands of souls condemned to slavery in Africa. Germany, England and Italy promise their assistance and will give it, but in a commer-cial and egotistic way. "Nowhere else but in France have I found that spontaneous impetus and that generosity, impudent but devoid ef after-thought. Portugal is likewise very devoid."

The nation which unbappily owes its present condition of existence to France, that is to say Italy, is now France's bitterest enemy. Cardinal Lavigerie, speaking of the insufferably haughty Fremier of that country, Signor Orispi, says the latter regards the cardinal as an incarnate hater of Italians. "He calumniates me on all sides," said His Eminence, "Thus, it appears that I burned the Italian church of Tunis. Fire had, in fact, brokeout in that church and the priests, all Italians, had fied, forgetting the Blessed Sacrament. My French priests went in to anatch it from the fiames. A vanit even fell In just behind them. I have had the church rebuilt afterwards at my own expense.

"But that is not all. I have been accused of having expelled an Italian bishop from his of having expetien an available output in the discesse and of having left him to die of hunger. Now, this bishep, when I arrived in Tunis, had already retired. He was dying of hunger, it is true, but on account of the heedlassness of the Italians. And I personally bestowed upon him an annual pension of 6,000 francs.

"Orispi execrates me because I'am s clamoring for the lives of the accused. The Frenchman, Recently, I preached at Milan sheriff barricaded the doors, and arming him in favor of my work. I finished my discourse in these words : "An ancient custom of our African land says that when two peoples wish to unite in bonds which will never more be separated by God er by men, their ohlefs shed each a drop of blood upon the ground, then mingle them together. Well, the French and

the 15th of April, when his hardies can be the list of the state of the list o the 15th of April, when his harole soul, a few Most High, te hear from lipe Divine that welcome-'Well done, thou good and faithfal servant, bocause thou has been faithfal over a few things, I will place thes over many; enter thou into the joy of the Lord.' He had full consciousness up to within a few hours of his death, and even then, as I held the candle in his hand, I could perceive that he was inwardly conscious. It was truly affect. ren wers to him ; they busieged his house night and day, and could with difficulty be kept from the sick room. The evening before his death he took leave of all, imparting his blessing especially to the children. At his request we buried him under his old Puballa tree, which sheltered him sixteen years ago when as yet he had no other shelter. He charged me especially with care of his grave, which I have decorated with flowers and ever

The Holy Bible.

greens from his own little garden."

No less than seventy editions of the entire Bible, as Catholics possess it, had been printed and published in the vernacular tongues before the "Reformation," and with the manction of the Holy See. A full version in Latin was printed in Metz in 1445, seventy-seven years before Luther's Bible appeared. Latin versions of the entire Bible were rapidly published as follows : At Ham-burg in 1461, at Rome in 1471, at Lyons in 1471, at Venice and Naples in 1477, in Bo-hemis in 1488, in England in 1535, in Iceland in 1551, in Portugal in 1553, and in Russia in 1581. The earliest versions in Italian were published simultaneously at Rome and Venice. These passed through no less than thirteen different editions during the next forty-two years. These were pubthe next forty-two years. Incess were pub-lished with the express approbation of the Holy Office. The earliest version in German was printed in Leipsic in 1466, some seventeen years before Luther was born; others fellow-ed as rapidly that there had been at least transfer different additions unblished in Gara twenty different editions published in Garman before the heretic saw the light. The first complete translation into French was that of Des Houlins, published at Lyons and Paris in 1378. In the English language there is a complete translation dated 1220, and in Flemish one written in 1210, and printed in 1575. Our present English version is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, which was rendered from the original Hebrew and Greek by St. Jerome towards the close of the fourth century. It is the best and the most perfect of all versions now extant. The King James version, which is used by Pro-testants, is not only defective but abounds in gross perversions of the origional text in matters affecting dostrine.

gees dry three months in the winter and drops her call in the spring and without grain feeding, than one that is milked through the winter and fed six quarts of corn meal daily, or its conivalent, before going to pasture. Grain a cow through the winter and stop when she goes to pasture, and she will stop profitable production. True, butter sells a little higher in the winter than through the summer, but if butter runs low in price during warm weather, put it in cold storage, and

it will keep if it is made right. Taking into account the expense of feedlog so much grain and the trouble of milking in cold weather, and the extra expense of making the batter in cold weather, the problem of winter dairying is solved so far as the average farmer is concerned. We are told that July and August are poor months for that reason. But it has been proved that by using the modern improments for cooling the milk and cream good butter can be made even in the sultry days of July and August. Give me the heat of summer rather than the cold of winter to coatend with in making good butter. The cows ought to have from two to three months' rest, and the winter seems to be the best time, all things taken into account, for that rest. The milkers and buttermakers ory out "Give me a rest." have no experience in solling, hence of that practice I have nothing to say .- American Cultivator.

Her Own Penance.

How well I remember the narrow lane bearing the name of Bree street, and running east of St. Mary's to the St. Lawrence, at the foot of which was the first location of our House of the Good Snepherd. At the entry into a rather large vestibule, there was a descent of six steps ; at the right hand was a small parlor entirely closed from the adjoining room by a black grating, over which black canvas shut out the view of the next room. It was there I went to make my first application to be received into the Congregation of the Good Shepherd.

By the door a woman steod as if she were waiting an answer. In a few minutes the Mother Superior appeared, saluted me smilingly, and going over to the woman said the following words : "Poor Mary | So you are going to wander again ? Well my dear child, remember the Good Shepherd's door is open te yeu." Then looking at me she said : "Here is a young lady coming to do penance and to pray for yea," The woman threw herself on her knees to

receive the good mother's blessing, said something in a smoothered voice, and entered the chapel door, After some moments pass-ed with the Mother Superior, I also went into the chapel and saw the woman still there,

Some weeks after my admission into the Novitiate I was told one evening to accom-pany the first Mistress of the Pentients, to preside at their recreation. I was shown a chair at the end of a leng and narrow table, on both sides of which there were twelve er fourteen peritents sewing. At the same time they were talking and amusing themselves

the Good Shepherd convents are called, I them immediate relief.

27 A. W. ..

PUNISH THE WOMAN, TOO.

The commission believes the limitation in prosecutions for polygamy and bigamy should be extended, and to the sentence of hard labor should be added "that their confinement may not be spent in idleness and glorification of their supposed martyrdon." The commission has no doubt that punishment of the womap for voluntarily entering into the polygamous relation would do much to lessen her zeal for the peculiar institution and thus tend to remove one of

its strongest a Warks. In regard to prohibiting immigration, the re-port says : "While we forbid the immigration of the non-proselyting, peace loving, docile Chinaman because we lear a future danger from his coming; while we forbid the landing on our shores of contract laborers because they cheapen shores of contract laborers because they cheapen the wages of the American-born citizens, and paupers because they become a burden, there is far greater reason for closing our doors as a na-tion and furbidding citizenship to the hoardes who are brought here to swell the ranks of an organized body which teaches them in advance to hate our Government, denominates its exe-cutives, law-makers and judges as prosecutors, and instills into every mind the constant teach-ing that their pretended revelations are more binding than the highest and best laws of the land, and that resistance to such laws is a virtue and a rendering of obsdience to God."

and a rendering of obedience to God." The commission says Congress should take no backward or even wavering step in the enforcement of the laws against polygamy.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS

ING. Stock raising and grain raising are equally successful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty of government land. Cheap railread land. Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and churches. For further Information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

The skilful cook may not know much about Shakespeare and Milton, but she is well up in Browning.



Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from yery joyously. It was ny first experience in the class. In Oolic, Diarrhœs, or Testblog Pains, use DB. obarge of these 'children.' as the inmates of OODEEEE'S INFANTS' STRUP. and you will giv.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION. Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now epen for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was

raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans' Exposition. Rich sell, timber in menntains, geed schools, churches, con genial society. For further information,

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the standard in

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

BUY KID GLOVES at S. Carsley's, The value always the bast,

LATEST POEL

THE THROSTLE,

I know it, I konw it, I know it, Night again, gas again, fors again, wraps again, I'm a asd little poet.

Sing the frost here in 1 Noses are blue, 2758 Some cars are frostbitten bally, (1) in True ! True ! True ! True ! Is is not then true Winter's king often acts madly ?

Stove again, lamp again, frost again, damp

Those who would scoff it are crazy; Their wits must be hazy, you see little friend, See all their wits must be hazy.

Old winter not ridden, nor bidden, Summer is going ! We'll wrape want, that's

FOR CHILDREN.

TWEED SUITS, \$1.80 TWEED SUITS, 1.80

OVERCOATS, \$1.60 OVERCOATS, 1.69

REEFER JACKETS, \$3.50 REEFER JACKETS, 3.50

ODD PANTS, \$1.00 ODD PANTS, 1.00

RUBBER COATS, \$1.30 RUBBER COATS, 1.30

FOR BOYS.

Here again, here, here, here, always here,

And CARSLEY'S not lying hidden. (By our own Bard.)

Summer is going ! Summer is going !

COLUMN

A Crash State

Set in ...

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY'S

. . .

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

8

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

INDICTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

Sheriff Flack, of New York, and his Friends to be Arrested.

NEW YORK, September 30 -All the conspirators in the Fiack case have been indictex-Judge Monell, his counsel.

The jury were satisfied that there was a could be carried on under cover of the law returned :was of great public concern. The jury call the attention of the legislature to the pertestimony in divorce cases. The testimony should be taken by judges in open court.

least marked by negligance.

filing papers in divorce cases and to the mere, the jurors are of the epinion that it pernicious habit of lawyers in allowing their appears by the evidence that the several persured.

Ambross Monell and Joseph Maeks, the jury thought, had imposed upon the court negligence of the Federal autherities of the and had obtained the diverce by collusion, Dominion in not taking the pecessary predeceit and fraud.

Jadge Gildersleeve said that in view of the the Superior Court, and he would so order.

MILLIONS OF ENGLISH GOLD

Invested in Enterprises in all Parts of the United States, Including and the requisite implements to oxtraot bim; and,

aggregate of industrial enterprises in the dead. United States was completed here to-day. Isaac, are the buyers. The syndicate in-cludes a great number of British bankers and trustees of large estates in the United King the fallen rocks and immediately under the

Pillabury mills here. He declared there was nothing in the story. S. D. Cargill, of the Cargill system of ele-

vators, refuses to speak. The local manager denied the report of the sale of the Van Duson and Star elevator systems. THE SYNDICATE'S PROFITS MAY SHBINK.

NEW YORE, September 30 -"I don't think too English syndicate will make so much out of their purchase of flouring mills and elsva-tors in the Northwest as they have on their tors in the Northwest as they have of said combination of breweries at home," said Alexander E Orr, a large owner of elevators N.V. wasterday. "The From Major O. B. Mayne, R. E., to Major-Gene-ral Sir Fred. Middleton. Alexander E Orr, a large owner of elevatoria in South Brooklyn, N.Y., yesterday. "The risk of competition is too great. It takes so little capital to put up either a flouring mill or an elevator that it will be imposable to monopolize the business. The negotiations for the Pillsbury mills and the other Minnesota and Dakota mills have been pending for some time. Some months ago Mr. Pillebury showed me figures covering his profits, which he had prepared for the English syndicate. but he did not think at thattime that he would **sell."**

Being asked if there was any prospect of New York elevators being add.d to the list of preperties purchased, Mr. Orr said he had never heard a suggestion of such a thing, and thought it highly improbable. The chance to build new elevators and cut warehouse rates was so great, he added, that any attempt to control the whole business was almost sure to be beaten.

CHICAGO, September 30 -Lavy Mayer, one of the agents of the English syndicate, says, negotiations for the purchase of the Pillsbury mills are still pending. The contract for the purchase of the Vandusen and Star elevator systems has been closed.

A VERY SWEEPING VERDICT.

Given by the Jury which Investigated the Quebec Disastor.

QUEBEC, September 28 .- The inquest into the cause of death of the victims of the late ed. The indictments are for perjury and con-spiracy and are against Sheriff Flack, William incors deliberated on a vordict. The inquest disaster was closed this afternoon and the Flack, his son; Referee Meeks, his clerk; was based on the sutopsy made by Dr. Howe Mrs. Raymond, an alleged second wife; and on the body of Richard Leeby, which Coroner Bellen deemed sufficient for the rest of The jury were satisfied that there was a the victims of he avalaunch. After three wicked conspiracy. That each a conspiracy hours' deliberation the following verdect was

"That the said Richard Leehey was found killed on the 20th September, 1889, under the nicious system of appointing referees to take debris of his dwelling through injuries re-testimony in divorce cases. The testimony ceived on the head and fracture of the superior portion of the vertebral column caused by The action of Judge Bookstaver, while it the avalanche of a portion of the cliff opposite could not be considered criminal, was at the dwellings on the east side corner, occupiast marked by negligance. The jury call attention to the system of side by the iste Thomas Farrell. Furthernames to be used in cases of importance. Lawyer Wright, while it might be said he in-tended no wrong, still deserved to be cen-caused by the said avalanche, that the death of said Richard Leshey and of some other persons is due to the gross and oulpably cautions by not building the buttresses recommended to the same authorities by the recommendation of the jary, he thought a olty of Quebec engineer in his report of the copy of the presentment should be sent to the year 1850; that, when John Kemp was Governor, the Court of Common Pleas and taken alive out of the said debrie on the morning of the 24th day of September, of the year aforessid, he died on the evening of the same day, and that his death is due to the gress negligence of the municipal authorities of Quebec in not procuring and furnishing the

furthermore, they say that more lives would CHICAGO, September 29.—The expenditure of fitty million dollars by two English syndi-procured; they say also that for that reason oates for the control of an extraordinary too much time was lost in extracting the

His Honor Mayor Langelier is of the opin-Levy Mayer, a well known lawyer, was one ion that any verdict incrimating the city of the agents in the great purchase. A pair for the late disaster will not be admitted by of London corporations, headed by the pre- the courts, for the reason that it had done all

The read which is being constructed over

well satisfied with the result of his second suggestion, as he never made any second re-port saying that he considered buttresses necessary.

The second second of the second se

ANOTHER LANDSLIDE PROBABLE.

QUEBEC, September 30 -The following report of Major Mayne to General Sir Fred, Middleton, concerning the condition of the face of the Citadel cliff has been forwarded to Mayor Lungelier by General Middleton :--

SIR .-- I have the honor to report to you, in SR.--1 have the honor to report to you, in the absence of Sir A. Caron, to whom I had to report on the landslide of the 19th instant, that this landslide was caused by the large and de-tached mass of rock (now threatening to come down) sliding down an incline surface. The cause of the movement was due to this surface being lubricated, as it were, by the heavy rains

that fell.

The rock mass, having once been pup in mo-tion, will be more easily started in the future, and consequently there is considerable and immediate danger from the rain now falling. for, though the fallen debris may form a sufficient support to prevent any further movement, yet it is impossible to say that it will do so, and, therefore, unwise to rely on it, or to allow people to congraggate on the Terrace or on the wharf below. I have the honor to be, sir.

Your most obedient servant, CHAS. B. MAYNE.

Major R. E. The body of the young man Pembertes, supposed to be the last of the victims of the rock slide, was recovered at 4 p.m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL:

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. - Receipts during the past week 36,-337 bbls, against 18,328 bbls for the week previons. An improved enquiry is reported for local account, with sales of city strong bakers at \$5, and of spring patents at \$5.25 to \$5.30, Straight rollers have been sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75. and American extra have been offered at \$4.275. There has also been more doing for export, the sale of 6,000 sacks being reported for British ports at an advance upon previous prices. Sales of American flour have recently been made for the lower provinces, showing that under the present anomalous state of the wheat and flour duties a American millions are compating with duties. American millers are competing with

Canadian millers in the home market. Patent winter, \$5.20 to \$5.50; Patent spring; \$5.25 to \$5.50; Straight rollar, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.35; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.85; Ciby Strong Bakers, \$5.00 to \$5.10; Strong Bakers, \$1.75 bp \$5.00; Ontario bage, extra, \$2.00 to \$2.15.

OATMEAL, &C. -Standard in bbls is still quot-ed \$3.80 to \$3.95, and granulated at \$4.05 to \$4.10. In bags, granulated \$2, and standard \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled oats \$4.25 to \$4.50, and moullie \$21 to \$23.

BRAN.-Market unchanged at \$11.50 to \$13 per tou on track for car loads. Shorts \$13 to \$15.50 as to quality.

\$15.50 as to quality. WHEAT.—Receipts during the past week were 195,602 bushels, spainst 90,343 bushels the week previous. Prices on spot are purely nominal, No. 1 Manitoba hard, being quoted at 98c to \$1 on spot, and 95c to 96c for new crop to arrive. No 2. to arrive is quoted at 91c to 92c. Sales have been made at points west of Winnipsg at 61c to 63c per bushel for No. 1 hard. Regard-ing the Ontarlo crop, the estimate of the total ing the Ontarlo crop, the estimate of the total yield of whest has been reduced 7,000,000 bush els from the approximate of two months ago, making it now 19,722,000 bushels, compared with 20,283,000 bushels in 1888, and 8,250,000 under the average since 1882. COBN.-Receipts for the week were 247,380

bush., sgainst 112.892 bush the week previous. A fair business is still being done on through A fair business is still being done on burdagin shipment. We quote 42c to 43c. in bond. The Oneario crop bulletin says :- "Corn is still un-promising. The heavy rains at the planting meason caused much of the seed to rot in the ground, and in many cases fields had to be re-planted two or three times. As a consequence the crop got a very late start, and being oversent Lord Mayor of London, Sir Henry S. Isaao, are the buyers. The syndicate in-cludes a great number of British bankers and The road which is being constructed over been cut and cured for forder, and the total



SEY'S REMED DR. Dr. SET'S REMEDY, the Great French

Remedy for Dyspepsia, Billous Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, lever and bowels.

DR. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest aromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening like most medicines, impars tone to, and strengthen thesystem. Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constipation, and in larger doses it acts as one of the best purgatives.

It is important to note that DR. SEY'S REXEDY can be taken in any dose without disturbing the habits or regime of those who take it.

Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

S. LACHANCE SOLE PROPRIETOR

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MONTREAL.

Sic; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, Sic to OU; Excon, per lb, 10h to 12c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, Sc to Sic.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 2,250 pkgs, against 2,851 pkgs for the week previoue. The exports this week are 1,836 pkgs, making 30,794 pkgs to date, against 7. 388 pkgs for the corresponding period last year. In creamery, there is a good local demani for choice fresh made goods, but July and August makes are not in great demand. Eastern Town-ships has sold to the local trade at 19c to 195c, but it is difficult to get choice late made quali-ties, as makers in the Townships are holding at 20. Western is steady at 15c to 16c as to at 20. Western is steady at 15c to 16c as to

at 20. Western is steady at 15c to 16c as to quantity and quality. Greamery, 19c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 194c; Morrisburg, 17c to 19c; Brockville, 16c to 19c; Western, 15c to 16c; Rolls, 14c to 16c. CHERSE.—Receipts during the past week were 25,877 boxes. against 39,467 boxes the week previous. The exports this week are 46,320 boxes, against 54,005 boxes for the correspond-ing period last year, making 323,529 boxes to date, against S14.390 boxes for the correspond-ing period last year, showing an increase of 9. ing period last year, showing an increase of 9, 000 baxes. The market is strong, sales being reported of finest late made August at 104c to 103c. At Peterboro 1,700 boxes of the first balf of September sold at 105c to 107c. Here 101c is freely bid for September cheese. Some holders are asking 11c for balance of senson. Sales of goods under finest have been made at 9 to to 10c. Private cables quote sale of finest in Liverpool at 48s to 49a. At the Brockville market to-day 7,000 boxes were offered and 2,-000 sold at 10g to 10gc.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS.-The market shows no change , price ruling at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 as to quantity and quality, the demand being slow. The official bulletin reports the Ontario crop as follows :--"The planting season for beans was unfavor-able, and the drought arrested growth at an sole, and use drought arrested growth at an early stage; but although the crop is light the sample is excell...t. The yield per acre is three bushels less than last year, but the aggregate is nearly, equal to the average of the past seven years."

EGGS -There has been quite a boom in the egg market since our last report, prices having rushed up to 2c to 2ge per dozen since our last issue. To day sales were made at 16c for lots of 50 cases, whilst single cases sold at 16ge to 17c.

left over from previous week, 7; total for week, CARSLEY'S For BEST VALUE in Kid Groves go direct to

left over from previous week, 7; total for week, 136; shipped during week, 108; left for city, 20; on hand for sale, 8. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G.T. Ry. ex. as Circe; 26 ponies consigned to T. M. Ras, of St. Louis Miss; 20 to H. F. Wood, of Lanesboro Minn; 2 horses to Cos Stanto, Toronto. Ex. as Winnipes; 4 horses consigned to John Beach, of Munroe Wis; 18 to Juo. Aruvid, of Annetic Iowa. Trade continues dull and a few American howers in hown but the supply of horses is 8. Carsley's. A BEAUTIFUL RUG is the Kyber, a line of which has just been received at S. Caraley's. Parties wishing to purchase a very choice rug at a bargain abould not fall to see these goods.

PABODY ON TENNYSON'S buyers in town but the supply of hornes is short.

DIED.

Quietzy-On Sept. 1st, at her residence, 2 Dulphin's Bara, Dublin, Elgin Quigley. REYNOLDS-On Sept. 4th, at his residence, Oactron, Kilmore, Co. Roscommon, Patrick Roynolds, aged 70 years. SALMON-OA Sept. 3bb, at his residence. Wil-liam st., Tullamore, Patrick Salmon, aged 80 years.

years,

SHEPPARD-On Sept. 5th, at her residence, Friaratown, Palatine, county Carlow, Mrs.

James Sheppard. STANFIELD-On Sept. 6th, at his residence, Maze View, Corceeney, Hills-Borough, Co. Down, James Stanfield, aged 73 years. SULLVAN-On Sept. 6th, at his residence, Deneens, Ardiert, Co. Kerry, Standish Sul-liven aged 74.

Twomer-Un Sept. 6th, at his residence, 10 N. Main st., Cork, John Twomay, aged 70

years. BENNETT-On Sept. 1, at his residence. Trum-gate street. Navan, county Meath, Michael Bennet. BEADNEE-On Sept. 1, at his residence, 7 Arran-

more ave., North Circular Road, Dublin, John Bradner, aged 36 years. BRADY-On Sept. 3, at her residence, 33 Lower

Dominick street, Dublin, Bridget Brady, aged 77 years.

ageu 11 years. BUDDS-Un Sept. 5, at the residence of her parents, 14 Prussia street, Dub'in, Agnes, 5 loved daughter of Mrs. Agnes Budds, sged

b loved daughter of Mrs. Agnes Budds, sged 19 years.
OAFFERT-ON Sept. 3, at his residence, 108 Church street, Dublin, Laurence Caffey.
CABRICK - On Aug. 30, at her residence, Drumah's terrace, Larns, co. Ulater, Margaret Carrick.
CASKY-On Sept. 6, at his parants' residence, 159 Great Britain street, Dublin, Terence, son of Mr. Richard Casey.
CULLINS-On Sept. 6, at her residence, Church St., Ballymena, Ulster Co., Sarah, beloved wife of Jobn Collins.
CUDDY-On Sept. 6, at his residence, Ligouiel,

vears.

23 years.

beloved wife of Luke Monks. MULLINS- On Sept. 3, at her residence, Bul-terant, county Oork, Ellen, beloved wife of James Mullins, aged 43 years.

MCCABTHY-On Sept. 5, at the residence of her parents, 19 Hibernia Building, Cork, Lizzie, daughter of O. J. McCarthy. MUBPHY-On Sept. 3rd, at the Prince of Wales hotel, Roundwood, co. Wicklow, Miss M A. Muchy

M. A. Murphy. MULLEE-On Sept. 6th, at his residence, Bridge street, Wicklow, Joseph C. Muller, aged 32 years.

NEVIN-On Aug. 30th, at his residence, Esker, Banagher, King's co., Patrick Nevin. MoNEL-On Sept. 4bb, at his residence, Blackcave, Lurne, Ulster county, John

McNeil. MOYNIHAN-On Sep. 5th, at his residence, 10

The Crescent, Queenstown, Cornelius Moyni-ban, aged 69 years. nan, aged 50 years.
O'LEART-On Sept. 4th, at her residence, N. Main street, Bandon, county Oork, Mary, beloved wife of Daniel O'Leary, aged 58
OSBOENE-On Sep. 4th, at her residence, Altmover, Dangiven, co. Derry, Fanny D. beloved wife of William Oabarne. wife of William Osborne.

ODD PANTS (long), \$2.20 ODD PANTS (long), \$2.20 S. CARSLEY.

OVERCOATS, \$4.55 OVERCOATS, \$4.55 OVERCOATS, \$4.55

RUBBER COATS, \$1.60 RUBBER COATS, \$1.60

CAPE COATS, \$4.95 CAPE COATS, \$4.95

You cannot put a quart into a pint jug. 75 by 40 equal 3,000;

The above space is devoted entirely to Child-ren's, Boys' and Youths' Tailor-Made Garments. There is no other establishment in this country devoting as much space to this department. It is packed with Fall Suits and Overcosts for Children, Boys and Youths, and all are of the best quality at lowest prices.

MORAL.

TWEED SUITS (3 pieces), 82.45 TWEED SUITS (3 pieces), 2.45 wife of John Collins. CUDDY-On Sept. 6, at his residence, Ligouiel, Ulster Co., Henry Cudty, formerly of Antrim, aged 94 years. DIGKUM-On Sept. 6th, at her residence, Pem-broke road, Dublin, Anne Digoum. DINAN-On Sept. 1st, at her residence 24 Clarence St, Cork, Julia, beloved wife of Wrm Dinan aced 29 years OVERCOATS, \$3 70 OVERCUATS, 3.70 REEFER JACKETS, \$4 00 REEFER JACKETS, 4.00 Wm. Dinan, aged 29 years.
 DRUMAY-On Sept. 4th, at his residence, Glasheen, Co. Cork, John Drummy.
 FABREN-On Sopt. 1st, at his residence, 19 Pope's Quay, Cork, Patrick Thomas Farren, and Quantum ODD PANTS, \$1.40 ODD PANTS, \$1.40 ODD PANTS, \$1.40 RUBBER COATS, \$1.50 RUBBER COATS, \$1.50 RUBBER COATS, \$1.50 Pope's Quay, Cork, Fatrick Thomas Farren, aged 20 years. FirzeiBBON-On Sept, 2nd, at his residence, Hackett Terrace, Cork, Thomas Fitzgibbon. HILL-On Sept. 4th, at her residence, Bally-kell, Islandmagee, Ulster Co, Ann, beloved wife of Robert Hill, aged 75 years. HOFFER-On Sept. 3rd, at his residence, 56 Shannon st., Cork, John Hopper, aged 27 (FOR YOUTHS. TWEED SUITS (long panta), \$3.40 TWEED SUITS (long panta), \$3.40 TWEED SUITS (long panta), \$3.40

MOLLOY-On Sept 3, at his residence, 53, Pouris Court, Dublin, Nicholas Molloy, aged

MONKS-On September 5, at the Emerald Hotel, Lower Gardiner St., Dublin, Maria,

dom. No business was acquired for them which has not paid at least 121 per centa year for the past five years. Grain elevators, fleuring mills and breweries have been the favorite investments. The management of each enterprise will be entrusted to American directors, subject to the control of a general board.

There is no combination. Each enterprise is operated separately. Hostile legislation, it is learned, has been clearly evaded. Tak Alien law of Illinois prohibits any sale of real estate to foreigners. It was designed to the relief fund of the disaster was temporarily prevent the acquirement of farms in Illin is declined, as some \$1,900 was still at the reby a certain Britleh landlord for " rack rorting" purposes. The syndicate got around this . statute by having the ownership of necessary real estate incorporated, and then acquiring Omaha and Kansas City, where further purchases are being considered.

MILLIONS IN BEER.

The titles of the following properties have siready been turned over to the syndicates The Bemis and McAvoy broweries, Chicago the Wacker and Birk breweries, Chicago the Albany brewery, Albany N.Y., ; the Jones brewery, Detroit, Mich. ; the Hauck brewery, Newark, N.J. ; the Trefz brewery, Jersey Oliv ; the United States brewerles, New York; a portion of the stock of the Schoenboli brewery, of Chicago; the Star elevators, of Minneapolis, seventy-six in number ; the G. W. Van Dusen system of elevators, of Rochester, Minn., ninsty in number ; the Cargill Bros.' elevator system of Minnesota and Dakoto ; the Baltimore brewerles, Baltimore, Md.; F. Brasstadd's Hancook iron mines, Hancook, Mich.; the Rechester breweries, Rochester, N.Y. Arrangements for the following are also

neapolis; the Syracuse brewery, Syracuse, N.Y. Negotiations for two extensive elevator systems in Chicago are well advanced,

but not yet consummated. The City Contract Company of London, capital \$50,000,000, and the Trustees and Executors' Company of the same city, capital \$37,500,000, are the corporations or syndiobtain centracte binding the owners to sell for a certain sum and a history of their procommittee. The examining, or advising combinding character has been observed hither-

te. MINNEAPOLIS, September 29 .-- O A. Pillsbury was seen last night reguiding the report The curious part of the matter is that Mr. that British capitalists had purchased the Baillairge appears to have been perfectly

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threatening portion of the cliff is considered very dangerous by the authorities who are building it, but they reason that they cannot leave that part of Quebec without communication with the city, and that the city is not responsible for the damage caused by de-fects existing in the Federal Government's properties. Thus hundreds of lives will be dally exposed to danger, when good management would have made the city comparatively secure.

Mr. Erastus Wiman's offer to subscribe to lief committee's disposition. The city officials declare themselves nighly appreciative of Mr. Wiman's generosity. The bedy of Richard Maybury, sr., was

the stock of the company, which, legally, is extributed to day from under the ruins. The stock of the company, which, legally, is extributed to day from under the ruins. The members of the purchasing committee left chicago this evening en route to the North-that it had to be coffined instantly. His west, and intending to ge irom there to members of the purchasing committee left that it had to be coffined instantly. His that it had to be coffined instantly. His funeral will take place to morrow with milltary honors. Young Pemberton's body had not been recovered. Men are still working at the city's expense to try and locate it.

A REPORT ABOUT THE QUEBEC WALL WHICH

WAS SUPPRESSED. OTTAWA, September 30 .- The verdict of the coroner's jury at Quebec throwing a certain amount of responsibility for the recent landslide from the Citadel cliff on the Federal Government, because it did not adopt the suggestion by City Engineer Ballairge in 1890, that buttresses should be built to support the cliff, has atracted great attention here. Enquiries at the Public Works department for a copy of the report elicited the reply that it was in French and was now being translated and would be given to the press in the course of a few days. Enough was learn-ed, however, to show that it contains a great deal more than was stated by City Engineer Baillairge at the inquest. There he said that he had reported to the Minister of Public concluded :-- The F. J. Dewes' brewery, of | Works the dangerous condition of the oliff, Ohicago; the Pillsbury Flouring Mills, Min- | and suggessed the building of buttresses, and and suggessed the building of buttresser, and that the accident was due to the Dominion Government not acting on his report. No copy of the report was preduced, and on this evidence the jury consured the Dominion Government.

It is now stated by the Public Works department that Mr. Ballairge's report contained two suggestions, one of which was for oates making the purchases. Both are re-puted to be among the most solid British in-stitutions. Trusted agents first made lists of him in his evidence, was that the Governdesirable properties. The next step was to obtain contracts binding the owners to sell for a certain sum and a history of their pro-and build a low retaining wall; also that the berty for ten years back, accompanied by a previces which he reported as existing at that bank deposit to guarantee expenses of an investigation. Expert examinations by English plain street widened. Mr. Ballalrge strong-accountants followed, then came a report ly recommended that this latter suggestion from an advisory committee sent to the should be acted on at once, and the building ground and lastly the work of the purchasing of the buttresses left in abeyance until it was seen whether the adoption of the second sugcommittee. The examining, or advising com-mittee, came over in July and consisted of D. G. MacRese, editor of the London Finan-cial Times; H. H. Shanks, of London, and several other gentlemen. The purchasing committee was headed by Thomas Stewart and Leigh Marshall. Secrecy of the most binding character has hear obviewer of the most forty thousand dollars, and since the diagonal to the second dollars. then some twelve or fifteen theusand dollars more have been spent in removing loose rock and otherwise protecting the cliff.

The curious part of the matter is that Mr.

estimate is less than one-half of the crop o e fallen olf co

year." PRAS.-Receipts were 14,819 butbels during the week against 8,227 bushels the week previ-ous. Bids of 70c have been made for No 2, but holders ask 71c and 72c per 66 lbs In Ontario the reports on peas vary according to the situarion and nature of the land. On high or well drained fields the crop has been very good, on low fields it was injured by the heavy rains of low helds it was injured by the heavy rains of the early summer months, and generally the pea is a little shrivelled. The most unfavorable accounts are received from the eastern section of the province, where the rains continued to a later period than in the western section. Still the midd use are is only 1.4 bushed loss that the yield per acre is only 14 bushel less than the average of the past seven years, and the ag-gregate is greater than the average of those years by half a million bushels—the area in crop

years by hait a million ousness—une area in crop being greater by 74,000 acres. Oats.—Receipts for the week 7,135 bushels against 15,562 bushels the week previous. The stocks in store here have been considerably re-duced, and holders appear to be firm in their duced, and holders appear to be find in the there views, sales bring reported of car lots of Upper Canada at 314 to 32c. Lower Canada are quot-ed at 30c with sales at that figure in store. The Ontario crop bulletin says :-- "In many parts of the province the cat crop was unusally heavy and rank in straw, but it was effected by rust, and rank in straw, but it was effected by rust, and rank in straw, but it was effected by rust, and although housed in good coudition and the total estimated yield large, the grain is light in weight. The yield, as now estimated, is a little below the average per acre of the past seven years, but in the aggregate it is greater by 11,-670,000 bushels, and greater than last year's crop by 2,200,000."

crop by 2,200,000." BABLET.—Receipts during the pastweek were 1,000 bushels. There is little or no demand, and prices are nominally quoted at 45c to 55c as to quality. There is no immediate prospect of any demand for the United States, as Philadel-ubia and Buffale are huming. Watter States any demand for the United States, as Philadel-phia and Buffalo are buying Western States barley at 57c delivered at both places. The On-tario crop bulletin says :--" The yield of barley is fair, and it is generally plump and of a good bright color. In the eastern counties, however, where the great bulk of our merchantable barley is grown, correspondents state that it was stain-ed by rains at the harvesting season. The yield is less than the July estimate by 3,000,000 bus-hels, but the aggregate 18 3,750,000 above aver-age of the seven years 1882-8. The crop has been generally secured in first-rate condition." BUCKWHEAT.-There is no charge to report

weather, and some correspondents state that it was hurt in the blossoming stage by the sun's heat. In the eastern countries it has matured well, and the yield per acre is over the average.

Ryr -- Market quiet and prices purely nomi-pal. In Ontario, rye has turned out well all ever Day, in Ontario, rye has turned out well all ever the province, the average per acre being two bushels more than last year, and one bushel more than the average of seven years, but owing to a reduced area this cereal is now of relatively small importance.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.-Receipts of pork during the week mere 518 bbls against 429 bbls for the week previous. The principal trading is in Western short cut clear at prices at prices ranging from \$13.50 to \$14.25. Western mess is quoted at \$18.50, and Canada short cut at \$16. Lard is steady, with sales at \$20 to 90 in pails. Lard is steady, with sales at \$20 to 90 in pails. I have a standing from these figures. Smoked meats are steady, Montreal sugar cured hams having sold at 120 to \$16.50; Humm, city curef, per 1b. \$2.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl. \$3.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl. \$4.00; Chicago short cut clear, per b

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Hover, -- New extracted honey 11c to 12c, and imitation goods at 9c to 10c. Comb 15c to 16c for choice white clover, and 18c to 14c for ordinary. Hops.-The market is lower at 11c to 13c

for choice, and old at 4c to 5c. HA_{L} -New No. 1 preased hay \$10 to \$10.50, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50. Old scarce.

FRUITS, &c.

APPELS.-Fall fruit is still coming in from the West, sales of which have been made in car lots an \$2 to \$2 26. In winter fruit, the market is still excited in the West, an orchard in the vicnity of the Hamilton having just been pur-chased at \$1 80 per bb for the fruit alone, being -----

equal to about \$2.60 laid down here. The first sales of fall fruit in Liverpool and Manchester have been heard from, Ben Daves selling at 15a Gd. LENONS -The market is quiet but firm at \$6

to **8**7

⁵⁰ 37. ORANGES — Jamaica in bbls, \$8.
 PEARS. — The market is easier. Flemish beauty, \$6 to \$8 No 1, and \$4 to \$6 No, 2 Duchess, \$4.

to \$7, and basket pears, \$1.5. CALIFORNIA FRUIT — Tokap graps, \$6 to \$7 per case ; Morocco, \$6 to \$7 per case and Mis-sion \$2.75 to \$3.00.

GRAPES.—Almeria grapes \$6 per keg to arrive blue grapes 6: to 7c per lb, and Delaware and reds 122c. BANANAS.—This fruit continues scarce, and would readily fetch \$2 to \$2,50 per bunch if not

hhl ONIONS.-Spanish in large crates \$4. Canadian higher at \$2.25 to \$2.75. Two cars of yellow

sold at \$2 50. COCOANUTS.—Market firm at \$5 per 100. POTATOES.—Business is reported at 70c to

Sc per bag in round lots.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c -Latest advices report the New York market demorslized, pranulated being down to 71c, and refiners in this market have dropped the price to 8c Barbadoes molasses have sold at 44c to 45c in lots. PLOKIED FISH.—New Labrador herriogs have

eold as \$8 60 to \$5, and Cape Briticn at \$5.30. Newfoundiand salmon \$13.50 for No. 1, and \$12 50 for No. 2. Dry cod quiet at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per quintal Green cod, \$5 for large and

S4.50 for No. 1. FISH OILS — Steam refined seal oil 47c to 48c, Newfoundland cod oil 36c to 38c, and Halifax 33c to 34c. Cod liver oil 57bo to 60c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

The receipts of live stock for week ending September 23rd, 1889, were as follows :--

-	Cattle.	Sheep,	Hogs.	Calves.
	2296	1107	240	56
Over from last wee	k. 575	100	150	
Total for week	2871	1207	390	56
Left on hand	160	50	33	
Total export for we	ek	••	••	••
" previous we	ek 3262	8153	••	••
Falling off in re	ceipts of	i cattle	for th	e week,
little change in v	alues,	Butche	rs met	a fair
trade though the	cattle of	ffered w	ere mo	ativ in-

Resolutions of Condolence. At the regular meeting of Branch 54, O.M. B.A., a resolution was moved by second-vice

president Batler, seconded by Chancellor Flanagan, and carried unanimously, express ing regret at the death of the brother of Rev. J. J. Salmor, P.P. St. Mary's.

Advertisement for Next of Kin.

Pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, made by the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls, in the matter of the Estate of John Forde, deceased, and in an action wherein John Finlay Mc-Knight is plaintiff and John Elliott and John Taylor are Defendants, and bearing date the Taylor are Defendants, and bearing date the 18th day of May, 1888, the persons claiming to 5 ft. 0 in. Original Price, \$6.50. Reduced to \$3.75. be next of kin, or entitled to distribution according to the Statutes for the distribution of

Interstates Estates of John Forde, late of Drumnahuncheon, in the County of Armagh, Farmer, living at the time of his death on the lat day of January, 1887. (and particularly Mary Anne Forde, a sister of said John Forde, who nmigrated to Montreal, Canada, some years since, and whom it is supposed married a man named Hilliard and died at Montreal aforesaid,

leaving her husband and issue her surviving) or to be the legal personal representatives of such of the said next of kin as are now dead, are by their Solicitors, on or before the 1st day of November, 1889, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Right Honorable the Master of the Rolls at the Four Courts Ions Quay, in the city of Dublin, and give advice thereof to William R. Corr, Solicitor for the Plaiatiff, 41 Lower Sackville street, in said city, or in default thereof they will be per-emptorily excluded from the banefit of the said judgment. Friday, the 15th day of November, 1889, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the aforesaid Chambers, is appointed for ad-

Judicating on said claims. Dated this 21st day of August, 1889. O9-23 B. E. WHITESTONE, Ohief Clerk.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2739. Dame Philomene Seguin, Plantiff; vs. D. Buckley, Defendant. On the 12th day of October instant, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, No. 96 Fortier street, in the city of Montreal, wit he cold by suphority of instance, all the good will be sold by subtority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the soid Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household effects, etc. B. O. MARSON, B.S.C., Montreal, 1st Octo-ber, 1889. 9-1

TEAOHER, holding a First-Class Elemen-tary Diploma from the R.O. Board of Commissioners, Montreal, is open for engage-ment. Address, "TEAOHER," 48 Jucor street, Montreal. 9.1

STONE MASONS WANTED.-First-Olass Stone Masons wanted for building wall on the Harlem Depressed Tracks, New York City. Wages \$3.50 per day. Apply to ALLSTON GEREY & CO., 40 Wall street, Tork York City. .9-2

Go where you have the largest assortment to select from. S, CARSLEY. SPRING MATTRESSES SPRING MATTRESSES SPRING MATTRESSES SPRING MATTRESSES AT HALF PRICE AT HALF PRICE AT HALF PRICE A lot of the celebrated Gale Spring Mat-treases to be cleared at half price. The reason for selling these goods at such prices is that they are the last of stock and we do not intend to keep any more. S. CARSLEY. SPRING MAITRESSES. HALF-PRICE ft. 0 in. Original Price, \$5.50. Reduced to \$275. ft. 6 in. Original Price, \$6.25. Reduced to \$3,15. fb. 0 in Original Price. \$6,50. Reduced to \$3.25, 4 ft. 6 in. Original Price, \$8 00. Reduced to \$3.50.

These Springs are all made of the best coppet wire, and are all waranted in first-class order for durability and comfort. There is no spring in the market can surpass them.

S. CARSLEY.

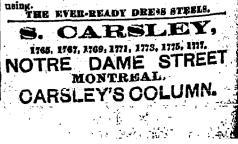
CARPET SQUARES. 21 yds. x 3 yds. \$1.85. CARPET SQUARRS. 3 yds. x 3 yds. \$2.35. CARPET SQUARES. 3 yds. x 4 yds. \$3.00.

Now showing the greatest variety of Carpet Squares ever offered. Carpet Squares in all sizes, all styles and all qualities. Kensington Art Squares, in all the newest shades and at low prices. Royal Art Squares in all sizes. Just opened a beautiful line of Burmah Carpet Squares All come offered to sent beaut Squares. All new effects, to sell cheap. S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON. Is noted for its eveness. Is noted for its strength. Is noted for its finish. Is noted for its superiority. Is noted for its being equal to any Spool Cobton in the market. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

CORTICELLI SILKS AND TWIATS. Will retain their Color and Brilliancy. Will measure full length as indicated on spool. Will not twist or ravel in machine or hand. Will give satisfaction to all who use them. Will cost no more than other first-class makers. CORTICELLI'S SILKS AND TWISTS.

THE EVER-BEADY DRESS STEELS. The Has become popular in every household. The article itself is a boon and a blessing to all who think as we do that TIME IS MONEY. The result in a saving of 50 per cent in time alone by



SWEET POTATOES .- Sales at \$4.50 to \$5 per