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PARNELL LEAVES COURT.

Diagnosed and Stunned at the Proceedings. He Makes a Bold Step.

LONDON, July 16.—Upon the opening of the Parnell commission this morning, Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Mr. Parnell, stated that after full consideration of the situation, Mr. Parnell had instructed him to resign his office as counsel, to no longer represent Mr. Parnell in the commission. In reply to Sir Charles' statement, which virtually was a declaration that Mr. Parnell declined to make any further presentation of his case before the commission, presiding Justice Hannen said: "Mr. Parnell will, of course, remain subject to the jurisdiction of the court."

Mr. Parnell made a personal application to the court, asking that if there was any desire to further examine him such examination be proceeded without delay. He complained of Attorney-General Webster's action in postponing for three months his re-examination on the subject of the cheques drawn by him (Parnell).

The court, Mr. Parnell declared, ought to appoint a day for his re-examination or else discharge him from further attendance.

Justice Hannen promised to try to meet the convenience of Mr. Parnell by recalling him Thursday.

O'KELLY ON THE STAND.

After counsel for Parnell and the other members of Parliament had retired, Justice Hannen said the scope of the enquiry would not be altered by their action. The persons hitherto represented by counsel could appear in their own defence if they desired. The taking of testimony was then resumed.

James O'Kelly, M. P. for North Roscommon, was called. He declared he had no statement to make.

On cross-examination he admitted that he was a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhood from 1860 to 1870. In 1871 an attempt to arrest him was made when he was leaving Ireland under the name of John Smith. Letters were found in his luggage from a "agent" who was shipping arms to Ireland.

Sir Henry James, of counsel for the Times, produced several letters partly written by Mr. O'Kelly in invisible ink, in which reference was made to the shipment of arms and the doing of Fenians. One of the letters, referring to a remittance of \$21,500 from America, contained a passage reading: "We are ready to take the field when the proper orders are issued to the regimental commanders."

Witness admitted that the letter written was authentic. While witness was in America he joined the Clan-na-Gael. This organization sent him to Ireland as a military officer to organize the men. He received \$9,000 toward his expenses. He did not effect the object, finding that the agents in Ireland would not co-operate with him. He, therefore, considered his mission ended and went to France. He sent his information to America and returned \$3,000. Since that time he had had no connection with the Clan-na-Gael or the Fenians.

During his career in parliament he had received no money from America. He denied spending \$10,000 which had been entrusted to him for election purposes.

Matthew Harris, M. P. for East Galway, testified that he joined the Fenians in 1865. The death penalty to traitors was not an essential feature of the Fenian constitution. Mr. Harris instanced the case of Informer Michael James, who said the society, after discussion, decided he should not be shot.

Justice Hannen said that there was some discussion implied much. The witness said the Fenian council of 1881 was held in Paris for the sake of security. Mr. Davitt had been arrested, and they did not know whose turn would be next. It was, therefore, thought better to meet out of Ireland.

He admitted saying in a speech that he did not go about from platform to platform extolling over the death of Lord Frederick Cavendish. His language was used in the heat of controversy and was not meant to justify the murder. He had qualified the speech made by him in which he said he should not mind seeing landlords shot down like partridges.

THEY WERE CAUTIONED AGAINST FIGHTING. T. W. Russell, Unionist member of Parliament, to-day declared the only reason for opposing inspection of the affairs of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union was that hundreds of persons had subscribed to the movement under a pledge of secrecy. He said Houston, secretary of the union, asked him in 1887 whether a letter which he showed him was in the handwriting of a certain member of Parliament. He replied he thought not, and after that neither he, himself nor the other members of the committee of the union, to his knowledge, knew anything about the matter, until a fac simile of the letter was published. In November, 1888, he cautioned Houston against dealing with Pigott, of whom he had never heard any good.

DUBLIN, July 16.—Timothy Healy, M. P., presiding at a meeting of the National League to-day, declared that the withdrawal of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues from the commission court would greatly please the Irish people. For the report of the commission the Parnellites did not care a rush. Mr. Healy said the Tenants' Defence League would put new life and vigor into the old movement.

THE "TIMES" THANKS SIR CHARLES RUSSELL. LONDON, 17.—The Times, in a leading article, sincerely thanks Sir Charles Russell and the others for their assistance in the Commission court. It says it is heartily glad that they did not retire earlier and cannot understand why they retire now that the case is almost concluded. It states that the Irish Loyal and Patriotic union had nothing to do with the charge of the Times, and that they were made entirely on the paper's own responsibility. The Standard says that Mr. Lewis, on behalf of Mr. Parnell, will continue to watch the proceedings in the Commission court.

Whitechapel's Latest Mystery. LONDON, July 17.—The woman found murdered in Whitechapel early yesterday morning was about 45 years of age and was known as Kelly. She was a servant to Mrs. Smith, the keeper of baths in Castle ally. The body was found near a lamp-post under the glare of the light. Parts of many descriptions were stacked on both sides of the ally. Just where the murder occurred there was room for a man to stand out of sight. The theory of the police is that the man and woman entered Castle ally from Petticoat lane. As they were passing an unoccupied building he thrust a knife into her neck below the right ear. The woman apparently fell on her knees. The murderer then turned her over and inflicted frightful gashes across her stomach. The police are, as usual when they know nothing,

released. The woman's throat was cut to the neck. No part of the body was missing. Warm blood was flowing from the wound when the body was discovered. A policeman who, with the watchman of an adjacent warehouse, must have been within a few yards of the spot where the murder took place when it was committed, heard no noise. Policemen have been placed at fixed points in Whitechapel since the murders of this character began, and since the murder proceeding that of last night officers have been stationed at a point within a hundred yards of the scene of the latest tragedy. An old clay pipe, smeared with blood, was found alongside the body. It is supposed by the police that this will furnish a clue to the murderer, although it may have belonged to the victim. Several arrests of suspected persons have been made, but they were discharged, there being no proof against them. It is stated the police officials received a letter before last night's murder, signed "Jack the Ripper," which the writer said he was about to resume his work.

A DEADLY CRASH.

Runaway Cars Dash Into a Train With Fatal Result—Many Passengers Killed and Injured.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 17. A frightful accident occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad a mile east of this city this morning, by two runaway cars colliding with a passenger train.

The following named were killed: Aaron Shiff, single, a carpenter at Hickory Swamp Colliery, crushed between the tanks of the locomotive and platform of car. John Bonah, married, carpenter at Hickory Swamp.

The wounded are Norton Weaver, legs and face fearfully lacerated; Levi Albright, head cut and leg broken; Irwin Kashner, both legs broken, and head cut; Jno. Baker, skull broken; an unknown Hungarian woman, leg and wrist broken and head badly cut; Jas. Hodge, leg broken and face cut; Patrick Britton, legs frightfully mangled, will die; Mike Britton, back broken, injuries fatal; W. Lindemann, conductor, bruised about body and face cut; Engineer Albert Reed, legs injured, face and head badly cut; Michael Gable, head cut and badly bruised; Mrs. John McHugh, serious internal injuries; John Miller, Pollander, collarbone broken; Joseph Fredricks, back broken, will not live; Jacob Kulb, head, face and legs cut and bruised; John Darrett, legs mangled; John Thomas, jaw fractured and face cut. The cars were loaded with miners, six plokers and women. At Coal Run switch, the track branches out to the main line which had heretofore been hidden by a chain of mountains. After the train gained the main line, a miner sitting on the rear platform saw the two running cars dashing

DOWN THE TRACK AT LIGHTNING SPEED. With a cry of warning he jumped off and rolled down an embankment in safety. Then flagman Jno. Metz followed and placed a number of railroad ties on the track through which the cars passed like a shot. By this time the inmates of the two passenger cars, which were packed, beheld the danger and a wild scene of confusion ensued. A rush for the doors was made and a few succeeded in gaining the platform and safely jumped off; then a jam occurred in the doorway; a number escaped through the open windows and rolled down a steep embankment. Mrs. John McHugh, about to become a mother, leaped from her seat and shouted to the men in the rear car.

Instantly the men, who were fighting like demons to get out, cleared a passage way, through which the woman ran out to the platform and jumped off the flying train. A second later the crash came. After the runaway cars struck they passed through the passenger cars like a bullet, the coal flying about like a battery of Gatling guns playing on massed troops. The scene that followed was terrible. All this time the wrecked train kept the track, and rushed on Lake Fiddler station with lightning-like swiftness two miles down the line. Then the engine left the track and the cars telescoped. Here is where the most damage was done. After the vast clouds of dust cleared away the work of rescue commenced and in an hour the dead and wounded were taken out. The cars that crashed the wreck started from the Excelsior Colliery, two miles away. They were standing on the siding and it is supposed that some boys, in order to obtain a ride, uncoupled the two and loosed the brakes. When nearing a patent switch leading to the main track the brakes were put on, but the boys being unskilled to tighten them enough became tripped and jumped off and took to the woods. Wrecking crews are now on the scene of the disaster, and will have the road open for traffic by morning. The railroad will sustain a loss of \$150,000.

DR. McGLYNN WILL SUBMIT Archbishop Corrigan Will Explain.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Press states on what it terms absolute authority that Archbishop Corrigan has been summoned to Rome to explain his conduct in the New York diocese, which has kept the Catholics in this vicinity in a turmoil for the past few years. The Press also understands that Dr. McGlynn has voluntarily decided to go to Rome and submit his case to the Pope.

What Matthew Harris, M. P., Thinks of the Irish Landlords.

LONDON, July 17.—The cross-examination of Matthew Harris, M. P. for East Galway, was continued before the Parnell commission to-day. He testified that he could not say whether \$530,000 was the amount Patrick Egan acknowledged receiving from America. Witness went to New York in 1883 via Paris, getting money from Parnell to pay part of his expenses. He met Egan, Walsh and Sheridan. He did not believe Sheridan would enter into a conspiracy to commit murder. Mr. Harris declared he never looked any person in the face and he feared that landlords had done more harm to Ireland than could have been done by Bengal tigers or any other wild animals indigenous to the tropics.

An Astonished Newsboy.

A newsboy took the Sixth avenue elevated, at Park place at noon recently, says the New York World, and sliding into one of the cars, fell asleep. At Grand street two young women got on and took the seats opposite the lad. His feet were bare and his hat had fallen off. Presently the younger girl leaned over and placed her hand under the little fellow's dirty cheek. An old gentleman in the next seat smiled at the act, and without saying anything held out a quarter, with a nod toward the boy. The girl hesitated a moment and then handed the dime. A woman just ahead of her offered a dime, a woman across the aisle held out some change, and before she knew it the girl with flaming cheeks had

taken money from every passenger in that end of the car. She quietly slid that amount into the sleeping lad's pocket, removing her hand gently from under his head without rousing him, and got off at Twenty-third street, including all the passengers in a pretty little inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and the possession of a common secret.

HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY.

Its Real Object is to Destroy Christianity for a Religion of Humanity.

Freemasonry is the system of the Freemasons, a secret order and pantheistic sect, which professes, by means of symbolic language, and certain ceremonies of initiation and promotion, to lay down a code of morality founded on the brotherhood of humanity only. Some writers apply the term Freemasonry not only to the Freemasons proper, but to all secret societies, organizations, which seek to undermine Christianity and the political and social institutions that have Christianity for their basis.

The origin of Freemasonry is disputed. The Freemasons themselves, in the language of their rituals, assume the sect to have begun its existence at the building of Solomon's Temple; but serious students of history, and all writers who seriously declare this to be merely a conventional fiction. It is in any case more valuable to be attached to the attempts that are occasionally made to find a link between the Pagan mysteries and Freemasonry. Some writers trace Freemasonry to the heretics of Eastern origin that prevailed during the early and middle ages in certain parts of Europe, such as those of the Gnostics, Manichaeism, and Albigensians, some of whose mischievous tenets are, no doubt, apparent in the sect. The suppressed order of the Knights Templars, too, has been taken to have been the source of the sect; and this theory may have some countenance in the facts that a number of the Knights in Scotland illicitly maintained their organization after the suppression, and that it was from Scotland that Freemasonry was brought into France at the beginning of the last century.

But it seems more in consonance with many known historical facts to trace the sect to the mediæval guild of stonemasons who were popularly called by the very name of Free Masons. During the middle ages the various trades were formed, and with the approval of the Church, order of the Guilds, and promotion to the rank of freemen, and the various trades, as general no one was permitted to follow a trade for wages or profit, as apprentice, journeyman, or master, until he had been made free of the guild representing that trade. Each guild had its patron saint, and several guilds, it is certain, had each its peculiar ritual, using its own tools and technical language in a symbolical way in the ceremonies of initiation and promotion. It is to be said, in entering an apprentice, and as the end of his time declaring him a worthy fellow-journeyman or craftsman, etc. The guild of Free Masons was singular in this; that it was a migratory one, its members travelling through their masters in organized bodies throughout all parts of Europe, wherever their services were required in building. When they returned to their homes they founded lodges, the masteries especially about those of the Benedictines. The earliest form of initiation used by the guild is said to have been suggested by the ritual for the reception of a Benedictine novice.

The South of France, where a large Jewish and Saracenic element remained was a hotbed of heresies, and the Jews, as a result of their expulsion from England in the twelfth century, too, that far back as the twelfth century the lodges of the guild enjoyed the special protection of the Knights Templars. It is easy in this way to understand how the symbolical allusion to Solomon and his Temple might have passed from the Knights into the Masonic formula. In this way too, might be explained how, after the suppression of the order of the Knights, the order of the Knights, maintaining their influence over the Free Masons would be able to pervert what had been a harmless ceremony into an elaborate ritual that should impart some of the errors of the Templars to the initiated. A document was long ago published which purports to be a charter granted to a lodge of Free Masons in England in the thirteenth century, and it bears the mark in its religious indifference of a suspicious likeness between Freemasonry then and now. In Germany the guild was numerous and was formally recognized by a diploma granted in 1489 by the Emperor Maximilian. But this sanction was finally revoked by the Imperial Diet in 1707.

So far, however, the Free Masons were really working as masons, but the so-called Cologne Charter—the genuineness of which seems certain—drawn up in 1835 at a reunion of Free Masons gathered at Cologne to celebrate the opening of the cathedral edifice, is signed by Melancthon, Coligny, and other similar ill-omened names. Nothing certain is known about the Free Masons, nor evidently becoming a sect during the last century, but the attempt that in 1846 Elias Ashmole, an Englishman, founded the order of Rose Croix, Rosicrucians, or Hermetic Free Mason—a society which mingled in a fantastic manner the jargon of alchemy and other occult sciences with pantheism. This order soon became affiliated to some of the Masonic lodges in Germany, and the Free Masons in this manner formed a new and constant founding of societies, secret or open, which undertook to formulate a philosophy or a religion of their own.

As we know it now, however, Freemasonry first appeared in 1726, when Lord Derwentwater a supporter of the expelled Stuart dynasty, introduced the order into France, professing to have his authority from a lodge at Kilwinning, Scotland. This formed the basis of the variety of Freemasonry called the Scotch Rite. The first organizations soon sprang up. Charters were obtained from a lodge at York, which was said to have been of very ancient foundation. In 1754 Martinez Pasquales, a Portuguese Jew, began in some of the French lodges the new degrees of "Cohens," or priests, which was afterwards developed into a system by the notorious Count Maimon in the Lodges of the Rite of Misraim. But it remained for Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canon Law at the University of Ingolstadt, in Bavaria, to give a definite shape to the anti-Christian tendencies of Freemasonry. In 1776, two years after the expulsion of the Jesuits from the University, he brought together a number of his pupils and friends, and organized the order of the Illuminati, which he established on the already existing degrees of Freemasonry. The avowed object of the Illuminati was to bring back mankind—beginning with the Illuminati—to their primitive liberty by destroying religion, for which his newest philosophical invention was to be substituted, and by replacing ideas of a proper society, morality, etc. One of the Illuminati, a Sicilian, Joseph Balsano, otherwise Casatiello, organized what he called Obalistic Freemasonry, under the name of the Rite of Misraim. He it was who in 1783 predicted, as the approaching work of Freemasonry, the overthrow of the French monarchy. Indeed, Freemasonry was very active in the French Revolution, and assisted in bringing about many of the calamities which accompanied that great overturning of society.

Freemasonry in the meantime had sprung up into numerous sects, or "rites," all working to the common effort of destroying a belief in the divine revelations of Christianity. In 1781 a great assembly of all the Masonic rites was held at Wilhelmsbad in Hanover, under the presidency of the Duke of Brunswick, which refused to recognize Weishaupt's system, but at the same time permitted the most mischievous tenets of Illuminism to be engrafted on the higher degrees of Freemasonry, especially of the so-called Scotch Rite. About this time the Scotch Rite was introduced into America, by some officers of the French auxiliary army. The York rite had been introduced into the United States by English colonists.

Freemasonry in Continental Europe has been the habiting-ground of most of the revolutionary societies, many of which were affiliated to the highest Masonic degrees. In France the sect was officially recognized by the government

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

—AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all sects, and by all the people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of color, harmony of composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION forms a marvellous work, almost worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, MOUNT OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OLYMPIA, 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.

LEO XIII. HALE AND HEBARTY.

Interesting Interview with an American Bishop—Why no American Can be Pope.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—The American publishes an interview with Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic university at Washington, who is here in attendance on the National Education association. Speaking of the health of the Pope, Bishop Keane says: "So far as the health of Leo XIII. is concerned there is no likelihood of his dying very soon. I saw him the day before I left Rome, March 19, and he was then the picture of health, stout, robust and active. It is true he is a very old man, 82 years, but he does not stand alone as the only man of advanced age performing the active duties of a high responsible position. Bismarck, Gladstone and Manning, as all Leo XIII. are far advanced in life, and yet these men are moving the world. Cardinal Newman is 82 years old, and he has only just retired from the active performance of his duties."

"Leo XIII. became the chief Bishop of the Church some twelve years ago he himself regarded his health so poor that he said it was useless to make him Pope, for he had scarcely six months to live. His health now, however, is very good, and I assure you he has no notion of dying to please anyone."

"In the event of the death of the Pope, where will his successor probably come from?"

"Then all this talk about an American cardinal succeeding is without any foundation at all?"

"Evidently so. There are many reasons why an American will not be elevated to the Papacy. To begin with, an American, no matter how learned he may be, how well posted on European affairs, is thoroughly unfitted to fill the Papal See. The Pope must be a thorough cosmopolitan. He must be au fait with European affairs, conversant with the political and spiritual conditions of France, Germany and Spain—in fact, the whole world. No American can grasp the situation in all its details. His educational surroundings and life are totally different from that of the man who is fitted to fill the Papacy. Europe is becoming Americanized. The people are gradually taking up our theories and systems of life and government, but it will be a hundred years before the conditions are such that it would be possible for an American cardinal to become the head of the Catholic Church."

Blessed by the Pope. WINNIPEG, July 17.—At the Catholic council yesterday, a cable message was sent to the Pope requesting the Apostolic blessing on the council and their deliberations. The following answer in Latin, which was read in the service, was received from Cardinal Simoni, secretary to the Pope:

"The Apostolic blessing which you asked for is granted by Leo."

High Mass lasted until 10.30, and the other proceedings until noon. In the afternoon the Council commenced its private sittings, which will continue from day to day for two weeks, if not longer. A message from Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, and head of the Church in Canada, was received, containing an expression of good wishes to the first Provincial Council, of St. Boniface, and commending them to the sympathy of the Church in Canada.

English Spies in Ireland.

It has become to be a recognized fact that the English Secret Service Fund is used to sustain a regular army of English spies, both in Ireland and America. These men, in many instances, are paid by the British government the purest type. They are ready any moment to turn upon the ancient enemy of Ireland and to storm the fortresses of England if they could only get a sufficiency of foolish Irishmen to follow them in their folly.

It has recently been discovered that about two years ago a stranger, representing himself as an Irish American entrusted with £20,000 for the alleviation of distress, turned up at Drumarriff, Ireland, and of course was hospitably entertained by the good parish priest. Subsequently he traveled considerably about the country, generally receiving Nationalist operations—especially with regard to the nature, scope and method of the plan of campaign, which had just been started on the Leader estate. Eventually he disappeared, without of course "parting" any of the generous trust confided to him, and it is now believed by those who knew the distinguished exile, and have since seen portraits of the notorious Le Caron, that it was none other than the renowned spy himself.

In like manner in all the large cities of America there are Le Carons who are paid by the British government for doing similar secret service work.—Monitor.

A WASHINGTON MAN IN LUCK.

"There is no incident in all my life," said Mr. R. C. Palmer, of 721 21st St. N. W., Washington, City, D. C., "that looks so much like providential assistance as the one which will send me to Dayton, Ohio, to-day. I had arranged to start in the furniture business. I selected Dayton as the place in which to establish myself. I was endeavoring to raise the necessary money but was disappointed. I've been in the habit of investing a dollar a month in The Louisville States Lottery, and in the drawing of the 14th ult. I brought me just exactly the sum I needed. If this assistance had not come to me I might have remained a working machine all my life."—Washington (D. C.) Star, June 4.

Our own sportsman says that Shakespeare may have been a superior poet, but he was not much of a hand with a gun. If he'd worked more on the Yorkshire hills, and less on the "Moor of Venice," he would never have asked the imbecile question—"What's in an aim?"

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

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

Playwright—"It seems to me that if I had a better title for my drama it would have more success." His friend—"Call it Anti-Fat." Playwright—"Why so?" Friend—"I see that it has reduced the audience more than one half in less than an hour."

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

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

Unless a man realizes that he has fallen, he cannot desire to be raised.—St. Gregory the Great.

Salvationists in Jail.

TORONTO, July 17.—Some members of the Salvation army have got into trouble at Eglinton, three miles from Toronto. The army has been in the habit of going to Eglinton and staging and praying in front of O'Connell's hotel, to the annoyance of the innkeeper. When the proprietor of the hotel, John O'Connell, died a short time ago, some of the army assembled in front of the hotel and prayed that his wife and family would give up the liquor business, at the same time saying that O'Connell himself was in hell. Last night when

they assembled as usual two of the members were captured by the police, and as they pleaded guilty to disturbance the men were fined \$5 each. Not being able to pay, they were taken to jail. Charles Walker, of the Salvation army, has been summoned and will be tried Friday. After one of the previous disturbances Commissioner O'Connell promised that the same would not occur again, but he did not attempt to stop the annoyance.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Monday, the Historian, Shows How the Pope Has Deceit But Remains Full of Life and Youthful Vigor.

"There is not, and there never was an idea, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as that of the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that Church is the history of the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon, and when camels and figures bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The present royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Papius in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Papius the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy; and the republic of Venice is gone, and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest end of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still continuing hostilities with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has lost in the Old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn, countries which a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are certainly not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all other Christian sects united amount to a hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

"We often hear it said that the world is constantly becoming more and more enlightened, and that this enlightenment must be favorable to Protestantism, and unfavorable to Catholicism. We wish that we could think so. But we see great reason to doubt whether this be a well-founded expectation. We see that during the last two hundred and fifty years the human mind has been in the highest degree active, that it has produced innumerable inventions tending to promote the convenience of life, that medicine, surgery, chemistry, engineering, have been very greatly improved, that government, police and law have been improved, though not to so great an extent as the physical sciences. Yet we see that during these two hundred and fifty years, Protestantism has made no conquest worth speaking of. Nay, we believe that, as far as there has been a change, that change has, on the whole, been in favor of the Church of Rome. We cannot, therefore, feel confident that the progress of knowledge will necessarily be fatal to a system which has, to say the least, stood its ground in spite of the immense progress made by the human race in knowledge since the days of Queen Elizabeth."

Honor Thy Father and Mother. Young men who come from the country to the town, and who get on in the world, are often ashamed of their parents, of the rustic dress they once wore, and of the simple but honest and kindly way of their childhood. And too often when they assume the fashionable ways of their new friends they leave behind them the religion of their childhood and forget the piety which they learned at a mother's knee. They have out-grown the priestly dress in which their mothers dedicated them to God, and think her religion old-fashioned and worn out. This is false shame. It is a sin against the dearest and most sacred instincts of our nature. So far from being manly, it is mean and dastardly. Depend upon it, the man who will have most of the esteem of his fellow creatures and of the favor of Heaven will be he who keeps unchanged all through life the mantle of heavenly devotion with which his mother clothed him. He who makes the religion of his youth the habit of his life—his garment and way of acting all through—will come to honor and will enjoy the proud blessing of constancy. His life will be a gracious verity, like that of Samuel; it will have one steadfast purpose running through it all. The center will be one of peace with the inner; one part will not reproach the other; and what he seems, that he ever is.—Good Words.

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S. BURTON, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill. 317,34,83-47,28-811,25

Fitzjones—"Did you go to the theater last evening, Perry?" De Brown—"No; I attended a slight-of-hand performance." Fitzjones—"Where?" De Brown—"I went to call on Miss Le Smythe and offered my hand, but she slighted it."

"And now I am coming to the point," said a school-teacher as he slowly sat down on the chair where the vengeful pin was lurking. The next instant he was seen going from the point with a velocity he never before experienced.

Another has excited public attention by having an apple painted on his sign. When asked for an explanation he replied, "If it hadn't been for an apple where would the ready-made clothing be to-day."

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, July 17.—The Labor Conference had an exciting discussion last night on a Belgian proposal to unite with the Marxist League. The result showed that the American, Dutch and Belgian delegates were in favor of union. The others finished upon a strict examination of the credentials of the Marxist delegates. This implies a rejection of the proposal. M. Allemane, a French delegate, and Mr. Brown, an American delegate, have been jointly elected to the presidency of the Labor Congress. The Marxist have declined to amalgamate with the congress unless they are received unconditionally.

PARIS, July 17.—The newspapers most inclined to General Boulanger condemn the incident against him as weak, wordy and ineffective. The only serious charge is that of abasement, which, the General declares, is easily refutable.

LONDON, July 17.—General Boulanger says the indictment found against him in Paris is a mass of falsehoods.

COFFENHAGEN, July 17.—Princess Augusta, sister of the Queen, died last night. An imposing funeral to the late Emperor Frederick was celebrated on Thursday last at Brandeburg.

LONDON, July 18.—The government has accepted tenders for the construction of seventeen vessels on the Clyde, Tyne and Aberdeen.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons this evening Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, read a communication from Gen. Grenfell, who is with the troops in Egypt. The communication contained the reply of the general's demands for the Derivatives. The reply says: "Your force is surrendering. I am sent to conquer the world, and I cannot stop. Now I call upon you to surrender. If you will do so I will protect you. Remember Hick's Pass and Gordon's Pass. Gen. Grenfell adds that Nad-el-Jam's fighting men are well fed and in good condition."

LONDON, July 18.—At the inquest held on the body of a woman found murdered in the Whitechapel district yesterday morning, the fact was developed that, in addition to two large gashes, there were fourteen other wounds on the body. The greater number of the wounds, however, were only skin deep.

BRIDGE, July 18.—The Swiss Socialists have decided to send a protest to the Bundesrat against the action of the Prussian Government in proposing to appeal to the popular vote against the creation of a public prosecutor's department.

LONDON, July 18.—A new wedding anthem, "O Perfect Love," has been composed by Joseph Barnby for the marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales and the Earl of Fife. It is officially announced that the Queen will confer a dukedom upon the Earl of Fife.

PARIS, July 18.—The papers here consider that the King of Holland's address to the States-General, in which he asked that 68,000 troops be kept armed to defend Dutch neutrality is a grave event indicating expected German action.

LONDON, July 18.—In the Stewart contest at Wimbledon, which each marksman fired seven shots at the 200 yard range, Corporal W. D. Haddleton, of the Massachusetts team, won the prize with a score of 34 out of a possible 35 points.

LONDON, July 18.—The Government has accepted a proposal by John Morley that an increased allowance be paid to the Prince of Wales, enabling him to provide marriage portions for his children, be substituted for the proposed special grants.

AMERICAN.

CALAIS, Me., July 19.—Yesterday a deputy United States marshal served a writ on Henry F. and Oba. H. Eaton, owners of the American house, Calais, for violation of the alien labor law. The writ alleges that the Eatons contracted with a plumber from Canada. This will be a test case, and the result is awaited with great anxiety. Probably three hundred to five hundred Americans work in the mills in Milltown, N.B., and a large number of provincials come to Calais daily to work on the wharves and vessels. St. Stephen's people threaten to retaliate if the law is enforced.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17.—The extensive French brewery at Fort Wayne was burned last night. The establishment was the property of C. L. Centerville. The ammonia tank of the ice machine exploded with great force, severely injuring three men. Alexander Duenning's leg was torn off. Loss, \$350,000.

BREWTON, Ala., July 17.—One Gaston, from Iowa, committed suicide here to-day by throwing himself upon a circular saw in a sawmill. He was killed instantly. The supposed cause was disappointment in love.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—W. J. Pelet, a detective, while walking the street last night with Mrs. Wiley was shot dead by the woman's husband, who had suspected the pair.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The steamer Westland, which arrived on the 15th, is detained in quarantine by a case of smallpox among the steerage passengers.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Nothing has yet been heard of Edward D. Hogan, the aeronaut, who was in Peter Campbell's air ship yesterday and forgot to come down.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Another application for the release of John F. Beggs, the Cronin snuff pot, on bail was made to-day to Judge Altgeld, but was refused.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—At eleven o'clock to-day a Cairo & Vincennes passenger train met with almost complete demolition. The fifteen passengers were seriously injured. The passengers were thrown in every direction and a perfect pandemonium ensued. Nearly all those on the train were more or less injured. Most of the passengers were extricated only by cutting into the coaches with axes.

LOWELL, Mass., July 17.—The large stable of the Lowell Hotel railroad was burned to-night with 120 horses, 30 cars, five sets of leads of hay and straw. The Hotel Belmont was damaged, and a building house over the stable was gutted. Several families living back of the stable were burned out. The loss to the car company is \$125,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 17.—Miss Lillie G. Holland, of Abbeville, Alabama, was engaged to be married to Mr. J. W. G. with Charles Lee, a negro, who had been a wife and several children, while Mrs. Hol-

land leaves a husband. Mrs. Holland is said handsome, and is 15 years younger than Lee.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A United States marshal is looking for W. M. Edmeston, charged with violating the postal laws. It is said Edmeston is running a college of science which, for a small consideration, grants diplomas to servant girls. He has used the mails extensively, and many poor domestics complain that they have been swindled.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 17.—Rev. W. T. Lewis died here yesterday heart-broken. He was born in England and graduated at Oxford. In 1881 at Washington he married a daughter of George W. Johnson, former manager of the old Madison Square theater. The lady had marked talent for the stage and played in several operas. She left her husband last October and has not been heard from since.

DEQUOIS, Ia., July 17.—John Elkins and wife were murdered last night in Kirk township. Elkins' second son, aged 11, slept in the barn, and states that he was awakened about 3 o'clock by a rifle shot. Going into the house he found his father dead in his bed, with a bullet through his brain, and his wife also in the bed with her head smashed in. A babe was still sleeping between them. Suspicion rests on the boy and his elder brother, aged 24, who both had a grudge against their stepmother.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A circular has been issued, bearing the signature of T. V. Powderly, general master workman; and John B. Hayes, general secretary of the Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor; W. M. Sargeant, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and others, with the object of forming an alliance. The circular is the outcome of a conference held some time ago at Philadelphia. If the alliance is realized it will be the most formidable labor organization that ever existed in the United States or elsewhere.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., July 17.—This evening a train on the Pennsylvania road, carrying two hundred miners to their homes, was wrecked near this place. John Roush and Aaron Shippe were killed. Twenty persons were badly, some of them probably fatally, injured. A number of others were slightly hurt. The train was running at regular speed when miners standing on the back platform saw two freight cars, detached at some colliery, running wild down the grade. The miners shouted to their companions to jump, which many did from windows and platforms, but the runaway cars overtook the train before all were out, telescoping the cars.

ORANSTOWN, N. J., July 18.—Yesterday at Hibernia, a mining town, Martin Boynan brutally beat his wife and his mother-in-law. The latter died in a few hours. Boynan, was arrested. It is supposed that he also robbed his mother-in-law.

CHICAGO, July 18.—An explosion of a boiler in the planing mill of the R. V. Stone Lumber company this morning resulted in the death of three men. Several horses used in the establishment were also killed, and the building took fire.

BRADSTON, Ky., July 18.—Dr. T. Hourigan, recently convicted of the murder of his brother-in-law, J. H. Hays, and sentenced for life, escaped from jail here last night with Joseph Russell, charged with grand larceny.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—Arsenic was placed in the food of the four children of Joseph Hunter, a painter living near Star City, Tuesday and three of them have died. The criminal and his motive are unknown.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 18.—Capt. Abbott and seven other secret services men this afternoon made a descent on the United States hotel, near here, to capture a gang of counterfeiters. Officer Donnelly was wounded twice in the head but not fatally. An escaping counterfeit-feller was shot in the side. Two carpet sacks of counterfeit ten dollar bills have been found, and the search is not ended. The hotel belongs to Nelson Driggs, an aged and noted counterfeit-feller.

COFFEYVILLE, Miss., July 18.—Jim Gillman, a negro of Gravspert, at the last term of court in Grenada county reported quite a number of parties for gambling, for which they swore vengeance. Last Thursday night Gillman was murdered and his body thrown in Yallahos river, where it was found on Tuesday. Several arrests have been made.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18.—One hundred men, wearing black masks, attacked the house of Nancy Vincent, a notorious resort at Mount Peter, last night. One male inmate was whipped with switches. The Vincent woman was caught and tarred and feathered and the house and furniture were demolished.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Early this morning the bodies of Mrs. John McGregor and two children were discovered in ten inches of water in a creek near Youngstown, Ohio. The woman had first drowned her children and then herself. Her husband had left her in deplorable circumstances and yesterday she had to beg for food.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 18.—To-day Judge Canning and Banker Thompson, having charge of the relief funds, began paying out money to the sufferers. Up to noon \$6,000 had been paid out most of the cheques being for \$50, the lowest amount paid to a single sufferer.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., July 18.—Misses Annetta and Miriam Boggs, sisters, living just over the line in Jackson county, committed suicide to-day by taking arsenic. They left a letter jointly saying there was nothing in life for old maids and they were tired of it. They were in fair circumstances, but had no relative living.

IRISH.

LONDON, July 18.—Before the Parnell commission to-day Matthew Harris stated that Egan and Brennan severed their connections with Fenians on joining the Land League. Dr. Charles Tanner, M. P. for the Middle Division of Cork, testified that he had never advocated the boycotting of women and children. He had tried to get land-grabbers boycotted. He admitted that he had denounced a certain land-grabber as a corrupt reptile and a creeping louse. The land-grabber was afterwards shot at. Witness always spoke against outrage. He had been boycotted himself by Cork Tories and his business had diminished, his patients forsaking him under pressure.

LONDON, July 18.—The election in the west division of Carmarthenshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Walter Powell, Home Ruler, resulted in the return of Mr. Morgan, Gladstonian, who received 4,252 votes, against 2,535 for Mr. Drummond, Conservative. At the last election Powell received 4,181 votes, and Sir J. C. Lawrence, Liberal-Unionist, 1916.

LONDON, July 18.—Joseph Medhill, of Chicago, has written to the Earl of Aberdeen refusing the London Free Association that the sign of the Illinois address to Gladstone's wife, Fishman, and members of the Clan-na-Gael.

LONDON, July 18.—The Parnellites had a meeting to-day, at which Mr. Parnell presided, and decided to demand, at the earliest opportunity, the resignation of the Parnellites. The paper in the Standard of the 17th foretold that the Irish party claim to give evi-

dence proving that the Loyal and Patriotic League planned and executed the whole business while Pignot only acted as their tool.

LONDON, July 18.—Patrick O'Brien, M. P., and James Gilmroy, M. P., have been summoned to appear before the Magistrate at Clonality, near Cork, on August 8, on which date the case of Mr. Wm. O'Brien, who was arrested on the 30th of last month for speaking at a proclaimed meeting, will come up. Mr. P. O'Brien and Mr. Gilmroy were also speakers at the same meeting.

LONDON, July 18.—Mr. Bernard Charles Melloy, Home Rule member of the House of Commons for Brix, said in a speech the Parnellites possessed evidence of the existence of a conspiracy behind Pignot, of which Pignot himself was only the tool. This evidence will startle the English people when published, as it will be at the proper time. It was intended, he said, to lay all the facts before the Parnell Commission, where they could be thoroughly sifted by counsel on both sides and their importance duly weighed, but Judge Hannan's outrageous ruling prevented this plan from being carried out.

LONDON, July 18.—The match for the Eton Challenge shield at Wimbledon to-day was won by the Irish team, which scored 1,689; English team, 1,694; Scotch, 1,628. A ball was found in a field at Ballinclearney recently. It is supposed to be 1,600 years old.

William Arthur O'Connor, of Sandford House, Causeway, has been appointed a magistrate for the County Kerry.

John McMullen, of Monoyahilly, Co. Down, whilst working in a gravel pit, was smothered by the falling in of an embankment. Father McWilliams was one of the hardest workers to extricate the poor man.

The extensive felt works of D. Anderson & Son, Short Strand, Ballymacarrett, were recently almost totally destroyed by fire. The chemical works of J. A. Book adjoining were also injured to a great extent.

James McGovern, of Callies, Co. Cavan, was found murdered in his own stable. The instrument used was a four-pronged fork, and his son Henry, who suffers from insanity, is suspected for the deed.

The tenants on the Killghey estate of E. F. V. Knox, Co. Down, entertained their landlord at dinner recently. Mr. Knox is a Home Ruler and related to the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh.

Patrick O'Connor, a car driver of Cork, was prosecuted for refusing to give Police-man Penney in order to "shadow" Tom Barry, a suspect. The magistrates not agreeing the case was marked "no rule."

Lawrence McGovern, of Cavan, was instructed by the Newry Guardian to treat some people who had got bitten by mad dogs, but when his bill was presented the Local Government Board stated they could not allow an illegal payment.

A gold mine is said to have been discovered at Durend, near Goleen, about six miles from Midway Head, Co. Cork. The property where the discovery was made is owned by B. L. Fleming, Newcourt, Skibbereen. Copper has also been found here in great quantities.

As a public meeting held in Armagh at which Patrick McLornan presided, the Local Commissioners and Government of the town were represented and it was decided to erect a public subscription one ward in the Infantry to commemorate the terrible railway disaster.

There was a motion in the Queen's Bench Court, Dublin, recently to quash a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment passed on a man named Michael Fitzgerald of this county. The sentence will be reduced to about two years as there was a terrible mistake on the judge's part.

Mathias Walsh, employed in Richardson's boon concern, Co. Waterford, recently got smothered whilst working up a shaft. The shaft was through a wall of salt gets down to the next floor; this unexpectedly opened and all the salt ran to the centre, covering Walsh and causing his death.

A man named Moore in charge of an evicted and boycotted farm at Kyle, Draughon, county Tipperary, shot a person named Navan in the knee. Navan and Moore got down to the case until Navan is tried on a Coroner's inquest, and of course, found guilty of some "crime." This will prejudice Navan's case when brought before a jury of the right kind.

Three emergencymen, who are in charge of an evicted farm near Youghal, got drunk and when returning entered the house of Michael Terry, presenting a revolver to his head. They next visited the house of Mary Cadigan, where they acted in the same manner, and one of the emergencymen fired five times into a crowd of men. They also attacked John Farrell of Fregmore, and his wife and threatened to shoot them. This is the style of person the people in the evicted districts of Ireland have to deal with now.

CANADIAN.

As an instance of the freedom of Canada from the most serious crime it may be mentioned that at present there is not a single prisoner under sentence of death.

About midnight Thursday night, as Mr. Thomas Rodden of Toronto was proceeding home, he was set upon by three ruffians and beaten and kicked into an insensible condition. His assailants have not been captured.

Messrs. Smith & Berklushaw, dry goods merchants, Yonge street, Toronto, have assigned to John W. Lawrence, acting for John McDonald & Co., who have been carrying the firm for some time. The liabilities are estimated at about \$30,000.

A scaffold at the new Rose Avenue school Toronto, collapsed about a quarter past three o'clock last Thursday afternoon, precipitating four men a distance of 80 feet. One of them, Alex. Carney, a bricklayer, was buried in the debris, and when extricated was dead from loss of blood. Of the injured, Samuel Garland and John Cowdy were the most hurt.

Mrs. Nolan, a matron from a Rochester insane asylum, came to Toronto Thursday, in charge of a lunatic named Mrs. Devin, whom she was taking to friends to Owen Sound. While here Mrs. Nolan got drunk and allowed her charge to escape, while she herself was arrested for being drunk. Chas. Brown, who claims also to come from Rochester, was arrested for attempting to rob Mrs. Nolan.

The Post Office department at Ottawa has received advice from Saint Ste. Marie, informing them of the finding on the 15th inst., of the mail bag stolen at Saint Ste. Marie Junction, while being transferred from one train to another on November 2, 1888. All the letters in the bag were missing. It contained registered letters amounting to \$1,087. The finder of the bag, amounting to nearly \$400, in a corner of the bag.

OTTAWA, July 17.—Word has been received from Mr. A. Rodden, M.P.P., of Hull, that he has been elected to the House of Commons for the riding of St. John's, in the Gilmour-Parnell case, which he thought judgment should be given in his favor.

The papers in the Standard of the 17th foretold that the Irish party claim to give evi-

Justice, Ottawa, from Winnipeg. A lapse of time being provided for by law, the order for extradition cannot issue until July 26, and in the meantime the Minister of Justice will have an opportunity of considering the merits of the case.

HALIFAX, July 17.—The \$300,000 four per cent. loan Government loan, to run thirty years, has been taken at from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. premium.

WINNIPEG, July 18.—The Board of Trade to-day passed a resolution urging the City council not to proceed with the law for \$400,000 to improve the Assiniboia water works, believing as they do that the work should be done by a private company.

QUEBEC, July 18.—A butcher named Jobin, of this city, was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning for being drunk. He was subsequently brought before the Recorder's court and sentenced to eight days' jail, but he expired there during the night. An inquest was held this afternoon.

QUEBEC, July 18.—It is said that the nuns of the convent at Athabaska have suffered serious loss, a well known business man having absconded their confidence and let them in to the extent of over \$7,000.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 18.—Joseph Boiven, who arrived in the city yesterday on a raft of square timber from the upper Ottawa, belonging to Caldwell & Co., reported that six men were drowned on the way here. There were three different accidents. The first occurred at Roches Caplaines, four men losing their lives through the breaking up of a crib.

BRIGHT, Ont., July 18.—A diabolical crime was perpetrated in the Meonachie church five miles north of this place last night. A person was seen coming out of the church at 1 o'clock at night and immediately afterwards a fire was seen to come from the chimney. Mr. Manno Bean went into the church this morning, and on examining the stove found the head of a child with the body cremated. It had been saturated with coal oil.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The Nova Scotia barque Harriet Campbell, of Weymouth, was abandoned May 31st in lat. 31 north, long. 45 west, while on voyage from Monville to Buenos Ayres. The crew was rescued by the Norwegian barque Adelphi, from Buenos Ayres, and landed at Sydney.

A FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE.

Mr. Owen Murphy the Defendant in an Interesting Suit.

The New York Herald contains an account of proceedings in Supreme Court chambers, before Judge O'Brien on Wednesday, in which Mr. Owen Murphy, of Quebec, was defendant. Catherine M. Rikens, a widow, charges Mr. Murphy with an attempt to cheat her out of the bulk of her share in her deceased husband's estate, and the case came before Judge O'Brien on a motion made on behalf of Mrs. Rikens to make permanent an injunction against the Public Administrator from parting with the funds in his possession belonging to the estate, pending the trial of Mrs. Rikens' suit against Murphy.

Mr. William A. Shortt, counsel for Mrs. Rikens, said that in 1875 John M. Rikens was married in New York to the plaintiff in the present action. For two or three years they lived very happily together. Friends at length whispered to her of his waywardness, but she would not believe them. Finally, however, she got convincing proof of his infidelity. So at the end of two years they separated, she going her way and he his. She went to Montreal where she has ever since resided. There she opened a small millinery store at first and then a boarding house, and between the two managed to keep herself above water. Occasionally her husband would send her a few dollars.

But while she was eking out a mere existence, her fortune was smiling on the husband. He remained in New York in the employ of H. B. Clafin & Co., and being in the receipt of a liberal salary managed to lay up a considerable sum each year. With keen business intuitions he was prompt in turning his savings to good account through judicious investments. He foresaw the growth in real estate values, and turned his attention to buying vacant lots in what is now the annexed district of New York.

In the early years of his growing prosperity Rikens became infatuated with a young woman of striking beauty, and forgetting his struggling wife in Canada, showered upon her costly presents. Not satisfied with this, he gave her a large real estate lot to that all his valuable acquisitions stood in her name, thus making her their absolute and undisputed owner. It is estimated that the value of the real estate thus decedent away is in the neighborhood of \$200,000. On November 7, 1877, Rikens died, leaving a will giving all his property to the woman with whom he had for years been living.

Mr. Murphy came to attend the funeral. He was not slow in ascertaining the dispositions Rikens had made of his real estate and that any attempt to obtain possession of it would be futile. He read the will and saw at a glance, however, that it was invalid through having only one subscribing witness. There was some \$28,000 of personal property, and this was considered worth fighting for. Mr. Murphy, according to Mr. Shortt's further story, explained to Mrs. Rikens and her belief that it would not be admitted to probate. Two papers were then prepared which Mrs. Rikens was told the most dignified in order to begin proper legal proceedings. She says she was sick at the time and signed the papers before a notary without their contents being explained to her. One paper assigned to Mr. Murphy her entire interest in the estate of her deceased husband, with an agreement by Mr. Murphy to pay her an annuity of \$300 if he failed to get the property. The other paper was an agreement to let Mr. Murphy have two-thirds of the property recovered by him, and deducting from her one-third what had been paid to her as annuity and the expenses of the legal proceedings.

After the papers were signed Mr. Murphy again came to New York and employed counsel to resist the admission of the will to probate, which was successfully accomplished. A decree was entered directing payment by the Public Administrator of the entire fund to Mr. Murphy. There was paid to him \$6,000 on the strength of Mrs. Rikens' assignment. About this time Mrs. Rikens appeared on the scene and filed the Public Administrator with some rigid interrogatories. She says that she then first learned the fact that she had assigned her interest in her husband's estate to Mr. Murphy. It was not until her husband's death that she learned of the second paper, in which she had assigned away two-thirds of her interest in the estate. Her husband left neither father nor mother, and she had no other relatives to whom she could turn for aid. She therefore employed counsel and began suit against Mr. Murphy to have the two agreements set aside and that she be declared entitled to the whole fund.

The papers in the Standard of the 17th foretold that the Irish party claim to give evi-

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A FATAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

Two Men Masquerading as Burglars Shot Dead by a Colporteur.

The folly of practical joking has again been demonstrated by a terrible tragedy at St. Catharines. A colporteur of Montreal arrived in that place on Tuesday evening and went to stay at a friend's house, but found that they had gone to Montreal leaving only the daughter, a girl of 16, in the house alone. He told her to go to a neighbor's house and get a girl to stay with her, but the girl's mother refused to allow her daughter to go. In the middle of the night the girl was awakened by a loud knocking at the door, and on going to a window overlooking it saw two masked men who demanded her money. She went to the colporteur and told him, and he handed out his pocket-book and told her to give it to the robbers. She did so, but they said it was not enough, and when she went back to tell the colporteur he said he would stand to the matter himself. Taking a loaded revolver out of his valise he went to the window and shot both men dead. The girl ran to the neighbor's house to tell what had happened, and what was her horror when the woman cried, "That was my husband and my son." It had been intended for a practical joke.

A MILLION WIDOWS.

A Surprising Discovery in England.

From The San Francisco Call.

It appears from the last statistical returns that there are about 1,000,000 more women than men in England, and that these are nearly all widows. This is a very surprising discovery. It may be explained, however, in England, as in all other settled countries, women predominate numerically over men, partly in consequence of the superior vitality of girl babies over boy babies; partly because of the large number of young men who go abroad and seek their fortunes, leaving their sisters behind; and partly because of the greater mortality among men, owing to the hazardous nature of the employments they follow. According to the tables more boys are born in England than girls, the figures being 103,811 males to 100,000 females; but at 10 years of age there are 100,000 girls to every 94,900 boys, and the discrepancy increases regularly for twenty years afterwards.

Why, however, should the excess of female over male be so great? In India a wife may not marry. It was probably to avoid the crowding of the market that the suttee was instituted. But in England widows may and do marry. In fact, they are addicted to the practice. How then does it come that the number of widows so largely predominates over that of widowers? The explanation is that there are more old men who marry young women than there are young men who marry old women. A large class of men postpone matrimony until late in life. They enjoy the desolate freedom of the bachelor; they are afraid of marrying on scanty means; they dread the loss of their freedom; they have never met the right girl. Thus they only resort to matrimony when they find they absolutely need female companionship. Such middle-aged men usually marry women of 25, or, at any rate, women under 30. It is obvious that, all other things being equal, the chances are that a woman of 25 will outlive a man of 45. The average life of a man in any circumstances is 60, the wife, if she married at 25, will be 40 at the time of his death, and she will have a fair prospect of twenty years more life. Hence the surplus of widows.

In a singular nation of antiquity it was held that women of 40 made the best wives, and boys on matrimony bent were required to choose a bridegroom of that age or over. A similar rule was adopted by the Onida Community in New York. But the practice is not popular, despite such shining examples as George Elliot and Lord Beaconsfield. Our modern fashion, which induces young men to postpone marriage until they are in a position to give their wife a horse and a carriage, naturally leads to an accumulation of widows. Girls complain that the men do not marry. The complaint is threadbare; it was the pet grievance of the mothers and the grandmothers of the present generation, yet a comfortable proportion of the fair complainants became mothers of families when their turn came. There are few girls in America, society who cannot marry if they will. Only where there are mothers left off. If the daughter of a rich man proposes to enjoy as a married woman the comforts and luxuries she had in her maiden home she must take a middle-aged man for her spouse; one who has drunk the cup of romance to the dregs, and for whom life has no illusions. She will have her carriage and her servants, and her luxuries; but of such a husband she may fairly expect some day to be the widow. If she wants a partner in life with a heart as fresh as her own and a capacity for savouring the sweet alliance of young love, she must take a youth whose buttons she will have to sew on, whose dinner she will have to oversee, if not to cook, and whose narrow income she will have to eke out so as to make both ends meet. In such cases she may possibly never wear a widow's weeds. Which alternative offers the fairest prospects of happiness girls must decide for themselves.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1870, by an overwhelming majority of the people.

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

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

As stated as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Weekly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with the greatest integrity, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Grand Monthly Drawing, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 13, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is..... \$300,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is..... 100,000 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is..... 50,000 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is..... 25,000 2 PRIZES OF 15,000 are..... 30,000 10 PRIZES OF 10,000 are..... 100,000 25 PRIZES OF 5,000 are..... 125,000 100 PRIZES OF 2,000 are..... 200,000 500 PRIZES OF 500 are..... 250,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$100 are..... \$10,000 100 Prizes of 50 are..... 5,000 100 Prizes of 25 are..... 2,500

TRIFLING PRIZES. 999 Prizes of \$10 are..... \$9,990 999 Prizes of \$100 are..... \$99,900 \$114 Prizes amounting to..... \$1,054,500

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED. FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly, and enclose clearly stated references with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT. Address W. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, NEW YORK Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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All Business Letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1899

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 24, St. Christina. THURSDAY, July 25, St. James the Greater. FRIDAY, July 26, St. Anne. SATURDAY, July 27, St. Pantaleon. SUNDAY, July 28, St. Nazarius and Comp. MONDAY, July 29, St. Martha. TUESDAY, July 30, St. Aiden and Stamen. WEDNESDAY, July 31, St. Ignatius Loyola.

DR. DAVIDSON loses no opportunity of impressing on his audience that the tri-color was the flag that "went down upon the plain of Abraham." We trust that Dr. Davidson will continue to make this fact generally known.

The End of the Forgeries Commission.

The decision of Mr. Farnell and his colleagues to withdraw from the Forgeries Commission has met with the unqualified approval of his and Ireland's friends everywhere.

A Gladstonian Gain.

Another demonstration of the great revulsion of public feeling against Salisbury's Tory government was manifested last week in an election held in the eastern division of Marylebone.

The Tenants' League.

We reproduce in another column an article from United Ireland of the 13th instant, containing the official announcement of the formation of the Tenants' League.

Dalton McCarthy Speaks.

Ever since there has been an anti-Jesuit agitation, or to give it the name chosen by itself—probably on the *tuus a non tuendo* principle—an "equal rights movement," the public has been repeatedly threatened with a speech from Dalton McCarthy.

the "equal-righters" were not dismayed. Among the noble thirteen there was one whose name was not absolutely unknown to fame, one lawyer of fairly reputable standing who had committed himself to the opinion that the Jesuits' Estates Act was unconstitutional.

Among the landlords remains to be seen. It is to be expected that he will find no difficulty in eating his own words—he is quite accustomed to that sort of thing. As all events he will not readily be allowed to forget them.

France.

The state of affairs in France is now, and has been for a considerable time past anything but satisfactory. The outlook is not at all reassuring and the friends of that country may well feel anxious for even the immediate future.

Temperate Canadians.

Those who have witnessed with pain the rapid increase in the number of places licensed to retail intoxicating liquors in the large cities of Canada will find some consolation in a report recently prepared by the United States Bureau of Statistics in connection with the consumption of wines, malt and spirituous liquors.

Hon. Mr. Abbott's Mission.

It is gratifying to note that the Dominion Government is manifesting a praiseworthy anxiety to promote Canadian trade in an energetic manner. The selection made of the Hon. J. A. O. Abbott as a special commissioner to Australia, will commend itself to the approval of all parties.

Political Prisoners.

The Freeman's Journal of Dublin, Ireland, continues to publish letters from prominent men in various parts of the world, giving their views on the treatment meted out to political prisoners now confined in jail under the coercion act and the relentless policy of Mr. Balfour.

THE LATE REV. DR. HAREL.

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TO PUT DOWN BOURLANGIST MEETINGS.

PARIS, July 21.—M. Constant, minister of the interior, has decided to form a new body of police, consisting of 100 men, whose special duty it shall be to suppress seditious assemblies.

The Temps says: "The dismissal of officials who sympathize with the Boulanger movement continues."

The National says: "The Government proposes to warn electors that Boulanger is ineligible as a candidate for the Council General."

The old paragon of St. Mary's church, Lancaster, Pa., which was erected by the late Rev. Bernard Keenan in 1853, has been torn down and a handsome new edifice which will cost about \$10,000 is being erected.

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"Owing to the pressure on our space we are able to-day to publish but a restricted number of letters from the United States and Canada upon the treatment of political prisoners in Ireland. The Hon. B. T. Briggs is Governor of the State of Delaware, and apart from his personality, in *prima facie* on account of the fact that he is a Catholic, he feels that he cannot too strongly express his disapproval of the treatment which Irish political prisoners receive at the hands of the Government, and testifies to the fact that 60,000,000 of American freemen will rejoice when the day of Ireland's Legislative Independence will arrive."

TERROR has been struck in the hearts of the youth of Brooklyn by a recent decision of a Judge imposing a fine of \$50 on a store-keeper for selling cigarettes to children. This law is only a new one, but it is a move in the right direction. The lung-ringing deadly effects of cigarette smoking have been repeatedly shown by scientific men and the sooner the promising youth of the country discover this truth the more beneficial will it be for themselves.

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DEATH IN A CLOUD-BURST

Sleeping Virginia Villages Engulfed by Raging Torrents—Loss of Life Very Great.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 15.—The greatest disaster which ever befell Little Kanawha valley came last night in the shape of a cloud burst, which has completely flooded the country, destroying many lives, carrying off thousands of dollars worth of property, and raising crops for many miles. Mrs. Tucker, Martin Lawless, and an unknown man were drowned.

Above the destruction was still greater. At Charleston, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily and left in corn fields. Big Tygart Valley is completely ruined. In Clay district a fine church and three dwellings were wrecked.

The steamer Onida is reported wrecked and sunk at Enterprise, and the steamer C. C. Martin is sunk at Burning Springs.

The Little Tygart Valley is also reported completely ruined, but no lives are reported lost there as yet.

The worst story of all comes from Morristown, a small village near the head of Tucker Creek. There the cloud burst concentrated all its fury, coming down in the village about midnight and totally destroying it, with many people.

The first report gave the loss of life as 11, but later news seems to increase it. The houses are said to have been locked up and hurried against each other in such a short space of time that no chance to escape was given.

It is impossible now to estimate the loss, even in this city, as the river is still rising and carrying everything loose. A family boat containing three or four persons went out during the night and it is believed all are lost.

A freight train went through a trestle which was washed out at Harris Ferry, wrecking the train and killing a man. It is reported that look No. 1, above the city on the Little Kanawha, has given way before the flood.

LIST OF THE DROWNED.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 19.—Spoils from the flood district near Parkersburg tonight give the following list of the drowned so far as is known. It is thought that the list will be much larger when districts now cut off from the outside world are heard from.

Robt. Black, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Thomas Hughes and four children, Ed. Boso, Mrs. Isaac Roberts, Mrs. Orrville West and two children, John Bailey, Roy Kiger and wife, Mrs. Isaac Tucker, an unknown man.

The damage to property cannot be estimated at present. Hundreds of people lost all they possessed and many families are homeless.

The village of Morristown was swept entirely away. Great suffering exists among those who lost all and the commissioners of Wood county will issue an appeal for aid.

The cloudburst occurred on Limestone mountains, Wood county, where the five creeks that were flooded have a common source, and from whence they take their course in many different directions. The damage to crops was incalculable and the farmers will be dependent upon charity until next season.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 21.—There was another sudden rise in the Elk and Pocahontas rivers last night. A great quantity of logs, ties, lumber, hay, wheat and oats was destroyed. The loss will at least reach \$100,000.

NOT "JACK THE RIPPER."

A Self-Confessed Murderer Turns out to be a Drunken Lunatic.

LONDON, July 19.—The man arrested on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderer is not "Jack the Ripper." A police tonight says he is only a drunken lunatic, and they attach no importance to his confession. He will be arraigned to-morrow on the charge of vagabondism.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Herald's London cable says:—"Jack the Ripper" is still at large. The police are all at sea and no lead is in sight. The population of Whitechapel is in a continued tremor of fear and rage. Jack will never live to be hanged if caught, unless all signs fail. The entire district surrounding the scene of the murder is being scoured by officers in hopes of finding something to work upon.

The theory that the murderer may be a sailor employed on one of the cattle boats or other craft has received considerable attention and all the vessels along the river have been and still are subjected to the minutest scrutiny and the crews are compelled to answer to the satisfaction of the officers regarding their recent doings. The murderer has not only a well-defined style of butchery, a favorite characteristic it may be termed, but also a distinct preference as to locality and time. Almost without exception the murders have occurred between one and half past two o'clock, one or two varying from this by a few minutes only. Experience has shown that the warning that the police have received, signed "Jack, the Ripper," cannot be disregarded with safety. A number of the warnings have not been prophetic but several have been followed by the fulfilment of threats made. The style of mutilation is suggestive and the physician, in one of the cases, who said that the murderer had an intimate knowledge of anatomy or at least experience in killing animals was doubtless right.

SAW HER FATHER POISONED.

A Borgin's Stepdaughter Tells How the Woman Tortured her Father.

KINGSTON, July 19.—On May 7 George Brezes aged 60, suddenly died in his dismal home near Brighton. His wife said he had committed suicide, giving as his reason that he was tired of life. His wife (a second one) was suspected, and the coroner insisted on an inquest. His first act was to take the stepdaughter from the terrifying influence of the woman, who did not live happily with her husband.

The girl confessed yesterday, and told how she saw her father tortured to death on Friday, May 4. Rat poison was first administered in berries at the supper table. In the morning Brezes was vomiting blood. He asked for water. His wife gave him some, after mixing poison in it, as she again did later in a cup of tea. In everything he took until Monday night poison was mixed. Once he saw something in the bottom of a cup of milk, and the wretched woman said it was only curdled and he gulped it down. On Tuesday morning he fell out of bed and died. The mother put the body back and prepared her story for the neighbors. Corroborative evidence was obtained and then the woman was arrested and held for murder. Her maiden name was Ellen Dowd.

Wars and Rumors of Wars.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Times' London correspondent says:—Disputing reports from Vienna regarding Servian affairs are coming,

which are likely to give a new impetus to the war rumors and preparations. It is still officially a profound secret, but I have reason to believe that when the naval manœuvres are over here in September, it has been arranged to hold another series immediately following them at the Straits of Gibraltar, involving a considerable number of vessels now here, and these will then quickly join the Mediterranean squadron. This, of course, is a counter move to the French resolve not to hold any manœuvres at all, but immediately to reinforce the Levant squadron. There is enough on hand to warrant a good deal of fresh uneasiness as well. Russian officers by dozens have for the past few days begun openly to take drill charge of the Servian troops, and Vienna is quite ready to go into a panic again over the danger to European peace. Here just now there is a disposition not to expect immediate trouble, largely because the Russian grain crops were a failure. This big wheat shortage seriously prejudices Russia's chance of raising new loans and accordingly official reports are now being circulated from Moscow and Warsaw that the crops are not so bad as reported. All private and commercial advice received here, though, agrees that the Russian crop is the worst for fifteen years.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-day Henry Labouchere asked what truth there is in the statement semi-officially published in L'Opinion, of Rome, that there a definite entente that the English and Italian navies would act together in the event of a war with France, and also that a year ago, when a French attack on Spezia was feared, the British Mediterranean squadron was held in readiness to assist Italy.

A FARMER'S FANATISM.

He Kills His Wife, Children and Self Through Religious Mania.

TACOMA, W. T., July 19.—A fearful tragedy, due to religious mania, was discovered near Cedar Creek on Monday. Neighbors passing the farm house of Roland Johnson, on the Farmington road, were horrified to read the following planned on the front door:

"Come in! Open! We are upstairs all dead!"

Rushing upstairs the neighbors were confronted by a horrible sight. Johnson's bloody corpse, with a bullet hole through the head, was found lying at the head of the stairs, a revolver by his side. On a bed close by was the body of his 14-year-old son Willie, nearly covered with blood from two ghastly wounds in the head. Annie, the 7-year-old child, was lying on a pallet at the foot of the bed, also dabbled with blood from a bullet wound. The missile had entered the right side of her head and passed through her eye.

In an adjoining room was found the body of Johnson's wife, who had evidently died in great agony. From a letter written by Johnson it appears that he first administered strychnine to his wife and two children in ignorance. To make sure of his awful work, he then strangled Mrs. Johnson and shot the children and himself. In his letter he also shows that he was actuated by religious frenzy. He says:

"I do this deed because this world is wicked to live in. I want to go to heaven, and cannot bear to leave my family in a world full of sin. They will all go to Jesus now. May millions come to Jesus through this."

THE COLLEGE OF COTE DES NEIGES.

The Picturesqueness of Montreal and its Suburbs Described by a Correspondent.

A recent visit to the metropolis of the Dominion convinced me of the onward march to progress of the Province of Quebec, illustrated by the liveliness displayed by Montreal's inhabitants, thronging everywhere the busy and animated thoroughfares, the beauty and opulence of the numerous public buildings, constantly on the increase, the flourishing condition of every thing connected with the development of industrial and mercantile interest, port, railroads, entrepôts, establishments of every kind and description, etc.

More especially I noted striking instances of the arduous struggle kept up by the French-Canadian race for the preservation and the sacred rights of religion, and the traditions of their lineage, clearly demonstrated by the number and richness of their beautiful churches, and the ever increasing number of institutions for every age, rank and sex devoted to education and public instruction.

It was my good chance in a most pleasant drive through the suburbs of Montreal, to pay a flying visit to Cote des Neiges. Among the various localities surrounding the city in every direction, none can boast of a more attractive site than this lovely spot, located at the foot of Mount Royal, embellished by a cluster of pleasantly situated villas, gardens with their extensive bushy grounds, overlooking with a girde of beauty the imposing outlines of the still more prominent buildings of the College of Notre Dame.

Arriving from the north side, the College presents a most fascinating aspect: An elegant construction of immense proportions, entirely of solid rock, and just now in progress of completion, crowned by two elegant belltowers, surrounded by nicely laid out paths and lawns, and sheltered behind a grove of stately maple trees. The building will afford capacity for 250 to 300 young children. Every progress realized will find its application in the plan and outfit of this beautiful college, which in every respect answers to the claim of undisputed excellence. The chapel, measuring 110 by 40 feet, artistically decorated, is a real gem of its kind. Refectories, study-halls, recreation and classrooms, dormitories, all of them constructed on a lucidly combined plan, promise everything desirable for health, comfort and intellectual training of the youthful inmates.

Nothing has been overlooked: a proper system of ventilation, fire escapes, a powerful engine supplying every story and place with first class well water, extensive recreation grounds with every appliance for sport and exercise, an infirmary and bath-rooms, balconies from which can be had the most picturesque views of the Lake of Montreal, pleasant walks on the immense grounds of the establishment, a small lake affording safe facility for bathing and swimming, a gymnasium for the development of muscular strength, a spacious exhibition hall for proper training, department and calisthenics, a reading hall with a well furnished library of books and periodicals at the reach of youthful intellect, and a set of attractive games for amusement and pastime during the long winter evenings.

Among the improvements yet in contemplation, ranks foremost the introduction of the Edison incandescent electric light, the steam-power to that purpose being already in operation.

A noteworthy feature of this institution is the careful and painstaking management of a

religious community of Sisters, sparing no efforts to replace the tenderness of the kindest mother towards the little charges entrusted to their care.

We can safely predict success to an institution which by its expeditious outfit for educational purposes wears the auspicious divestitures to the real welfare of its centrepiece inmates and its claim to use fulness in discharging the arduous task of education.

ST. JOHN CARNIVAL OPENED

By Guns Fired by Electricity from Montreal and Vancouver.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 22.—The long talked-of summer carnival was formally opened here to-day, the principal feature being the electrical exhibition, which was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of thousands of people. A few minutes before 3 o'clock His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Tilley entered the exhibition building, which fact was announced by the firing of a gun by the battery at the rear of the exhibition building. It was fired by electricity from the platform in the building. Promptly at 3 o'clock the first gun declaring the exhibition formally open was fired by telegraph from Montreal by W. C. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway. The second shot was fired by telegraph from the Pacific coast, the third gun being fired by Lieutenant-Governor Tilley from the platform, after which ex-Mayor H. J. Thorne, chairman of the Electrical Exhibition committee, made a short address, in the course of which he said that the instrument by which Mr. Van Horne fired the first gun, was placed in the board room of the Canadian Pacific railway, and on the table sitting around which most of the great schemes connected with this great enterprise have been determined.

MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION. Mr. Thorne then read the following message: MONTREAL, July 22, 1889.

H. J. THORNE, Chairman: I feel highly honored by your invitation to fire the first gun on the opening of the St. John Electrical Exhibition, held to commemorate the union of St. John and Portland and the opening of the Canadian Pacific railway to the Pacific coast, the third gun being fired by Lieutenant-Governor Tilley from the platform, after which ex-Mayor H. J. Thorne, chairman of the Electrical Exhibition committee, made a short address, in the course of which he said that the instrument by which Mr. Van Horne fired the first gun, was placed in the board room of the Canadian Pacific railway, and on the table sitting around which most of the great schemes connected with this great enterprise have been determined.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Mayor. Accept our congratulations on the result of to-day's experiment. The work of combining the provinces of British North America into one grand nation, in which you took so prominent a part, is providing day by day to become completely a success, and the people of Vancouver rejoice with you in that celebrating anything Canadian second only are now required to unite us from ocean to ocean.

D. OPPENHEIMER, Mayor. To Henry J. Thorne, Chairman Electrical Exhibition Committee: The science of the gentlemen of your association are such distinguished students has to-day proved that by its aid the consolidation of our Dominion is complete. We hope the echoes of the guns which have to-day been simultaneously discharged from Vancouver, Montreal, St. John will prove to ourselves that the world that we are one people from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S ADDRESS. Sir Leonard Tilley then made a short address, congratulating the members of the general committee upon the success which has attended their labors in the arrangement of the present entertainment and thanking those who had so liberally contributed towards making the display. Sir Leonard referred in brief terms to the progress of electricity during the last half century, and expressed the belief that, viewing the present exhibition, we would feel that we had just entered on the threshold of its development. "Little did I dream," he said, "when I visited the Mayor of Vancouver a short time ago, that he would be able to fire the opening gun of our exhibition from Vancouver; but such is the progress of electricity. I am sanguine enough now that the day is not far distant when we will be able to sail through the air as we do now over the ocean."

In closing, Sir Leonard referred to the proverbial hospitality of St. John, and trusted that all visitors would recognize the truth of that assertion by leaving the city. Among the more prominent exhibitors are the Edison company, of Montreal, who made a fine display of incandescent lights and fixtures of all kinds; the Brush company, the Thomson Electric Welding company, the Starr company, of Halifax, and many others.

The show is a grand success and everybody is delighted. The programme is sufficiently long to carry to keep up the interest of the proceedings during the whole of the ten days of the Carnival. Visitors are rolling and sailing into the city in immense crowds by the various railways and steamboat lines.

The Canadian Press association party arrived here safely Saturday night, and having enjoyed the gala proceedings of to-day. In the early part of the day a most enjoyable trolley excursion to parts of interest in the city was participated in and a boat ride, in the harbor was much enjoyed during the evening. To-morrow the party sail up the river to Fredericton, returning by special train, and on Wednesday they start for Prince Edward Island.

LITERARY REVIEW.

DONARD'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for August, opens with the history of thirty American Families of Irish Extraction, by William Edmond Murray. The second article is by young author of New Orleans, "Why I am Proud to be a Catholic." Agnes Hampton gives an interesting account of the Tabernacle Society of Washington. Father James H. Cotter writes on Thoughts and Theories. A Canoe Trip on the Susquehanna is good reading for the hot weather. Germany's Debt to Ireland for her Conversion by Irish Missionaries, by Rev. Father Stang, will interest readers of all nationalities. Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy gives another article on Educational Grievances of Catholics. These are only a few of the articles contained in this issue, all which are interesting to the general reader. The price of this monthly is only two dollars a year. One dollar for six months. Address Donard's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

"THE PARNELL MOVEMENT."—We are in receipt of a copy of this excellent history of the greatest political movement of modern times, with a sketch of Irish parties from 1843, with an addition containing a full account of the great trial inspired by the London Times, and giving a complete history of the Home Rule struggle in the country. This book gives a full and vivid account of the exciting scenes recently enacted in the battle for right waged by Parnell and enabled by Gladstone and the Great English Liberal Party. To the American and Canadian people, who give such substantial aid and generous sympathy, the history of a cause so mingled with our own is certainly of the greatest interest. To every Irish Canadian the book is of the

greatest importance and value and cannot fail to be heartily welcomed. Mr. O'Connor shows to the great work of Isaac Butt, John Mitchell, Josiah McCarty, Sexton, Davitt, Dillon, Biggar and other brave and true men who have sacrificed their fortunes with Charles Stewart Parnell in the cause of the Home Rule Movement. He wants an answer to the question: "Will the Home Rule Movement succeed?" should read this book wherein the author will undoubtedly convert most of his readers to his own views and "convince them that the Union has been a fatal heritage to both Ireland and England." Mr. O'Connor is a journalist of rare ability, and therefore as far as literary ability is concerned, properly equipped for the task he has undertaken in writing a history of the Parnell movement. The book, which should be read by all, is for sale at Bealizer Bros., New York. Price, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Trade journalism has made gigantic strides of late, but it was not until last year that a trade journal for advertisers was started. Such a paper has just completed its first volume. It is published at New York, and is entitled PRINTER'S INK. Its object is to teach the art of successful advertising, which it does by plain, comprehensive articles that treat of every phase of advertising from the writing of the advertisement to its insertion in the proper papers. It is a veritable store house of information on a subject that is but little understood, and a paper of this kind is an asset to an inexperienced advertiser to save many dollars in advertising.

The American Catholic Quarterly Review is to hand. As usual it is full of good things. "Catholicity and Human Rights," "History of the Pope," "Abelard and Heloise," "Language and Thought," "Conversion of the Norman," "Nonsectarianism in Common School Education," "The Anglican Bishop of Lincoln," "Old Catholics and Their Friends in America," "The Forth-coming Catholic Congress," etc., all by first-class artists. This is a most valuable work. Every intelligent Catholic family that can afford it ought to have this excellent work in the house. Price \$3 per year.

The Catholic World for July is full of interesting articles. Among them may be mentioned "The Truth about French Canadians," "Love's Word," "Irish and how to use them," "A French Boy of the King," "Neither generous nor just," "Religion in Spain," "An Evening thought," "Dreams," "An apostolic college," "A religious order devoted to publication: Why Not?" etc. Price \$4 per year.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR

Leather Workers Coming to the Front—Australian Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The Leather Workers' convention, which has been in session here for two days, has adjourned since dinner. Deputy delegates were present from the United States and more than 18,000 names of carriers and morocco dressers, and in fact all the branches connected with the leather working trade. The organization is the National Trade Assembly of Leather Workers of the United States and Canada, which forms Local Assembly No. 240 of the Knights of Labor.

The object of the convention was to organize the leather workers of the United States and Canada, and to secure the wages paid in different sections of the country for the same class of work. At present the worst rates are paid in New York state and parts of Pennsylvania, while the Chicago workers receive the best pay and work the least hours. Master Workman D. F. Moreland said to-day: "The result of the convention is a day's satisfaction. The reports received from different sections indicate great interest in the organization. There are upwards of \$10,000 in the National Assembly treasury and it can command through its local, if necessary, between \$40,000 and \$50,000, so our financial condition is most satisfactory. I think we shall ultimately secure some of our wages in the United States and Canada for the country for the same work. The Leather Workers' Journal, our official organ, has been put on a sound basis and will be published weekly instead of monthly within the next three months. Organizers will be sent to New York state and any other section of the country that require them to organize all the leather workers not yet in union with us."

TROUBLES OF THE KNIGHTS CHICAGO, July 22.—The Executive board of the Knights of Labor has decided to issue a call to the assemblies for money to aid the striking miners of the Braidwood, Ill., district, the Brazier, Ill., district, and the Brazil, Ind., district.

The board attended a private meeting of the lower assembly last night. Mr. Powderly answered questions concerning the alleged corruption of the board, the waste of money at the Philadelphia headquarters and other matters. It is reported that sharp and bitter things were said.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

CHICAGO, July 22.—A charter has been granted by the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor to the first district assembly of the order organized in Australia. The new district is composed of five local assemblies with a total membership of over 500, all of whom have joined the order within the past year. Accompanying the application for a charter was the request for Mr. Powderly to go to Australia and head the labor movement there, all of his expenses to be paid by the Australian branch of the order. It is not likely that Mr. Powderly will accept the invitation, but his personal attention is being given to the matter, and some member of the board will probably be sent during the coming winter.

POWDERLY'S 1886 ORDER.

CHICAGO, July 22.—John Devlin, of the Knights of Labor executive board, states that Mr. Powderly's explanation of the board's management of the order was unanimously approved by the meeting held here Sunday night. Mr. Powderly said his famous order instructing the strikers of 1886 to return to work or forfeit their charters was not a misapprehension of an intention. Barry, who was asked by the general assembly to adjust matters reported they had been adjusted. Later he telegraphed Mr. Powderly that the men were again out. Believing they had broken faith with the packers, Powderly ordered the men to work. Afterwards it was learned that Barry had arranged matters permanently and had sent a deceiving report.

BLOODY WAR OF RACES.

A Negro Justice's Murder of a White Prisoner Followed by a War of Extermination. NEW YORK, July 22.—A despatch from Bastrop, Texas, says an incipient race war has begun in Bastrop county. At the last election the negroes in Cedar Creek precinct elected a member of the peace named Orange Wick, and Isaac Wilson, comable, both negroes. The whites tried to avoid anything like a race war, but the negroes, the constable, it is said, entered on the premises of a harmless old white fisherman, living on the Colorado river. The fisherman requested him to leave. The negro refused. The fisherman then went into his house and brought out his gun, but made no attempt to use it. Wilson then went before the negro justice, got a warrant, and the fisherman and the negro on horseback made the old man walk twenty miles before him to Bastrop at a gait that broke the old man down.

This incident raised a feeling of resentment among the whites, but it was allowed to pass. A few days ago a respectable white citizen, Alf. Litten, went to a negro cabin and remonstrated with the negro for smoking an insulting message to him and his wife. For this he was arrested by the negro constable and brought before Justice Wicks for trial. While the trial was in its preliminary stage the accused turned towards his lawyer J. B. Fowler, of Bastrop, and asked if he could step outside for a moment. He replied, "Proceeding to the door, when the justice shouted, 'Halt, sir; you can't go'

The young man turned around, but, not thoroughly understanding the order, continued to move towards the door, whereupon the justice seized a shot gun and fired at Litten, killing him. The colored constable also emptied his revolver into the dying man.

The incident, confusion took place, knives, revolvers and shot guns were speedily brought forth and people from all parts of the neighborhood rushed to the spot. During the battle many persons who took no part were stabbed or shot. Among the latter was Peter Bell, colored. Five white men, Alexander Nolan and George Schief, were killed by the bullets of the negroes, and Young Litten, brother of Alf. Litten, was also killed, making four white men and one colored who were killed, while five or six others were fatally wounded. Constable Wilson's sons, colored, was killed by a stray bullet fired by one of his own race, and two others by the hands of the white assailants. One colored man named Peter Bell was shot and blacks of Cedar Creek are arming and getting ready for revenge. Justice Wick is among the killed.

Saturday night nearly one hundred white men, all armed, flocked to the scene from the surrounding country and prepared to thwart any attack that may be made by the blacks. The negroes of Cedar Creek outnumber the Whites.

FORBIDDEN SOCIETIES.

How They May be Known to Catholics Whether Condemned by Name or Not.

As the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, the Bishops' views on secret societies coincided, and in a pastoral letter which was then issued by the archbishops and bishops of the United States to the clergy and laity in their charge they took occasion to express themselves regarding them in no uncertain way. Here is the portion of the pastoral which especially refers to them. It is headed "FORBIDDEN SOCIETIES," and its words are as follows:

"One of the most striking characteristics of our times is the universal tendency to band together in societies for the promotion of all sorts of purposes. This tendency is the natural outgrowth of an age of popular rights and representative institutions. It is also in accordance with the spirit of the Church, whose aim, as indicated by her name Catholic, is to unite all mankind in brotherhood. It is consonant, also, with the spirit of Christ, who came to break down all walls of divisions, and to gather all in the one family of the one Heavenly Father.

"But there are few good things which have not their counterparts, and few tendencies which have not their dangers. It is obvious to any reflecting mind that men form bad and rash as well as good and wise designs; and that they may band together for carrying out evil or dangerous as well as laudable and useful purposes. And this does not necessarily imply deliberate malice, because, while it is unquestionably true that there are powers at work in the world which deliberately antagonize the cause of Christian truth and virtue, still the evil or the danger of purposes and associations need not always spring from so bad a root. Honest, but weak and erring, human nature is apt to be taken up with one side of a question as to do injustice to the other; to be enamored of favorite principles as to carry them to unjustifiable extremes; to be so intent upon securing some laudable end as to ignore the rules of prudence and bring about ruin instead of restoration. But no intention, no matter how honest, can make lawful what is unlawful. For it is a fundamental rule of Christian morality that 'evil must not be done that good may come of it,' and that 'the end can never justify the means' if the means are evil. Hence, it is the evident duty of every reasonable man, before allowing himself to be drawn into any society, to make sure that both its ends are consistent with truth, justice and conscience.

"WHAT IS A CATHOLIC'S BEST GUIDE? "In making such a decision, every Catholic ought to be convinced that his sacred guide is the Church of Christ. She has in her custody the sacred deposit of Christian truth and morals. She has the experience of all ages and all nations. She has at heart the true welfare of mankind. She has the perpetual guidance of the Holy Ghost in her authoritative decisions. In her teaching and her warnings we are sure to hear the voice of wisdom, prudence, justice and charity. From the hilltop of her divine mission and her world-wide experience, she sees events and their consequences far more clearly than they who are down in the tangled plain of daily life.

"She has seen associations that were praiseworthy become pernicious by change of circumstances. She has seen others, which were the admiration of the world by their early achievements, corrupted by power or pride or evil designs. She has seen others, which were the admiration of the world by their early achievements, corrupted by power or pride or evil designs. She has seen others, which were the admiration of the world by their early achievements, corrupted by power or pride or evil designs.

"By this time the flames had burst through the top of the engine room, and the star-board boat was on fire. The port boat was lowered to a level with the rail. The fire was within three feet of us and the heat was intense. The boat was capsized on its side and the water came up to the level of the windows. We righted the boat and the passengers aboard and drifted away. The crew improvised a raft and escaped. One fireman had been drowned in trying to reach the small boat.

"A passing schooner took up some men and then picked up the crew. She was the whaling schooner Franklin, of Cape Rose, of New Bedford. Another fireman had been drowned in swimming from the steamer's bow-pit to the spar, to which the sailors clung. At that time the vessel had burned to within three feet of the water's edge and was a mass of flames from stem to stern. We received the most generous treatment from the crew of the Franklin, who brought us into port immediately."

Wm. O'Brien vs the "Times." LONDON, July 19.—The trial of the action of William O'Brien against the Times for slander began to-day. Mr. O'Brien testified that he never intended murder or robbery, either upon the platform or in his paper, United Ireland. He never advocated crime. Sir Edward Clark, solicitor-general, counsel for Lord Salisbury, instructed Mr. O'Brien to a lengthy cross-examination. He aimed to show that witness' editorial and speeches justified the language used by Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, July 20.—The jury in the case of William O'Brien against Lord Salisbury for damages for slander to-day returned a verdict in favor of Lord Salisbury.

LONDON, July 22.—Counsel for William O'Brien have decided to move for a new trial in the action for damages of Mrs. O'Brien against Lord Salisbury for slander. They hold that the jury were misdirected.



NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itchy, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from blood-purifying, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 75c. SOAP, 50c.; RESOLVENT, 25c. Prepared by the FORTY DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

67 Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin 75c. 68 Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PASTES, the only pain killing plaster.

STEAMER BURNED AT SEA.

Narrow Escape of the Passengers and Crew of a West Indianian.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 22.—The whaling schooner Franklin, Captain Rose, arrived here to-day, having on board the crew of the fruit steamer Lorenzo D. Baker, bound from Port Antonio, Jamaica, for Boston. The Baker was burned at sea on July 15. The Boston Fruit company states that the cargo of the steamer was valued at \$10,000, which it has insured for \$7,000. Capt. Willey says, "The Lorenzo D. Baker was valued at \$90,000 and insured for \$60,000. We were Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 10, with bananas for Boston, and had six cabin passengers. At midnight on July 15, the broke out in the engine room. As the engineer could not get at the pumps, the fire buckets were in use and the passengers crested to the boat."

"By this time the flames had burst through the top of the engine room, and the star-board boat was on fire. The port boat was lowered to a level with the rail. The fire was within three feet of us and the heat was intense. The boat was capsized on its side and the water came up to the level of the windows. We righted the boat and the passengers aboard and drifted away. The crew improvised a raft and escaped. One fireman had been drowned in trying to reach the small boat.

"A passing schooner took up some men and then picked up the crew. She was the whaling schooner Franklin, of Cape Rose, of New Bedford. Another fireman had been drowned in swimming from the steamer's bow-pit to the spar, to which the sailors clung. At that time the vessel had burned to within three feet of the water's edge and was a mass of flames from stem to stern. We received the most generous treatment from the crew of the Franklin, who brought us into port immediately."

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Revels against Wedding Rings—National Dressing in England—Society Girls Imitating Facial Expressions—General Notes.

Revels Against Wedding Rings.

If marriage is not a failure there isn't a question as to the different regard in which the wedding ring is held. Even the jeweller has a semi-contemptuous way of presenting the tray of plain gold bands, and a tantalizing preference for diamond ones, which he hands or whistles softly, but none the less indignantly, as he makes a note of the insignificant value of the ring in his pocket.

Learned at the Opera.

It is nothing new for society girls to imitate the tricks of facial expression and head pose of dramatic stars. Everybody has observed that the fair ones are not above this folly. They have not set hours in a theatre during the season for nothing. They have not been students of stage beauty without unconsciously unconsciously adapting to their own personalities many a characteristic of the increasing of their own attraction.

Rational Dressing in England.

"Miss Mantallin" hears that the divided skirts are being worn more extensively than you would believe just now. They are made of silk, beige and cotton. It will be some little time before they will be worn as overskirts in the place of ordinary walking dresses.

Ironing a Shirt.

After the shirt is washed and dried take the bosom wrong side out and fold it together in the centre. Moisten a tablespoonful of starch in a little cold water, then add a pint of boiling water, stir until the whole is perfectly clear.

Varieties.

A woman and her husband are master and engineer respectively of a trading steamer on the Columbia river, Washington. Countess Grosy, a lady who belongs to one of the oldest Austrian families, has just started on a tour as director of a travelling circus. For some time past she has been per-

fecting herself in riding in Vienna, some of her lessons being taken in the company with the Empress of Austria.

Professor Huxley's daughter, Mrs. Albert Eckstein, has come over to Mexico to live, her husband being engaged in railroad building there.

There are only two women living, it is said, who have gowns embroidered with real pearls. They are Queen Margherita, of Italy, and Mrs. Bonanza Mackay.

A new industry has been invented by a clever English girl. She calls herself an accountant and auditor for large households. She finds plenty of employment in looking after the business of a few families of large expenditure whose heads have not taste for the work.

The Empress of Russia, like her sister, the Princess of Wales, never wears high crowned or large brimmed hats, which, indeed, would be unsuited to the delicate type of her beauty. Everything must be small and neat and compact, whether hat or bonnet. Her favorite colors are pale blue and mauve.

Housekeepers complain that there is an unusual plague of moths this year. They are not only more abundant than ever, but they seem to defy all the ordinary remedies. They thrive on tobacco and fairly revel in camphor, while the numerous patent sars deaths for them merely give them better appetites.

The young women of New York, says The Harvard Crimson, do not seem to be possessed with an overpowering yearning for a higher education than is afforded by Public Schools and Seminaries. At the opening of the Columbia College annex the other day, when all the candidates were requested to present themselves, only three young women appeared.

"New," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from the honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the President or Vice-President of this Society?" "I want to be neither President nor Vice-President," she answered; "I will be content with a subordinate position."

The wife of Count Tolstol, the Russian novelist is like the wives of many literary men, the business member of the family firm. She has sole charge of the sale and distribution of her husband's books, and is his amanuensis, reviser and translator. Besides all this she superintends the bringing up and education of their thirteen children, looking after domestic matters meanwhile.

One of the most enterprising business men in Carmel, Ark., is a woman. Miss Annie Lacey, of that town, having leased a mill property there, is doing a big business, operating the same day and night. She employs fourteen men and can make every one of them hustle, too. During the day she runs a rotary on long lumber and at night her gang stand by the shingle and lathe machines.

Mme. Etelka Gerster still overrules the hope, in which she is encouraged by experts, that she will recover the full use of her voice, and she works and practices as methodically as in the stirring days when she used to star in the United States. Her famous baby has grown into a chubby little girl, who has already shown signs of possessing a voice worth training. The whole family are living a quiet, happy life in a villa near Bologna.

Mme. d'Orlan, a Russian Princess, died in Philadelphia last week, and, at her request, her entire wardrobe was packed in large trunks and sent to Johnstown. There were finely-woven silk hose, French-heeled silk shoes, silk underwear, silk, satin and plush costumes, and fine women's wear of all descriptions. This noble young woman's heart was undoubtedly in the right place, but the articles will not be handed out by the Distributing Committee for some time yet.

The new Duchess of Portland is said to look very young, though she is so tall. Her coloring is perfect, but not to be sketched with pen-and-ink, complete, as it does, dark brown hair with an aureole gleam where it catches the light, violet blue eyes with large pupils, and a complexion of milk and roses. A London writer says: "It is not sweet and nice of her to let a country drummer make her wedding gown because she promised her, long ago, that she should! Perhaps neither of them dreamed then that it would be the bridal dress of a Duchess."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A pretty lamp is made out of the ordinary ginger jar. Do not paint it or paste anything on it. Leave it in its pretty blue and the wicker covering, removing only the handles, and get a common brass lamp that will fit in to the jar.

Coffee stands first in the list of beverages for the breakfast table, though for nervous people, or those who are afflicted with palpitation of the heart, it is not to be recommended. Now let some equally good authority tell you directly the opposite.

Scientific authority claims that it is a mistake to clean brass with acid, as it soon becomes dull after such treatment. Suet oil and patty powder, followed by soap and water, is recommended as one of the best mediums for brightening brass or copper.

There never was better advice given than that which Washington Irving gave to a lady: "Don't be too anxious about the education of your daughters; they will do very well; don't teach them so many things; teach them one thing." "What is that, Mr. Irving?" she asked. "Teach them," he said, "to be easily pleased."

Fresh boiled salmon, cold, is an inviting dish for a hot summer's dinner. Take care in boiling to keep the fish whole. Put it on the top when done, to cool. It will take an hour or two to be not only cold, but firm. Serve with Marseilles dressing with a good deal of lemon juice in it.

For extracting the juice of meat to make a broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is the best, for it much more readily penetrates the tissue; but for boiling, where the juices should be retained, hard water or soft water salted is preferable, and the meat should be put in while the water is boiling, so as to seal up the pores at once.

A foreign dish that is better without its name is made by putting one pint of split peas into one pint of water or soup liquor, boil for five hours, until they are soft and pulpy, removing the liquor, add a dessert spoonful of arrow powder, two Spanish onions cut up and fried, two cloves chopped fine, and a little cayenne, then close and simmer. It is better to boil the peas some hours before required and then to heat them with the

other ingredients. Serve with rice so boiled that each kernel will fall apart from the others.

An excellent and easily prepared salad can be made of one cucumber and six small tomatoes cut in the thinnest of slices. Peel the cucumber and let it lie in salted ice-water for half an hour. Do not peel the tomatoes, but slice them alternately with the cucumber, and cover with a dressing made of a tablespoonful of vinegar and two of olive oil, with a little salt and pepper.

There is one thing that the best of nurses should not be allowed to do, and that is to stand with a baby at a window when the thermometer is much below freezing. The cold fairly radiates from the glass and strikes on the delicate little lungs or legs when the baby is short-coated. The nurse likes to indulge her curiosity as to passers-by on the street, or to watch and see who it is that is getting out of the carriage at the door, and the next thing a doctor's carriage has to draw up and the baby is treated for Croup or pleurisy. At no time in winter is the window a good place for a baby to be held.

Frozen meat is so it is quite unsafe to put frozen meat to the fire or into the oven to cook without thawing it first. The heat in the process of cooking actually has the same effect upon the frozen tissues that weather would have upon long kept meat, and the poultry or joint will spoil before the fire, as it would in the larder or hang out of the window, in a sudden change of temperature. Frozen meats of course keep well, and there is almost if any difference in their flavor if put into cold water and allowed to remain there until sufficiently thawed to cook. But the cooking must be done immediately, as "thawed out" meats are especially liable to spoil.

Lemonade is economical if the opportunity of making lemon syrup is seized when lemons are cheap. Grate the yellow rind of twelve large lemons over six pounds of granulated sugar. Add two quarts of water and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil and boil until it thickens, skimming as fast as the foam rises. Add the juice of twelve lemons and simmer fifteen minutes longer. Bottle and cork tightly, and keep in a cool place. Two tablespoonfuls of this syrup will make a delicious glass of lemonade. We must agree with tippers that the lemonade of church fairs is usually not a "lucid drink." But if you will rub the rind of a lemon with a lump of oil sugar, extract the juice of half a lemon with a squeezer that will keep out the pulp and seed, fill up the glass with cold water, add a strawberry, two or three luscious blackberries or a stem of currents, and will furnish it with two straws, you will have a drink pleasing to both eye and palate. Lemonade made as above, substituting tea, weak or strong, according to taste, for water is both stimulating and refreshing.

TONGUE TOAST.—A very nice dish is prepared from cold boiled or potted tongue. Slice the tongue and cut each slice into small fine pieces; heat it in a pan with a little butter. To prevent burning moisten with warm water or clear soup; add salt and pepper; stir into it two beaten eggs. When set, arrange neatly on toast.

TRANSPARENT PUDDING.—The yolks of eight eggs beaten till very light, one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of sugar to each egg. Flavor with a tablespoonful of rose water or other extract that is perfectly clear. Beat altogether well and bake in plates on puff paste. Serve moderately warm, with granulated sugar sifted over their tops. This quantity will fill two plates of large size.

GRAN PIZ.—Said one pint of milk in a double boiler. Wet two eggs, one tablespoonful of cornstarch. In a little cold milk, add the yolks of three eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar and beat with an egg beater till very light; then stir into the scalding milk. Flavor with lemon and let it cool. Line a pie plate with a pie crust and bake it. Turn till with the cream and make a medley of the whites of the two eggs beaten with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Cover the top of the pie with this and set on the upper grate of the oven. Will the meringue is a pale straw color.

A HOME IN THE WEST. Join the great army of homeseekers and secure 450 acres of government land in the Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain or Mouse River districts of Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

A young gentleman being asked to write some lines in a young lady's album pertruded the following: Something original you asked me to write I hardly know where to begin, I fear there is nothing original in me Excepting original sin!

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

"I'll tell you what will draw well next season," observed an actor, seriously. "What?" asked a manager, looking for a valuable suggestion. "A mustard plaster," answered the tragedian, grasping his cane in a convulsive clutch and determined to sell his life as dearly as possible.

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

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably. Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, John Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. (Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:—The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours, G. H. SHANNON, Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

We would like to know whether the town of Oolon, in Central Africa, is so called because steamers make a stop there.

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

FARM AND GARDEN.

Planting Corn in Dry Weather—How They Handle Young Horses in France—Wintering Bees—Among the Poultry.

PLANTING CORN IN DRY WEATHER.

These suggestions on corn-planting from the American Agriculturist are timely: When the ground is dry, corn requires a heavier and firmer covering. It is sometimes said that the later the planting the heavier and firmer should be the covering; but this is true only so far as it holds good that the later in the season the drier the ground. Sometimes it contains more moisture in May than in April; then the dry covering should be lighter and looser. Generally, however, toward the close of the planting season the ground has lost so much moisture that not only should the covering be heavy, but it may well be composed of a stratum of the hay or even by tramping upon it. If the planting is done with a two-horse planter, the runners are properly set to go deeper and the firming action of the wheels is not disturbed. In fact, if the ground is unusually dry, it is advisable to go over the field with a heavy roller two days after the corn is planted. Germination has not yet reached the stage where the displacement of the earth by the roller will prove injurious to the corn, while this displacement will kill myriads of weeds that have just started near the surface. If used early enough a roller is a good weed destroyer. If, on the other hand, the ground is damp, as it is most likely to be early in the season, less covering is required, and the covering should not be compacted with the hoe or foot. If the planting is done with a two-horse planter, the narrow should follow close after, to loosen the covering compacted by the wheels. The amount and density of the covering should be modified by the character of the soil. A light, loose soil—therefore one that dries out rapidly—may well be compacted above the seed when a heavy, clayey soil should be kept looser and the covering of the former should be heavier than the latter. The general principle is that the covering should be sufficient to keep moisture about the seed, but not of a character to retain an excess of moisture or to shut out the warmth of the sun; and the shallowest covering that will secure the essential conditions of germination is the best.

WINTERING BEES.

To winter well, bees must go into their quarters strong in number, as many generate more heat than a few. Animal heat is necessary to keep the colony alive. How can bees be prepared to withstand cold? In the old fashioned hives bees commonly stop all ventilation at the top, obviously to keep the heat from escaping. They also build a double comb on the outside of the cluster. Acting on these suggestions, I place an outer covering on my hive during the cold weather in this way: "Cutting boards ten inches larger than the hive, I nail them tightly together without disturbing the hive (probably some cold day). This leaves five inches of space all around the hive. A place for the bees to pass in and out must be provided and the space half an inch high must be roofed between the outer covering and the hive. Then the space can be filled with sawdust and roofed against the rain. When not in use, these hives can be taken apart and stored and will last for many years. Good stores of real honey, not pollen, should be left in the hive. It is a question whether it pays to substitute sugar for honey for it makes some work and risk. Some bee keepers never give their bees any special attention for winter and repeat every spring when they realize their losses.—American Bee Journal.

HOW THEY HANDLE YOUNG HORSES IN FRANCE.

Horse breeders in Normandy and Limousin, before turning yearlings into meadows, spring prepare them for the change by anguishing the ration of carrots: the latter are cooling and aqueous, and suit admirable the transition. The feet of the foals are carefully pared flat before putting the sheds. It is during this period that foals ought to be studiously well fed, hence, select appropriate pastures. In Normandy there are meadows having a special repute for the rearing of foals. If the latter be of pure blood and destined for the saddle, it would not be right to place them in an over-rich pasture; that would be rather to fatten them at the expense of their development. On the contrary, foals which promise to become large and heavy in build ought not to be brought up on meagre pastures; such would tend to make them flat-sided and spindle-legged. Many breeders supplement the poverty of the herbage by auxiliary rations of crushed oats or barley; but nothing can replace good meadow feeding in any way, united to continual exercise. When several foals of different ages have to be reared together the youngest are allowed to enter the meadow some time in advance; this plan enables them to nip the delicate ends of the grass, for the older stock will be ever able to find sufficient for themselves. When the foals are not the product of the native, that is, acclimatized races, it is better to enclose them under sheds during night. A foal in robust health will eat nearly all the night. In July, when the supply of grass diminishes in warm climates, it will be necessary to augment the auxiliary grain rations. If the season be very dry the foals are brought into the stables, from eleven to five, and given a supplement of hay, etc.—Michigan Farmer.

ART IN BEE KEEPING.

At a convention of apiarists in Indiana, a paper was read on "The Artistic Side of Bee Keeping," in which the essayist laid a great many articles are judged mainly by their appearance, and honey is one of these articles. There are a few simple primary rules for preparing honey for the market which it may be well to note. First, extracted honey should be carefully strained through two thicknesses of some kind of thin cloth before bottling or putting away in any shape. Second, clear flint glass jars should be used for packages, as common glass makes the clear, golden yellow of the honey look a muddy, greenish yellow. Third, plain, neat labels, with the name of the producer, kind of honey, etc. It will be well for honey producers to heed these suggestions.

ABOUT JUDGING BUTTER.

An English dairy authority claims that the system of judging butter now in practice at the dairy-shows is a faulty one. His idea is that butter is made for something more than to be eaten to-day, and therefore should have keeping qualities. The true test of the excellence of butter is not, in his opinion, so much its quality when freshly made, as in its ability to hold its good properties for a period of time. There is some force in this, as it is well known that much of the high-toned butter deteriorates very rapidly after leaving the hand of the maker.

GREASE DESTROYS INSECT VERMIN.

A floating paragraph declares that grease is destructive to all insect vermin which so much infest domestic animals, and at this season multiply with great rapidity. Ten days are sufficient to produce a breed, and millions may be produced from one louse in the course of the summer. Their destruction now will save much annoyance in the future.

Fertility may be freed from them by thoroughly whitewashing the house with the hot lime wash, and well greasing the rosets with a mixture of any kind of grease and kerosene oil in equal parts.

The mixture, with a few drops of creosote added, rubbed on the back, bristles, neck, and under the legs of calves, will quickly free them from the vermin.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

Just at night is the best time to set hens. Sulphur is not good to give the young chickens.

Kerosene and lard make a good cement for poultry legs.

After the chickens are two or three weeks old they can be fed on cracked wheat.

If the eggs are to be hatched keep a drake for every five ducks in order to be sure.

Never keep a sloop hole where the poultry can help themselves if you except to maintain health.

One advantage with ducks is that they do not harbor lice. They have too much oil.

Old pieces of ooloth can be used to good advantage as a covering for coops in rainy weather.

One advantage with Pekin ducks is that only a low fence is needed to confine or keep them out.

On the farm the laying of five dozen eggs ought to pay for keeping a hen a year. All above this is profit. On the farm it will nearly always pay to plant a few rows of sunflower seed especially for the poultry. Green seed often does good service in killing out and destroying weeds. Very often a few drops of turpentine put in the drinking water at this time will prevent the gapes. If the chicks are already affected, a drop or two on a small piece of bread will cure. As a rule guinea fow should be hatched under hens near the house. They are naturally rather wild, and this will aid materially in making them gentle if the young guinea are kept near the house.

Milk is much better food for poultry during the summer than corn. Corn is heating and fattening, two conditions that, as a rule, ought to be avoided, unless feeding for market.

The value of the manure should always be considered in keeping poultry properly managed. It is one of the best fertilizers that can be had, and is well worth the trouble of gathering up and storing until ready for use.

Devoys' Attack on Davitt.

New York, July 17.—At a meeting of the municipal council of the Irish National league here last night, John Devoy attributed the appointment of the Parnell commission in London to Mr. Davitt's "unwise and unauthorized action in urging the libel suit of O'Donnell against the Times." Devoy declared that Davitt's evidence before the commission was a tissue of falsehoods, made up to puff himself and boost his friends. Referring to the new Tenants' Defence league Devoy said the National league was good enough for them, and they should hesitate about joining any other organization.

It Should be in every Irish Home.

Messrs. CALLAHAN & CO.,

Gentlemen:—The Obituary of Mr. Farnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitual expression of the Irish Leader.

NICHOLSON'S DAVID.

Equal to Oil Painting (in 10 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

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

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

REV. A. D. TURGEON, S. J., Rector.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

FORDHAM, N. Y.

[Enjoys the Privileges of a University].

JEJUIT FATHERS.

Estimated 12 miles from City Hall, between Harlem River and Long Island Sound. Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special training for Army, Navy and Civil Service.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, for boys from 10 to 14,

under same direction. Students received at any time. Apply to 50 10 REV. JOHN SCULLY, S. J., Pres.

RIGAUD CONVENT, UNDER THE

Direction of the Sisters of St. Ann. Foremost among the attractions of this new institution is the scientific French of its surroundings. The course is thorough in the English language, special attention is given to French, vocal music, plain needlework, embroidery and fancy work of all descriptions, outfit for any country, and which are taught free of all charges. Plans and Drawing are optional. Board and Tuition, \$80 per year. Studies will be resumed on September 4th. Circulars issued on applying to the Rev. Superior. 50-10

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

(Near the Ottawa River) CLASSICAL and ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Bookkeeping and Bookbinding are taught free of all charges. Most approved system of teaching is adopted and taught by competent and experienced teachers. Special attention is paid to the business training of young men. Piano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-writing are optional. Board and Tuition, \$80 per year. Studies will be resumed on September 4th, 1889. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the REV. O. JOLY, O. S. V., 47 85

WANTED,

Two E. C. Teachers, with Diplomas, for Elementary Schools; the one experienced equally good to teach and speak English and French for a salary of \$150; the other to teach English and some French for a salary of about \$150. Ten months teaching. Duties to commence at once. Apply to C. BARSALOU, Calumet Island, 16th July, 1889. 51-4

TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—A

Teacher, holding a First Class Elementary Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners, Montreal, wishes for a situation. First-class Testimonials. Apply stating salary, "TEACHER," 48 Juror St., Montreal. 49-8

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption

is the old Vegetable Preparation, 'Beecham's' Bro. & Co., Boston. For a large bottle send 20 cents.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL Superior Court No. 1764. DANIEL MARIE LEBLANC, wife of FROBER ST. DENIS, of the City and County of Montreal, petitioner, vs. the said F. ST. DENIS, her husband, defendant. An action in separation of bed and board instituted.

CHOLLETTE & GAUTHIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, June 27th, 1889. 50-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL Superior Court. DANIEL MARIE LEBLANC, of the City and County of Montreal, petitioner, vs. the said DANIEL PROVENCHER, painter, of the same place, defendant. An action in separation of bed and board instituted. Montreal, 17th July, 1889. BETHIER & PELLETIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff in this case. 51-5

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED:

BURKE—BOLTON—June 4, at Carrickrossung R. C. Church, Comburgh, county Armagh. John Burke, organist, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Michael Doyle, Post Office, Beebrook.

CORRY—DELANEY—June 24, at the Catholic Church, Camross, county Tyrone. Thomas J. Corry, eldest son of the late James Corry, Killybeg, Camross, to Mary Agnes, only daughter of the late Michael Delaney, Closh, Camross, Queen's County.

DUNN—LEE—June 24, at St. Michael's, Kings-town, co. Dublin. J. G. Dunn, Durham place, Kings-town, to Mary, widow of the late Thomas Lee, Esq., Kildare.

HEALY—ROUSE—June 24, at Kill, Joseph, son of the late Nicholas Healy, of Bishardstown, to Kate, daughter of the late Thomas Rouse, of Dara, county Kildare.

LAWLER—LAWLER—June 19, as Dublin, Edward, son of Edward Lawler, Marshallstown, to Bridget Hodson, daughter of Edward Lawler, of the late James Lawler, of the late John O'Hanlon, county Kildare.

O'HANLON—MURPHY—June 18, at the Catholic Church, St. Michael's, North Anne street, Dublin, John, third eldest son of the late John O'Hanlon, Inspector of National Schools, Oslow, to Mary, only daughter of the late Patrick Moran, of Dublin.

SWANBY—CABRINI—June 26, at the Church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham road, London, S. W., by the Rev. Rev. J. Canon Bourke, P. P. Cummer, county Galway, Ireland, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Very Rev. Father Prior of the Servites, Michael Geoffrey Sweeney, of Dalefield, Castlereagh, county Roscommon, third son of the late Bernard Sweeney, Esq., Cloonross House, Castlereagh, county Roscommon, and daughter of the late Giovanni Cabrini, Esq.

WILSON—HEFFERNAN—June 24, at St. Andrew's Church, High st., Dublin, by the Rev. D. Heffernan, O. C., uncle to the bride, Robert Wilson, Russellstown, son of the late Thos. Wilson, Haselcragh, co. Julianne, daughter of Mark Heffernan, Athy.

DIED.

BYRNE—June 22, Matthew Byrne, Albert place, Albert road, Kings-town, formerly of Glenmalur, county Wicklow.

BYRNE—June 21, at her residence, 11 Davis place, Dublin, Rosanna Byrne, aged 18 years, only daughter of Joseph and Jane Byrne.

BRAY—May 11, at Melbourne, Australia, Jas. Bray, eldest son of the late Sir F. Brady, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, aged 48 years.

CLANCY—June 25, at his residence, 3 Berkeley road, Dublin, of acute rheumatism of the heart, Patrick J., son of James and Mary Clancy, Post Office, Clifton, co. Sligo, aged 38 years.

COGAN—May 6, at Harrow, Australia, Owen Cogan, Esq., aged 44 years.

CONOLLY—June 25, at the Hospice for the Dying, Haroldcross, Dublin, Margaret, wife of John Conolly, 43 Warren street, and only daughter of the late Jas. O'Loughlin, Killymon, co. Wicklow.

CARROLL—June 23, at his residence, Ballycabill, Hospital, county Limerick, Margaret, widow of the late Edmund Carroll.

CASEY—June 27, at his residence, Cruboy, Navan, Christopher, eldest son of the late Edward Casey.

CLARKE—June 27, at the Hospice for the Dying, Haroldcross, Dublin, Mrs. Ellen Clarke, late of No. 17 O'Connell street.

COLLINS—June 23, at the City of Dublin Hospital, Mrs. Collins, widow of Michael Collins, late of 17 Clarendon street, Inchicoole, sister a long and painful illness.

DONNERY—June 25, at his residence, Ballsbridge Milla, Dublin, Thomas Donnery, after a long and tedious illness.

DUNNE—June 26, at his residence, Greenhills, county Kildare, Mary, wife of James Dunne, and eldest daughter of Michael Laffan, late of Old Mill.

DUNNE—May 7, at the Convent of Mercy, All Hallows, Brisbane, Australia, Ann O'Halloran (in religion Sister Mary Paul), third daughter of the late James Dunne, 15 Deaneborough parade, Rathmines, Dublin.

DUGAN—June 23, at 59 Dublin street, Carlisle, William Dugan, aged 48 years.

DUNNE—June 22, at his residence, 6 Cromore terrace, Love lane, West, Dublin, Anne, widow of the late Thos. Dunne.

DALY—June 23, at Mahony's Place,

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting items gleaned from all quarters of the Globe. Since the appointment of Cardinal Moran to the Archbishopric of Sydney his Eminence has opened and blessed upwards of sixty churches.

a note addressed to the Catholic powers, that the Romans would rather bury themselves in the ruins of Rome than submit to be ruled by the Pope again.—London (Ont.) Catholic Record.

A monument to Father Secchi is to be placed in the large hall of the Cancellaria in Rome, where in 1873 the great astronomer gave, in a number of memorable conferences, the result of his discoveries in the solar spectrum.

the clergy present were the Rev. Fathers Hennessey, Hodnett, Clancy, O'Brien, O'Keefe, Flood and many others. Miss Hennessey, now Sister Rose, is a native of the famous Glen of Aboe, county Tipperary, and belongs to one of the oldest Catholic and Gaelic families in that part of Ireland.

the market during the week has been decidedly quieter, owing to business being confined to the requirements of the local trade, the outside demand having again subsided.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. The market during the week has been decidedly quieter, owing to business being confined to the requirements of the local trade.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending July 20th were as follows:—354; left over from previous week, 17; total for week, 371.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending July 20th, 1899, were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD &c.—The receipts of Western pork have been increasing during the week, and the volume of business has been done in both pork and lard.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—Receipts during the week ending July 18th, 2,257 pkgs, against 1,180 pkgs for the week previous.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER.—Receipts for week ending July 18th, 4,453 packages, against 5,121 packages for week previous.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR, &c.—The market is easy both for raw and refined. Molasses quiet at 49c to 50c for Barbadoes.

Save Money and buy colored embroideries at S. Carsley's while the sale is going on. VISITORS TO THE CITY are buying dry goods more freely than usual.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: To be sold immediately several cases of Printed Linens, mid-summer washing Dress Goods, principally light-colored goods.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE: Another very large number of cases in various makes of Summer Washing Dress Goods.

BLACK ITALIAN WEAR PROOF BLACK ITALIAN WEAR PROOF BLACK ITALIAN WEAR PROOF BLACK ITALIAN WEAR PROOF

EVER-READY DRESS STAY: Dressmakers who wish to make money, find satisfaction in their customers, and are pleased with their work, will use no other.

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S. CARSELEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899.

the Rev. Father Secchi is to be placed in the large hall of the Cancellaria in Rome, where in 1873 the great astronomer gave, in a number of memorable conferences, the result of his discoveries in the solar spectrum.

HAYTI'S REIGN OF TERROR.

New York, July 19.—A letter to the Times, dated Port au Prince, July 7, says the city is in a state bordering on frenzy. Hippolyte has assaulted the outer works.

AN ANTI-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Berlin, July 21.—The negotiations with the Porte have resulted in an entente under which the Triple Alliance guarantees to maintain the integrity of Turkish territory in accordance with the treaty of Berlin.

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PROVINCIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17.—Very Rev. James A. O'Rourke, S.T.D., aged over 70, died at St. Charles Borromeo seminary, Overbrook, Pa., yesterday.

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