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SINAI AND CALVARY. There are two mountains hallowed

By majesty sublime, Which rear sheir crests unconquered Above the floods of Time, counted generations Have gazed on them with awe-The Mountain of the Gospel, The Mountain of the Law.

From Sinai's cloud of darkness The vivid lightnings play,
They serve the G d of vengeance
The Lord who shall repay. Each fault must bring its penance
Each sin the averging blade;
For God upholds in justice
The laws that He bath made.

But Calvary stands to ransom The earth from utter loss, In shade than light more glorious The shadow of the Cross, To heal a sick world's trouble, To soothe its woe and pain, On Calvary's sacred summit
The Paschal Lamb was slain,

The boundless might of Heaven. Its law in mercy furled,
At once the bow of promise O'er arched a drowning world Law said-As you keep me It shall be done to you. But Calvery prays—Forgive them They know not what they do.

Almighty God ! direct us To keep Try perfect Law! Nearer to Thee to draw : Let Sinai's thunders aid us To guard our feet from sin, And Calvary's light inspire us The love of God to win.

THE NEW LEAGUE.

Its Scope and Special Objects Defined.

Not to Supersede the Irish National League, but to Combine all the Tenants of Ireland Into One Great Body to Besist Landlordism-Redhiond's Address.

At last meeting of the Central Branch of the Irish National League, in Jublin, John E. Redmond spoke as follows in relation to the purpose and policy of the new Tenants' Defense League: "Before William O'Brien went to prison he premised the country that immediate steps would be taken by Mr. Parnell and the full strength of the Irish Parilamentary party to combine the tenant-farmers into one vast trades' union, so that the full power of the agrarian movement could at a given moment be concentrated upon any parficular estate, for the purpose of confronting and confounding the new combination which the landlords of Ireland have entered into to crush the tenants on those few remaining properties where the Pian of Campaign has not ystenceeded. From the very moment that this announcement was made the intention and the purpose of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party have been misunderstood and misrepresented. Even amongst some of our friends there has been some measure of misunderstanding; and it is needless to say that amongst our enemies there has been the usual gross and wilful misrepresentation. The first criticism which our enemies passed upon this new development of the agrarian struggle was that it was intended to supersede the Irish National League. Mr. Chamberlain in England and the Loyal and Patriotic Union crowd in Ireland cried aloud that the days of the National League were numbered, and that in point of fact it was in its death agony. Well, the wish was father to the thought. Too Irish National League has succeeded in bringing Home Rule to the threshold of victory : the Irish National League has brought the landlords of Ireland to their kness, and has kept them there: it has thrown the full light of publicity on every dark spot of corruption and mierule in this land; it has attacked every wrong and assailed every oppression, and consequently it is quite natural that those who have been living on injustice and who have been thriving and fattening on the misrule and the oppression of the people should grasp eagerly at the idea that the National League was alfout to cease to exist (hear hear.) But a single moment's consideration would have been sufficient, I think, to show even the most prejudiced of our enemies the utter absurdity of the idea that any developement of the agrarian situation in Ireland could possibly mean the doing away with or the superseding of the Irish National League.

THE I. N. L. NOT SOLELY AN AGRARIAN ORGAN-IZATION.

The Irish National League is not solely an agrarian organization. It is quite true that it has in the past fought with courage and success in the battle of the Irish tenant farmers; it is quite true it has devoted a large portion of its funds towards the support of evicted tenants in every case in which it was convinced of the injustice of the eviction: but the main object for which this organization was started, and for which it exists, is the emancipation, net of a class, but the emancipation of a nation (applause). The Irish National League is, in point of fact, the de facto Government of Ireland to-day (applause), and so it shall remain, no matter what development may take place in the agrarian situation in Ireland, until the time arrives when it shall abdicate Its functions in favor of the elected representatives of the Irish people sitting in their own Parliament in College green (applause). The second criticism of the new development is that it means, the abandonment of the Plan of Campaign. Now, that criticism is quite as abaurd as the other. Not alone has the Plan of Campalgu been a success, but I think I am within the mark when I say the Plan of Campaign has saved the agrarian and political situation in Ireland (hear, hear). After the general election of 1886, when the cause of Ireland was defeated at the polls, a very dreary prospact opened before the Itish people would be very well for the leaders of the people to tell their fellow-countrymen to have patience and to have hope, for that in two years, or four years, or six years, another general election would come; but in the meantime, unless some demestic agrarian policy was devised for their protection, the people would be exterminated like rats and the land depopulated.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN HAS KEPT THE PEOPLE

IN THEIR HOMES. For my part, I believe that the Plan of Campaign saved the political and agrarian altuation in Ireland; and of this I am certain, that it has succeeded in keeping the people in their homes during the years that have just passed. It is true that on a few isolated estates in different parts of the country flerce struggles are still proceeding, and the Plan has not yet succeeded. These estates are the Clauricarde estate, the Ponsonby estate, the Massersens estate, the Tottenham estate, the Coolgreany estate, the Clongorey estate, the Luggacurran estate, and a few others. These lew estates have been made the rallying point town. If a Chinaman desires the death of an

power and resources of wealth of the new andlerd corporation have been concentrated upon these particular estates for the purpose of crushing the tenants and making an example of the men who took part in the Plan of Campaign. It was under these circumstances, while John Dillon is in Australia, and while William O'Brien is in prison in Ireland, that our enemies suppose that the leaders of the Irish people are about to abandon the Plan of Campaign and admit its failure.

MEANING OF THE NEW MOVEMENT.

The very reverse is the meaning of the new agrarian mevement. The new development in the agrarian situation mesne simply this, that for the future its whole strength, led by their leader, and the whole strength of the national movement of the country are about to be ranged at their back in support of the Missionary' is a very elaborate account of the ing been compelled several times to rise at tenants—the beleaguered tenants on the few life and labors and sufferings of Blessed Grig. 3 o'clock a.m., in order to catch a car which tenants—the beleaguered tenants on the few life and labors and sufferings of Blessed Grigisolated estates which are beset by the landlord conspiracy (applause) The Plan of Campaign was not the act of the Irish Paritamentary Party. It was not the act of the Irish Parital moderated more fully why it was that the understand more fully why it was that the will be good for one to read after one has a provided by the provided mentary Party. It was not the act of the Irish National League. Mr. Parnell never made himself responsible for the Plan of Campaign. The Plan of Campaign was the work of a small section of the Irish members of Parliament-of a small handful of mon, who alone stood forward during the years that have just passed to breast the wave of landlord oppression, and who succeeded in breaking it and protecting the people; and the new development of the agrarian struggle means this, that the leader of the Irish Party and the Irish Party itself in its full strength are about to come to the rescue of this handful of men who alone have carried on this struggle for so long a time, and that hence-forth the landlord conspiracy must face a movement of the Irish race directed and inspired by a leader whose courage has never failed and whose wisdom has never erred (loud applause). Conventions are to be held to organize the tenants in defense of those of their brethren who are beleappred on isolated estates throughout the country. These conventions will be representative of the entire manhood and national spirit of each country.

TWO GREAT PRINCIPLES TO BE ASSERTED.

There are two great principles to be asserted this winter in Ireland, and asserted as any cost and any risk. The first of these two great principles is the right of free speech applause). We believe the right of free speech to be so sacred that we are bound to incur any risk, and, if necessary, reduce any suffering to maintain it (applause). The other right that shall be asserted this winter is the right of combination on the part of the tenants for their own protection (applause). We all regret that in starting this new development we have not our gallant Captain amongst us, but we know the value of health, and there is not one of us who would not desire that he should come over here and take the slightest risk to his health. We who are younger are able to conduct this new movement without his personal assistance, always remembering that in every step we take and in every word we speak we are acting in accordance with his suggestion and his advice, and in absolute obedience to his wish and desire. Happily for us our leader has delegated his share in the work to a man who perhaps is better qualified than any other for it in Ireland. In the Lord Mayor of Dublin (applause) we are happy in having a man possessed of those qualities that will enable him to put the cause of the tenants, the programme of the leaders, and the meaning of the new agrarian movement clearly before the world. For my part I believe that this new development in the agrarian situation in Ireland will have the effect of aweeping the landlord conspiracy off the land. From this meeting we say to the tenant farmers who are beleaguered on those isolated estates throughout the country to be of good cheer, and we will tell them that the entire forces of the national movement, led by the trusted leaders of the people, are marching to their succor (fond applause).

A Romance in Real Life.

Here is a little romance in real life. Forty-four nears ago the pagan Druses were closely investing a little Catholic Maronice town in Syria, and threatening the in-habitants with extermination if they did no: surrender. Despair was almost driving the hard-pressed Maronits to abandon the'r dofense, when suddenly a Christian woman appeared on the "ramparts," and holding cried aloud, "As long as there is one baptiz ed within the wall, we will never surren-Strange to say, the sight and words of the woman produced such an effect on the superstitious Arab mind, that the savage beslegers quietly withdrew, and the little town was saved. Two years ago Leo XIII. erected a new See in Syria, that of Panear, anciently Casarea Philippi. The actual bishop of the new See, Mgr. Jeraigizy, is the very child who was so marvellosuly the cause of the saving of the Maronite town. He had been equuated for the priesthood in France.

Ourious Habits of the Chinese.

When a Chinaman desires a visitor to dine with him he does not ask him to do so, but when he does not wish him to stay he puts the question : "On, won't you stay and dine with me, please?" The visitor will then know he is not wanted. When a Chinaman expects a present and it does not come he sends one of lesser value. A rich man's serv ant gets no salary, yet many are the applicants; while big salaries are paid to the servants of the common people, but few make applications. The perquisites of the former of ten more than triple the salaries of the latter, which is the sole reason of these differences To encourage hencesty and sincerity, confidential clerks and salesmen in all branches of industry receive an annual percentage of the firm's business, besides their regular salary. The highest ambition of a Oninaman is to The highest ambition of a Chinaman is to have a nice coffin and a fine funeral. In light. Then comes "The Thrilling Story of China one can always borrow money on the a British Surgeon's Imprisonment in the Restrength of having a son, but nobody would advance him a cent if he had a dezen daughters. The former is responsible for the debts of his father for three generations. The latter is only responsible for the debts of her own husband. When a Chinaman meets another he shakes and equeezes his own hands and covers his head. If great friends have not seen each other for a long time they would rub shoulders until they got tired. Instead of asking after each other's health they would say: "How is your stomach?" or, "Have you eaten your rice?" "How old are you?" "Have "How much do you pay for your sandals?" Men wear long petticoats and carry fans, while the women wear short jackets and carry canes. Boats are drawn by horses, carriages move by salls. Old men play ball and fly kites, while children fold their arms and look on. Old women, instead of young, are the idols of society. Love-making is only done three days before marriage. It is not only considered the safest way to get ahead of a rival, but the surest way to get a wife without lessing much time. A previous acquaintance between the male and the female prevents them frem marriage. For this reason a man seidom weds a girl of his own

enemy's door. It is considered a sure way to apprehensions. In other Raliway Guides, kill not only that particular enemy, but memers of his entire family will be in jeopardy of losing their lives.

LITERARY REVIEW.

The November Messenger of the Sacred fine variety of solid and entertaining matter, tion of the scenery is drawn with such graphic hibit passengers from riding on the platform skill and in language so beautiful that the while the cars are in motion. It permits have a perfect picture before the mind. More sencourages him in taking that course. The articles from the writer will increase the authors of this book have suffered intenselv Messenger's fame and value. "A Beston such unlimited praise upon de Montfert's other guides which we may have in one's treastse, "True Divotion to the Blessed luggage," etc. The book is published by F. Virgin." The man's life and character illne. The man's life and character illustrate the meaning of the apostisehip.
"Tater Joha's Maggie" is brought to a gratifying close and will, no doubt, give a characteristic le pleasant surprise to the readers who were the Press Club. forced to break the thread of the narrative last month, in the mids! of a fierce domestic broil. "Wandering Thoughts in Mexico" are brought to an end, very much to the regret of many of our readers who have found them both rich and instructive. The articles on "The Scapular" and "The Promises of the Sicred Heart" are remarkable for the clear precision of their theological expositions of somewhat difficult points of Catholic doct rine. The "Reader" and the "General Intaution" are both excellent, the latter being specially worthy of praise for the amount of condensed information it gives concerling the struggles and the triumphs of the Church in the "Republic of Colembia," S America. Tais whole number of the Messenger is ene of the most interesting that has appeared.

The list of contributors to the North Ameri-

can Review for November presents an unusual array of prominent names in both church and state, and there is a correspondingly high degree of merit in the subjects treated of. It opens with a discussion of the Diverse question. Cardinal Globons presents the Ruman Catholic view, contending that all divorce is wrong; Bishop Potter, of New York, tells how divorce is regarded in the Protestant Episcopal Courch, and Colonel Ingersoll writes of the general subject of marriage and divorce with more than his customary eloquence and grace and style. A general inroduction, with some interesting statistics, is furnished by the Rev. S. W. D.ke, LL.D, the well-known expert in this matter. Toos. A. Edison describes "The Dangers of Electric Lighting," and asserts that the true remeoy is, not burying the wires, but prohibiting high-tension currents. The prospects and hopes of the Democrats and Republicans respectively are vigorously set forth by Sanstor Vest, of Missouri, and Senator Huar, of Massachusetts, Murat Halstead furnishes a very readable article in which he condemns. as they deserve, some of "Our National Conceits." Taking up Docter Abbott's recent criticism of Professor Huxley, John Burroughs comes energetically to the defence of the agnostic scientist and the agnostic posi tions generally. The question, "Are Tele graph Rates too High?" is asked by Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Company, and answered with a com-prehensive negative. In "The New lostru-ment of Execution" Hagold P. Brown describes the method devised by him, under apnointment by the New York state authorities. for applying electricity in executing murder ers. Lord Wolseley farnishes the sixth paper in his series on "An English View of the Civil War," which will be concluded in the December number. Edger Saltus writes on "The Future of Fiction," and Charles Wynd-The Tendencies of the Modern Comedy. In the Notes and Comments will be found brief contributions on "The Union Men of the South," "Taxation or non Taxation for Churches," "Some Early Harvard Customs," acd "Civil Service Reterm Again."

The November Magazine of American His tory must be seen to be appreciated. It is rica with timely and readable papers, four o which are illustrated. The frontisplees is a new portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. from a bronze medallion by Dr. Charles L Hogeboom, and the opening article is a brief sketch of the interesting home of this last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, by the editor. 'The second illustrated contribution is "A Chapter from the History of Utah," by Hubert Bowe Bancroft's forthcoming work-to learn what he has to say about the many-wived episode in human progress-and will find in this appetizing chapter that he has treated the beginnings of settlement and government at Salt Lake City with masterly vigor. The photographic pictures were made for this magazine, a few weeks since, by the accomplished amateur artist, Miss Barnes, of Albany. "The Rise of a Great Masonic Library in Iowa" forms the third article, and contains much important information for readers everywhere. Iowa seems to be ahead of all other states in this line of enterprise. "The Stone Images of San Augustiu," by Lieutenant Henry R. Lemy, U.S.A., will greatly interest antiquarians and scientists. Some of the Beginnings of Delaware," by Rev. Wm. W. Taylor, is an able account of the early settlement of Wilmington by the Swedes. "The First Iron Works in America," by Nathan M. Hawkes, touches one of the country in a most pleasing and instructive manner. "A relic of Braddock's Field " is a short paper of value by Zanas McDonald. Oliver Pollock's Connection with the Conquest of Illinois in 1778," by Herace Edwin volution," contributed by Adrian Van Sinderen; and "Land of my Birth," an excellent poem by W. I. Crandall, completing the principle articles of a superb number. The several departments are delightfully diversified as usual with choice material. This vigorous, useful, and well-conducted magareaders. Price, \$5 a year. Published at 743

zine is always sure of a host of intelligent Broadway, N.Y. Olty. "Nye and Riley's Railway Guide" has just been received. It is the most humorous book of the day, containing fun, wit and poetry," and that it will command a large sale the name of the well known authors is a sufficient guarantee. The celebrated authors, in their preface, give their readers a taste of the humor contained in the book. A selection from it may not be out of place here. They say : " What this country needs, aside from a new Indian pelicy and a style of poison for children which will be liable to kill rate if they eat it by accident, is a railway guide which will be just as good two years ago as it was next spring-a Railway Guide if you please, which shall not be cursed by a plethora of facts, or poisoned with information-a Railway Guide that shall be rich of the landlord faction in Ireland, and all the enemy, he goes and hangs himself upon that with doubts and lighted up with miserable

pleasing fancy, poesy and literary beauty have been throttled at the very threshold of success by a wild incentinence of facts, figures, asterisks and references to meal stations. For this reason a Guide has been built at our own shops and on a new plan. It is the literary piece de resistance of the age in which we live. It will Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) furnishes a very not permit information to creep in and mar the reader's enjoyment of the scenery. It opens with an account of a monastic settle- contains no railroad map which is greasly ment on the wild, rocky coast of Kerry. It maccurate. It has no time-table in it which is called "Skellig Michael." and the descriptions outlived its uselessness. It does not proaplandid illustrations are scarcely needed to everyone to do just as he pleases and rather from the inordinate use of other Guides, havlearned Oratorian, Father Faber, hestowed missed one's train by reason of one's faith in T. Neely, New York and Chicago. The cele-brated authors are both to be in Montreal shortly, where they will deliver one of their characteristic lectures under the auspices of

"Glimpses in the Upper Spheres" is to be the title of Luther R. Marsh's book of conversations with characters of the Bible, through medial agencies, that is now announced for immediate publication by Chas. A. Wenborn, Buffalo, N. Y. The preparation of this book has been known for some time to a circle of the distinguished author's personal friends, and been commented on by leading papers in this country and Europe. It is cor-tain to awaken a wide-spread interest not only among people whose minds are now directed towards fatheming the mystery of spiritualism, but also among readers of the Bible generally, regardless of denomination. Though the revalations, many of which are said to be supplementary to the text of the Bible, may not be universally received with implicit faith, they will, at least, be intensely inter sting as coming through and being vouched for by an author, whose high reputation as a jurist is unquestioned, and whose honesty of purpose is beyond the pale of doubt.

"Notes of Lessons for Young Teachers" is the title of a small manual just issued by Mr. John Taylor, through the Boston School Supply Co. Practical teachers have long felt the need of a volume such as this, enabling as it does, the young teacher to master the great secrets of his profession. The author has served many years of his life as principal who are now serving the cause of education, he is well qual fied to give some valuable advice on the subject of which he treats. He explains the essential features of a lesson, sketches the plan of a lesson, discusses the subject-matter of a lesson, gives valuable hints on the manner of a teacher, with a short chapter on tact, and shows how to propare and give a lesson. Advice and information and hints on matter and method are presented to the young teacher as freely and condidly as a master would teach his pupil. If these hints are accepted and adopted, they cannot fall to produce beneficial results.

"Two Spiritual Retreats for Sisters," is the title of a new publication which is caiculated to meet a want long unfilled by other publications of the kind. It is an adaptation of Fr. Zoliner's "Two Retreats," translated with the permission of the author by Rev. Augustine Worth, O. S. B. The book contains systematic meditations and aims to supply all that is most difficult in a spiritual retreat. Glanting over the moditations we find that they convey instructions on all matters bearing upon the ordinary course of conventilie. It will therefore prove of valuable assistance to postulants, or nuns practicing the exercises of a retreat, expecially when it is difficult to ham, the well-known actor, describes some of secure the services of a priest, and we have no derive from it great spiritual benefit.

Beuziger Bros., of New York, have just published a new primer of 32 pages and a new first reader of 92 pages, as compiled by Right Rev. R. Gilmour, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland. The books are new in method, in matter, in type, in illustrations, and have and it seems to me that the only practical been prepared to meet the demand for "something new." The lessons are original, and that they are thoroughly Catholic the name of the distinguished author is sufficient guarantee. The subjects of the lessons are of a character enited to young minds, and presented in natural, familiar language. type is large, clear and beautiful and the liustrations are the best of their kind, both in drawing and engraving.

THE VISION OF ST. DOMINIC.

He knelt along on the cold grey stone In the shrine outside the city, And he prayed to the Queen in heaven above For her gracious help and pity— Sore he wept o'er the Fold of Christ That the wolves had broken their fences, An unchristian strife was in Christendom

A strife with the Albigenses.

Alas for Thy Son's dear glory !"

O Lady;" he cried-"I have preached far and

I have fasted and watched in anguish :-How long, how long, shall the Bride of Christ In sorrow and weakness languish? Shall the heretic host be able to boast, In pages of future story, That hell prevailed and His promise failed,

He ceased his moan, a radiance shone On pillar and wal! around him; Was it the moon whose pitying beams In his lonely watch hath found him? Ab! well he knows, by the joy that glows In his heart just now so lonely
Tis a virit from home—such light can come From the face of our Lady only.

She stretched her arms to the kneeling Saint The arms where his Lord had nestled;
"O, all the white"—(she said with a smile,)
"Have I prayed for you as you wrestled—
But, Dominic, know that the Church shall

Her triumph, when discord closes, Not to might of words nor the force of swords-She shall win by a Crown of Roses."

It faded from sight the Presence bright, Yet still in the church he lingers, And ever the crown which his Queen dropt

down, Keeps wandering thro' his fingers-When the pale dawn broke the saint awoke From his pray'r he passed to his mission— The chaplet of prayer, in his hand he bare, In his heart the Peace of the Vision.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION. Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soll, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, con genial society. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, SAINT ANTHONY'S HALL.

Inaugurated by an Address by Mr. J. J., Curran, M. P.

A most successful entertainment was held Tuesday evening by the Cathelic Young Men and the members of the U. M. B. A. of St. Anthony's parish on the occasion of the inauguration of their new ball and the opening of theseries of winterent rainments. The new hall is very oreditable. The building is entirely devoted to the use of the societies, and apart from the concert room comprises several apartments for games and a nice little

proceedings with a few appropriate remarks. Several songe and choruses were given in good style, as well as plane and violin solos. Mr. Foy gave a recitation in a creditable manner, and Mr. Coffey read an excellent essay on "Broks

Mr. Curran, who was enthusiastically re-

ceived, then delivored an elequent address. He spoke of the pleasure it afforded the friends of both organizations to witness their progress. The C. M. B. A. was an asseciation that encouraged the practice of every victue, and through its agency the members, by making slight eacrifices, were enabled to make provision for mothers or sisters, wives or children in case of death and thus preventthem from being objects of public charity. He strongly urged the members to induce their friends to join the atsociation which was honestly and economically managed. He next addressed the members of the Young Men's society on their means of improvement. He said it was unfortunately too true that in very many instances when our young men left school they close their books forever. Very many gave themselves up in their leleure hours to athletic sports exclusivelyhe would not speak of thore who did worse. Athletic sports were manly and should be en-couraged, but the old adage of mens same in corpore sano should be adhered to. The mind should not be neglected. With the advantages possessed by most of our young men there was no position to which they could not reasonably aspire. A classical education was not necessary; they could read Homer and Virgil, and Tacitus and Aristotle, through the translations of Pope, Dryden and Hoole and the literature of their own language was inexhaustible in riches. He pointed out how they should read the poets, and the advantages resulting from the atudy of history and biography. In their debates they would learn how to express their ideas clearly, but Times, Mr. Davitt declared, had not produced the first thing was to study the subject well, and the words would come of themselves evidence of the convict Delancy, who swore after a little practice. He closed a most that the lorged letters of Carey to Egan were practical speech by complimenting the members on the tone of their entertainment and on the fact that there was a good Canadian of a large school, and, having trained many ring about the essay that had been read and which was so well received. A vote of thacks was proposed by Messis. J. J. Kane, and F. McCabe and heartsly given. At the close of the entert dument Rev. Father Donnelly delivered a complimentary address, wishing success to the association and paying a high tribute to the member for Mentreal Centre for his devotion to every good cause.

DESTITUTION IN DAKOTA.

Thousands of Farmers Starving for the Necessaries of Life.

ST. PAUL, Minn., October 30.-Mr. Marvin, chairman of the relief committee for the Dakota sufferers, stated to day that he felt convinced, from information received, that it was nearly 20,000 families, representing a total of upward o: 100,000 people, who were destitute in the Dakotas. Such widespread distress and the magnitude of the problem which it presents to the twin cities is appalling. How to meet the needs of such a host is a question beyond the power of any small committee to cope with, and much will de pend on the spontaneous generosity of citizens of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Eastern cities. So far the contributions that have been sent in are shockingly inadequate to the ne-cessities of the case. The committee is making the most strenuous offeris to obtain and forward all possible aid for the sufferers as promptly as possible. Governor Millette, territoral governor of Lakota, writes :

"There are no runds at present available for the destitute in the territoral treasury, means of relief on the part of the territory or the state is through the board of commis sioners of the several countles."

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS. Mr. W. B. Stirling, of Huron, arrived

here to day and said :—" The peeple of Faulkner and Miner countles are in a state of destitution. They have experienced a failure of crops for three years running, and last year the loss was absolute. They have no means wherewith to purchase either food or fuel, as their farms, as a rule, are mortgaged to such an extent that they cannot raise any more money by that means. In Miner county there are eight thousand people, and one third of them need help. The other day I drove through that country and the people were picking up coal 'chips' for fuel. In Huron the people have organized as thoroughly as possible to furnish the relief. The ladies have formed Dorcas societies and are supplying clothing. The county commissioners in different counties have undertaken to furnish the destitute people with fuel, and have sent a committee to Unicago to arrange with the railways to transport coal freo."

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE-SOTA AND DAKOTA

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THE PHŒNIX PARK MURDERS.

Davitt Denies the Charge that the League Paid for them—The Clan-na-Gael.

London, Ostober 29 .- Michael Davitt resumed his address before the Parnell commission to-day. He referred to the action of the Chicago convention as disproving the assertion that the Clan-na-Gael was actively allied with the League. The authors of the articles on "Parnellism and Orime," were printed in the London Times, he said were wilfully invented. He admitted that the expressions of some of the speakers at Chicago were bitter against England, but the conventien was held during the period when the League was under the ban of suppression, when a number of prominent members of the Parnellite party were in prison, and when force had crushed out the constitutional move-

under the great excitement. The "Parnellism and Crime" liar's catechism distorted everything relating to the movements of the Irish in America. He instanced as a baseless lie the statement that Montreal, 24th October, 1889,

ment. Hence the speakers were laboring

he met the chiefs of the American assassingtion party while in the United States and concerted with them to form the Irish federation and that Mr. Farnell assisted in the scheme. He (Davitt) had often repudiated the policy of revenge advecated by the extremists in America. Mr. Davitt also said many erroneous reports were current respecting the Clanna-Gael, which organization, he said, was not an assaulnation seciety, nor any more a secret society than was the order of Freemasons in Great Britain,

THE LAND LEAGUE NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Mr. Davitt dwelt at great length upon the Mr. T. P. Tansey presided and opened the agrarian outrages committed from 1879 to 1882 were due to the social condition of the country and to economic causes and not to his teaching or to the works of the Land League. He stated that he organized the -brokens gridallods to stock on the engage ism. This, he held, was a perfectly legal and constitutional end to work for. He denied that the Irishtown meeting at which the league was started was organized by Fenians with an ulterior object. Many of those present at the meeting were Fenians, but then they only acted as tarmers and radical land reformers.

Mr. Callin, formerly member of Parliament for Louth, has applied to the Parnell cammissien for permission to make a statement before the court. The judges insist upon a notice in writing beforehand, giving an idea of what the statement will be.

LONDON, October 30 .- Michael Davitt continued his speech before the Parnell commisslop to day. He argued that the Government is now adopting some of the leading proposals originally made by the Land league. For instance, the league proposed to buy out the landlords in Ireland on a twenty years' valuation of their property. The Conservatives denounced the idea when it was first mooted, but the Government is now preparing a similar scheme. Mr. Davitt deried that the state of crime in Ireland justified the enactment of special laws for application in that country. He produced statistics showing that the number of crimes and deeds of violence committed in England exceed these committed in Ire-

NOT PAID FOR WITH LEACUR MONEY,

Mr. Davitt denounced the charge that Patrick Egap, treasurer of the Land League, paid money to assist in the Phondx Park murders, or that Mr. Bigger or others advanced money belonging to the league to pay for the committal of the cutrages. The anything to support these charges except the genuine, and the testimony of the self-conessed perjurer, Pigott, as to his interview with Eugene Davie.

Boycotting, Mr. Davitt declared, was not advocated as a means of personal to jury or intlinidation, but as embodying the popular sense of refusing to associate with those acting against the public interest. The commission here adjourned.

A Noble Client of Mary.

The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmend and mother of Henry VII. of England, was no less celebrated for her devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary than for her great learning. When she died it was the saintly Blahop Basher who prenounced her eulogy, and in it we have, in quaint speech, a fine word paint-ing of her piety, "Every day at her uprising," esid the hely man, "which commonly was not long after five of the clock, she began certain devotions, and so after them, with one of her gentlewomen, the Matins of Our Lady, which kept her to when she came into her closet. where then with her chaplain she said also Matins of the day, and after that daily heard mar or five Masses upon her kness; so con tinuing in her prayers and devotion unto the hour of dinner, which, of the eating day, was ton of the clock, and upon the fasting day, eliven. Afterdinnershe would go herstations to the alters daily; daily her dirges and nonmendations she would say, and her even song before supper, both of the day and of Our Lady, heatdes many other prayers and Pasters of David throughout the years; and at pight before she went to bed she falled not to resert unto her chapel, and there a large quarter of an hour to occurv her devotions. ive meavel through all this long time her kneeling was to her painful, and so painful that many a time it caused her back pain and disease. And yet, nevertheless daily, when the was in health, she falled not to say the Crown of Our Lady, which, after the manner of Rome, containeth sixty and three Aves, and at every Ave to make a kneeling, etc.'

This noble lady was a gifted linguist, and was never weary of translating backs of devotion from one language to another for the benefit of her people. One notable instance of this was her English version of the fourth book of the "Imitation of Christ," a most reverent and careful translation .- Ave Mzria.

"Now, Savie," said Mrs. Douke, as her little girls tarted out to take her music lesson," I want you to practice faithfully, and some day p rhaps you will be a Prima Donna." The next day Suste handed her mama the following manuscript : I "most cheerfully recommend your soap as the ploset soap I ever saw. Yours sincerely, Suele Djuke." "Why, what doer this mean, Susie" I asked her mama. Oh, I ve been pactising to be a Prima Donna, replied Susie.



BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

MNOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after MONDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th November, inclusive.

By order of the Board, U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, 24th Oct., 1889. 13-5.

DIVIDEND NO. 48.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF (32) PER CENT on the Paid-up Capital of this Institution has been declared for the current six months, and will be payable at the offices of the Bank, at Mont-real, on and after the SECOND of DECEMBER. NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th November, both days included.

A DE MARTICHY Managing Director.

L. S. Sangar

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and \$2 (City) will be charged.

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TRUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada. 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, Mon-

WEDNESDAY.....NOVEMBER 6, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, St. Leonard. THURSDAY, Nov. 7, St. Wellibrod. FRIDAY, Nov. 8, St. Godfrey. SATURDAY, Nov. 9, St. Theodore Tyro SUNDAY, Nov. 10, Patronage of B.W.M. MONDAY, Nov. 11, Sc. Martin, Bishop. TUESDAY, Nov. 12, St. Martin Pope and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, St. Stainslaus Rostka.

A Patriotic Speech.

Our Scotch-Canadian fellow-citizéus have an ceeded in making the celebration of Hallow'een a red letter day in the festivities of Montreal. Year after year they revive the songs of Burns, and the memory of the national poet is as enthusiastically honored on the banks of the St. Lawrence as near the flowing of any historic stream in the land o' cakes. Then a feast of eloquence most usually forms a prominent portion of the programme. In days gone by, the late lamented D'Arcy McGae made more than one memorable speech at those gatherings, and since then many of the leading men of Canada have contributed to make the evening pleasant and Instructive. Ner have the managers been as clannish in their choice of oraters for the as a rule. Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Alexander McKenzle have been the speakers of the night, but so have Hon. Mr. Jely, Mr. Curran, M.P., Hen.'s Chapleau and Laurier, Sir John Thompson, all of whom gave atter ance to patriotic sentiments regarding Canada and her future well worthy of being remem-

On Thursday night last, however. Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston, furnished the eloquence for the assembled multitude. The speech delivered by Principal Grant has been, we are sorry to say. very imperfectly reported by the daily press. It was worthy of a prominent place in the records of the country. It was a grand and patriotic pronouncement, and being delivered abroad, it was, and will continue to be, a rebuke to these men whose aim and object seems to be the revival of old world feuds, which the eloquent speaker denounced such vigorous and scathing terms.

"Grip."

Grip was formerly a humorous paper. When it occupied neutral ground in politics, and struck right and left at the faults of both political parties, it had occasionally some very good hits. It has now become one of the leading lights of the so-called Equal Rights party, and, as might be expected. finds it pretty difficult to furnish its patrons with much humor from such a quarter. In its last issue, which is as grave as a hearse horse, the leading cartoon represents the Hon. Mr. Laurier shaking hands with Rev. Principal Caven, of Anti-Jesuit fame. The editor in a half a column of comments endeavors, vainly, to explain where the fun comes in, and then no fellow can see it, unless, indeed, when he says: "We count on them a power in the land. Laurier, and his compatriots of like mind to fight Jesuitism." There is not much humor about that, but still, it is all we can make out of the whole affair.

The Catholic Vote.

We have no desire to get entangled in the newspaper war now raging in the sister prevince of Ontarie, between some of eur confreres, on the subject of coalescing the Irish | public knew anything about it. There was Catholic vote. The Irish Canadian, in one of no celebration in Montreal, and that at its characteristic articles, sets the ball roll- Quebec was a perfect fizzle. Although the ing; the Catholic Review, taking diametrically opposite ground, proceeds to handle its comment from the press, generally, it is contemporary without gloves; the Catholic greatly to be regretted, that a movement, Record comes to the resone of the Irish Cana dian, which appears quite needless, for without wishing to award the palm, just yet, to to die out. Mr. Charles Baillarge, Oky any of the disputants, we must, in justice, Engineer of Quebec, has been writing to the say, that regardless of the merits of the ques. | Chronicle of that city en the subject, and tion, the latter journal in its last issue shows

cussion, and, naturally, are all of one mind, that there should be no such thing as an Irish | decorative purposes, he adverts to a crying Oatholic vote distinct from any other vote in | evil, that we are surprised has not attracted the community. Speaking in the abstract | more attention. In fact, it will be rememthere ought not to be a Cathelic vote in the | bered, that His Eminence Cardinal Tasche-Dominion of Canada. The very fact that a reau, some years ago, prohibited the use of class vote exists, naturally arouses opposition, and every outsider's hand is up against the festivals, thus awakening the public mind to combine. We should be very sorry to see the pernicious practice that was altogether too the Irish Catholics of the Dominion ranged | prevalent in many parts of the country. We as such on any particular side in even give the main points of Mr. Baillarge's comone general election. The interests of all munication to the Quebec Chronicle. He creeds and classes are identical, and we hope | says: always to see the Irish Catholic voter identi- "I do not at all wonder at this decrease of

to work out the moral and material advancement of the Deminien. Only in that way the destruction of trees while encouraging the can we become identified with the best interests of our Canadian home. Yet we would respectfully point out to these whe criticize with much asperity the advocates of a cealition of Irish Catholic Liberals and Conserva-frequent illusage of our people by political parties affords strong justification for such advocacy. We say it is not desirable that we should have in this country, what would be known as the Irlah Catholic vete; but if Those who favor this yearly destruction of let us also beware lest there be not other votes equally distinctive and objectionable. What about the Methodist vote? or the Presbyterian vote? or the Orange vote? or the French Canadian vote? What about their special representation, and their insistance upon getting their fair share, and a great deal more, of the good things that are going? It is well to be generous and patriotic, it is highly commendable to preach to our people, not to coalesce, not to march to the polls in Catholic livery, but the same advice ought, in all justice, be tendered to people of other races and creeds as well.

They need this advice much more than we do, because, despite the appeals occasionally made by newspapers, our people seldom, we may say never, vote in a body; their party feeling and fealty is just as streng and, perhaps, owing to their Celtic nature, stronger than that of most others in the country. What emphasizes occasional attempts at ferming a Catholic party, is the fact they are, and must be made openly. We have no grand or little lodges amongst our people to make them wheel to the right or to the left; and whilst the combination of other classes is effected, in many cases, by occult and invisible influences which tell their tale in the ballot box; what we may do er say is open to the scrutiny of the world. Of the disadvantages our people are thus placed under we make no complaint. The Cathelic whose Church forbids him to go in a secret society is a freeer man than his neighbor who is free to join the lodge, there to lose his freedom. We merely desire to point out that in many instances these who are most horrified at any appeal to the Irish Catholic vote practice the very thing they denounce in us. Our view festival as Scotohmen are credited with being is that no greater mistake could be made than for our people to array themselves as a body under one political banner in Canada. Irish by birth or parentage, fifteen of the It would be disastrous to isolate carselves; it would justify our fellow-citizens in implying that we are ready as a body to flop from one side to the other regardless of all other considerations than greed for political plunder. Both parties in Deminien politics have shown that they recognize the rights of Cathelies generally as such. The spectre of an | you think worth while publishing them as a Equal Rights Party, whose only raison d'être. is the cententien that Jesuits and their friends have no rights at all dees not frighten us in the slightest degree. The air of Canada is not congenial to the growth of such a party in the state. The se-called Equal Righters have come but not to stay. As to the Irlah THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN SENTIat this particular time, when fanations is Cathelics they have, in the greatest measure, their own future as to pelitical influence and political recognition in their own hands. In the very nature of things, political parties must court them, must recognise that they are entitled to a certain number of seats in the Heuse of Commons and the Legislatures. Under whichever banner our Irish Canadian countrymen and ce-religionists may fight let them see that their best men are chosen. It is imperative that we should be represented by men of ability. In days gone by many things were excused in representative men because they were what is generally known as "good fellows." We can ne lenger afferd anch teleration; as our representatives are ef necessity few they need to make up in quality what they lack in numbers. Better have no special representatives than such as reflect discredit upon us. In this respect we can well afford to take a leaf out of the book of our French Canadian friends, who, however hotly they may contend for their political principles, manage to send such men to Parliament as by their talents and deportment make

Arbor Day.

It would seem as if Arbor day, which was inaugurated a few years ago, with such a flourish of trumpets, and such unanimeus support from the press of the province is likely to become a thing of the past. This year the celebration was a mere farce. It was only after the event that the general tailure has caused little more than humorous which, if preperly directed, would prove so beneficial to the province, should be allowed makes some pretty severe comments. The how perfectly able it is to take care of itself. City Surveyor's remarks are well worthy of Some outside papers have taken up the dis. serious consideration. When he speaks of the wanten destruction of young trees for young trees in the celebration of church

fied with the party which his conscience and all interest in this labor of love-tree planting did the delivery of the blessing sent to him by the lies below! When one dies and has been his intelligance diorate to him, as most likely | not die out after the very first year of its ineti. | Pope.

rutting in of others.
"The authorities have failed to do this and the people are not so devoid of common sense se not to see that the planting of one tree becomes a mere farce, a mockery, an insult to their intelligence, so long as the holders of timber limits are allowed to strip our forests clear; as our forestry laws shall not have been framed in accordance with those of Germany, France and other countries where no man dare touch a tree until it has reached a certain age and size. thus allowing all the young trees or saplings to

we are to have ne distinctive vote of our own bundreds of our young maples for festive pur-let us also beware lest there be not other votes they require thinning out to make room for the remaining ones; but such is unfortunately not the case; and, on the contrary, the whole grove or every young tree in it is cut down and ruth

> 'Again I say, sir, Arbor day is fast becoming a mere mockery, and will, as you predict, die out in one or two years more if the authority which invited our people to plant trees will not begin by forbidding them from destroying 100 or 1,000 trees for every one they plant."

> THE many friends that Rev. Father Kiernan made for himself when here in Montreal, by his zealous and charitable ministrations among all classes, will be pleased to hear that he has completely recovered from the effects of the accident that befell him some time ago on one of his miselonary drives through his extensive discrict. He is as busy as usual again at his apostolic work among the scattered populations entrusted to his pastoral care.

A VOICE FROM THE RUINS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-The following lines is a copy of a manuscript recently found in the ruins result ing from the rock fall which occurred in this city on the evening of the 19th of September last, which caused such terrible loss of life, property, and desolation. The houses-seven in number-crushed by the enormous mass of rock that fell, which was between 50 and 60 thousand tone, were all tenement demiciles, of large and commedious structure, and accommodated twenty-eight families, who averaged six persons to the family, or, in all, about one hundred and sixty-eight persons, eld and young. Forty-six of these were killed outright; three others died in the Hotel Dien Hospital; making in all fortynine victims. Though all the inhabitants of the tenements, as above-mentioned, were number were Protestants, but Nationalists to the core. Likewise, they were all good-living God-fearing citizens, as well as intelligent and fragal; consequently, were in comfortable circumstances.

I am not positive whether the following lines are original or not, inasmuch as no signature was attached; but somehow er other I imagine that they are. However, if voice from the ruins of the fearful disaster, you can do so, in order to show the tentiments of the Irish race all over the face of the glebe is in union. ... brethren in Ireland to-day. JOHN O'FLAHERTY. the glebe is in unison with their struggling

Quebec, Nov. 2, 1889.

LANDLOBD TO TENANT: Good morning, Pat Finnegan, How do you do to day! Your neighbor, Barney Mulligan, Has refused his rent to pay. But you are not like that heathen-In you there is no alloy; You always pay your honest dabts, And so does your friend, Molloy.

FINNEGAN:

You are very nice with Finnegan-The cause is as clear as day; I think I am like Mulligan, For the rent I will not pay; I have paid you long enouga, bedad, For what was justly mine, And by no robber's power it was had, But by a right devine. I am speaking for myself, Skinflint; Molloy can do the same,
And if he pays the cursed rent,
He'll have himself to blame.

MOLLOY:

I am just your way of thinking-Shake hands, my darling boy; If ever he gets as y rent from Tim, My name is not Molloy.

LANDLORD:

Do you not know, Pat Finnegan, We are masters of the soil; That such as you are only good For us to sweat and toil. Tois is an ancient maxim Which no one can deny-So pay your rent, Pat Finnegan; You, also, Tim Mol'oy.

FINNEGAN AND MOLLOT IN CHORUS:

Bedad you talk quite eloquent-How smooth your words do flow ! Such blasphemy was current A few short years ago. But now the times are altered— Tim and Pat have altered too; No more we'll toil, like galley slaves, For robbers such as you.

I really am confounded With all this Land League twaddle; Why, submission has departed From your monstrous Irish noddle! Such tantalizing insolence I cannot understand; You think you are entitled With us to share the land.

FINNEGAN AND MOLLOY: Those are our very sentiments-By law devine expressed; But you and your co-robbers, What God made, law transgressed; But a time is fast approaching That will fill our hearts with joy, When all shall have an equal share With Finnegan and Molloy. We are blunt and honest fellows, And don't mean to give offence, Though you have starved and robbed us, We seek no recompense; And when the lands are divided, Your claims we'll not deny; Skinflint shall have as large a patch As Finnegan and Molloy.

The late King of Portugal, receiving, in almost his last moments of consciousness, the Sacrament of the Oburch, expressed, with touching humility, his gratitude to the Cardinal Nuncio. "Thanks," he said repeatedly, with a smile, "thanks;" and he listened reverently to

We are often struck with the beautiful situations of monasteries. We forget that these places which are now the most levely were once the wildest and most barren. The lands of Gethsemani, Kentucky, New Malleray, Iowa, Little Clairvaux, Tracadie, Nova Scotis, and, indeed, Oks, P.Q., were ence dreary wastes before they came into the hands of the Trappists. In fact, the whole aspect of the last mentioned place has, within a few years, become so changed and softened that it is difficult now to realize what it once was when the first mouk visited it; then

"It was a barren scene and wild-Where naked cliffs were rudely piled; But ever and anon between Lay actives tufts of loveliess green; And well the monk or nermin knew Recesses where the wallflower grew. He deemed such proke the sweetest shade The sun, in all its rounds, surveyed.

But now, as the visitor mounts up, per ohance in the early part of June, the whereon stands Notre Dame du Lac, his eyes are gladdened by the purple glory of the rhododendron, the golden droplets of the laburnum, and the rich but subdued glow of lilac-truly a beautiful ascent from Oka, to be crowned by a glorious view of the lake and country when he gains the top, and

Looks over into valleys wonderful-Thick timbered valleys, with their fair church

towers Stretched into hazy distances, till a blank Of light blue hills, with outline gently curved, Stands up before the sunset."

Nor let it be forgotten that they, by whom this great work has been accomplished, are those to whom, in their daily life and food, the words of Dante so well apply :-

"The women of old Rome were satusfied With water for their beverage. Daniel fed On pulse, and wisdom gained. The primal age On pulse, and wisdom gained. The pri Was beautiful as gold, and hunger then Made acorns tasteful—thirst, each rivulet Run nectar. Honey and iccusts were the food Whereof the Baptist, in the Wilderness Fed, and that eminence of glory reached— The greatness which the Evangelist records.

Let us suppose the visitor happens along one of those late October evenings; that he has regaled himself with the never-ending feast of the pictorerque and beautiful in nature all around; and that he wants " to do" a monastery, with bona-fide monks, just for 24 hours for himself. As he rings the porter's bell, an serie notion suddenly haunts him, and he looks back to the world, the setting sun, as if to things he may never see againwhen, presto! he is reclaimed and reassured by the unmistakable accepts of an Englishman, a veritable countryman of my Lord Tennyson, you know-Guestmaster Father Alban; who snavely and courteously shows him to a plain little room, the window of which, withal, commands a charming view of the road by which he had come, the beautiful lake, the light-blue hills, the woods where, as Tennyson hath it, autumn " lays here and there a fiery finger on the leaves," makes the besches gather brown," while the maple burns itself away." Thus reassured, he begins to wish -no doubt, inspired thereto by the genius loci-that the poet laureate were a Canadian, and present, then and there, to paint, not merely "the last red leaf of Oote-ber whirled away," but, with masterly touches to limn a scene "not wholly in this busy world, nor quite beyond it."

in a monastery.

As the guestmaster bids "good night" and closes the doer of the visitor's room, the Reglement du Monastère, in its rustic wooden frame, and conspicuously hung on the wall, naturally attracts attention. Thus it reads:

2 o'clock a.m. Rising, L. Office of B. V. M. Meditation Meditation.

3 " " Matins and Lauds.
4 " " Low Masses. Prime-Interval Interval Tierce, Community Mass, Sext Examen. 44 Angelus.

" 11/2 2 5:50 p.m. None. "Dinner. Work, Work stops.
Vespers. Prayers, etc.
Complines, Salve Regina,
Angelus. Examen. "

N.B.-In summer, on account of much work, dinner is taken at 111, and a collation at 6 p.m. Verily this is indeed a monastery and "to do it as intended," mentally comments our visitor, "it is necessary to be up at 2 o'clock a.m." The last rays of the sun have died on the highest of the Oka hills which aren fade into the sky. The bell sends its mellow tones across the shadowy landscape; it is the hour of the Compline. the Salve and the Angelusthe last of the seven services that the Trap-

and the hour of early nightfall. According to the "Regiement," you retire bell—it is two o'clock. Up then, and dress, fast as ever you can, O Visiter—but nathless haste, the guestmaster is on hand to conduct you to chapel, ere you are quite ready. The chapel is entered, you find there is no light, barring the feeble gleam of "a single low red oresset" that swings burning, ever burning, before the Altar. You can just discern a long line of nameless dusky figures creep forth from the deeper gloom and glide noise-lessly into their seats. You listen to the

Cantas Plenus Gravitate, those long level notes with sorrowful cadences and measured pauses, sung by a full, unfaltering chorus of votces, old and young. It is the music that smote the heart of Bussuet with such sadness in the desert of Normandy two and a half centuries ago. From that early hour then, or, on thro' the early morn, day, "dewy eve"—the hour the visitor came—Complines, Salve and the Angelus—until 8 o'clock when all retire, the Trappiet goes through with but few varia-

tions, day atter day, year after year, the same round of duties, as indicated in the above "reglement." Idleness to the Trappist is the enemy of the soul. Manual labor is one of his solemn vows. Every monastery is self dependent. There are the farmers, mechanice, blacksmiths, carpenters, mesons, tailors, shoemakers, cooks. You have also the millers, sawyers, weodoutters, gardeners. Over all prevails the spell of sacred silence. His diet is vegetables, fruit, cider, cheese, and brown bread. Only when sick or infirm may be take even fish er eggs. His table service is pewter, plain earthenware, wooden spoon and fork, of his own handleraft. He eats but one such frugal repast a day at 2. p.m., during this part of the year; but when Lent sets in, this repast is put off till 4. p.m; and often he is required to be up at 12 instead of

2, a.m. Outside the church, in a little enclosure, is the humble cemetery, and each sleeping monk, buried in his habit, has but a plain wooden cross for a headstone, which bears

tution, as after, say two years at the most, giving our Government the necessary time to stop
the destruction of trees while encouraging the

THE WORLD.

buried, a new grave is begun beside the one
just filled—a selemn reminder to all the
survivors that one of them must surely take

his place therein. In these exercises the days and years pass for the Trappist. The world, which seemed within hailing distance to you at first, has receded to all but dim remoteness. You sit at that window whereat you stood Jesierday evening, and looking out, your postio fancies about Tennyson are gone. Yet a little while, and you leave; with a strange feeling of farewell, you grasp the hands of those whom you have been given the privilege of knowing.
You are hardly a mile away, when the
Angelus bell rings, and, in imagination, you
are once more back in the church—to witness the daily climax of the devotions of the monks of Notre Dame du Lac.
A. T. McInnes,

The above sketch would not be complete, if the important fact was either forgetten or overlooked that the humble monastery of N. D du Luc-the werthy Prier of which is the Rov. Father Anthony -has had the honor this mooth of entertaining no less a personage than the Right Rev. John Marv, Abbut of Bellefontaine, France. He is efficially visiting the houses of the Order in America, and will in the course of a few weeks sail from New York back to Europe. The visit of this distinguished dignitary is one more evidence of the thousands which might be preduced of what we in America owe to France

A. T. McInnes. Rigand, Oct., 1889.

WAR AGAINST ENGLAND.

Venezuelans Forcing England's Hand by Outrages on British Subjects.

NEW YORK, November 4 -A letter from

Port Spain, Trinidad, says the British Guiana boundary question still agitates the minds of the Venezuelans and the manner in which England has treated the subject is leading the people of the republic to hostile measures. The Venezuelans are determined to force her hands by every imaginable outrage upon the British subjects residing in that country. Recently a national tete was celebrated at Et Callao, Ywarwary district. Magnificent arches were erected throughout the town. In front of the Catholic church a grand stand was erected, richly decorated with fisgs. On the platform the principal orators, the literary men of the country, demonstrated to a certainty how the country feels toward England. One of them, a Government official Postmaster Puncho, urged his hearers to fight against the English as their forefathers had done against the Spaniards to gain their liberty. He was halled with deafening acclamations. The English and Germans were ferbidden to attend the meeting. Another speaker, a Venezuelan gentleman, after listening to the fiery speeches to the excited crowd, said they should not forget that the English had assisted them to gain their liberty from the Government of Spain. It was useless to have any altercation with England, and it was folly to speak of going to war with such a powerful nation. He also re minded them that many Venezuelans had their wealth secured at the Celonial bank in Trinidad and that a large number of their fighting generals had from time to time sought refuge in English colonies. During the afterneon the common Venezuelans, as the effect of the inciting speeches they had heard, went about the town of Callao cutting and wounding the British subjects they met in the streets. The Venezuelans are loud in their praises of the French and Americans, They believe these two nations would assist them in a war against England.

MASSACRED THEIR ESCORT.

Indian Convicts Turn the Tables on an Arizona Sheriff.

FLORENCE, Ariz., November 2.—Sheriff Reynolde, W. H. Holmes and Eugene Middleton, while taking eight Apache Indians and one Mexican to the Yuma penitentiary this morning was killed by their prisoners four miles from Riverside. It happened about 5 o'clock before daylight. The prisoners were being walked up a heavy sand wash when one ef them grabbed a pistol from Holmes and shot the whites. The Indians then robbed the killed and started off south. The Mexican convict was captured. Eugene Middleton, the owner of the stage line, was shot in the right side of the face, the ball coming out near the top of the head. He walked to Riverside to give the alarm. At last accounts he was nearly dead. A posse has gone in pursuit of the Apaches.

THEIR SHACKLES HAD BEEN REMOVED.

The sheriff had removed the shaokles from the legs of six of the Indians before they started to walk up the grade, but they were handouffed together by the wrists in sets of nist holds between 2 o'clock in the morning two, their outer hands being free. Sheriff Reynolds was in front of the column and Deputy Holmes and the Mexican prisoner at 8 p.m., but sleep does not readily come at was in the rear of the column. At a singal first. Sconer or later, however, it must have from one of the Indians the chief was selzed come, for the first next consciousnes is of a by the two immediately back of him while start—elicted by the eldritch jangling of a the two Indians immediately in front of the deputy wheeled about and secured his gun, with which they after killed him. They shot the sheriff who was being held by their com-

WARNED BY THE MEXICAN.

During the meles the Mexican prisoner ran forward to the stage which was 40 yards to the front and warned Driver Middleton. The latter drew his pistol, but was shot twice by the Indians. After securing the keys to the shackles and removing them the Indians mutilated the body of Raynolds by crushing the They then skull in a horrible manner. disappeared. Middleton, after recovering the charge was first heard of on the day when sufficently, walked to the river side. The Mexitable local Government seized upon the property can, after he warned Middleton, ran to the of the Sec. hills. He was fired at several times, but not hit. After the Indians left he secured a horse and rode into Florence and gave himself up. It is thought that, as the sheriff of Pinal county and his Florence posse are nine hours behind the murderers, there is little prespect of the latter being captured.

While the Anglican Diocesan Synod was in A by resolution of sympathy was passed by acclamation and a copy forwarded to the Bishop of Harbour Grace, who replied in the following terms :-To the Ray, Henry Dunfield, Clerical Secre-

ary to the diocesan Synod of the Church of England in Newfoundland.

Dram Rev. Sin,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., with the accompanying resolution from your Synod.

Please do me the further kindness to assure your excellent Lord Eishop and the other reverend constituents of the Synod that we set a very high value on this timely expression of sympa-thy, and appreciate fully the kindly fellow feel-ing and broad far reaching Christian spirit that

Sincerely yours in Christ, R. MacDONALD. Bishop of Harbour Grace.

The Catholic population of Australia is

CATHOLIC CULLINGS

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

There are now over eight thousand clergymen

in this country. In the first half of last month 34,029 pilgrim

The magnificent Catholic Cathedral at Hong Kong, in China, holds 4,000 people.

The Most Rev. Dr. Walsh will be installed as Archbishop of Toronto on the 15th inst, There are sixty-seven American students for

the priesthood in the American College at The German Catholic Congress at Munich has demanded the readmission of the religious

orders to Germany.

President Harrison has accepted an invitation to be present at the dedication and opening of the Catholic University. Norway has only 1840 Catholics out of nearly

two millions, and Sweden 1100 Catholics out of more than four million and a half,

The Rev. Joseph McRory, of the archdiocese of Armagh, has been appointed to the Chair of Sacred Scripture and Hebrew at May. dtooa.

Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador is a Catholic, descended from one of the old Christian families of Levans. He has been spending the autumn at Eastbourne. The sanctuary of Our Lady of Einsiedeln.

Switzerland, was visited by 200,000 pilgrims last year. There were 147,000 communious and 19,000 masses at the shrine. Fraulein Maria Widmann, a well known writer, and the daughter of a prominent and wealthy journalist has been received into the

Catholic church at Turgau, Germany. Nine young ladies were recently received into the Immaculate Heart at St. Rose's Convent, Carbondale, Pa., by Bishop O'Hara of Scrawton assisted by several priests.

There are 234 Jesuits in Canada. Of this number 84 are priests, 32 are scholastics, 68 are coadjutor brothers. Two hundred and nineteen

out of the 234 were born on Canadian soil. The Reverend F. R. Pamphile, of Louvain, brother to Father Damien, is expected to be present at the Conference of the Catholic Truth Society, to be held in Anchester, Eng

land. Eight churches are to be built in Oklahoma by the Benedictine Fathers for the Catholic settlers. Grants of land have already been obtained by the Fathers for eight extensive

Twelve thousand French pilgrims have visited Rome in three bodies. It is intended as a demonstration against socialistic, anarchistic, and revolutionary propaganda among the French lower classes.

The Catholic societies of Washington, numbering 2,000 members, have completed their arrangements for taking part in the torchlight procession to be held in Baltimore on the night of Nov. 12th.

A young Japanese woman named Tokov Madsjiro has lately been admitted into the con-gregation of Schauffailes, under the name of SisterMary Bernard. She is probably the first

The New York Catholic Club has purchased for its new clubbouse a plot of ground 75x210, in Fifty-eight street, west of Sixth avenue. The ground cost \$165,000, and the building will cost \$178,000 more.

A Catholic college has just been opened in Salt Lake City. The Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Scanlan, is very zealous in the cause of education. Mormon youths as well as Catholics patronize his schools.

Archbishop O'Brien of Hallfax, Rev. Father Murphy, and Hon, M. J. Powers, speaker of the Nova Scotia Legislature, will attend the Catholic Congress at Baltimore, next week. Cardinal Taschereau is also arranging to be pre-

Rev. Father Perry, S J., who visited Mont-real with the British association in 1883, has been appointed chief of the expedition to Salut, French Cayenne, sent by the Royal Society of Astronomy to take observations of the solar eclipse on December 22nd.

Mr. J. Kirby, an avowed Freethinker for many years, after diligent study and long and careful reflection, became convinced that the Catholic Church was the only true refuge, and he has been received into the Church at Blenheim, New York, by Rev. Father Lewis.

Right Rev. John Virtue, Roman Catholic higher Rev. John Virule, Roman Cathonic bishop of Portsmouth, England, who sailed for New York Thursday last will represent Eng-land at the celebration in Baltimure of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States.

The Cincinnati diocesan statistics show that during the year 1888 the schools were attended by 10,888 boys and 10,976 girls, making a total of 21,864. The number of baptisms in the Archdiocese during the year is 7,726. In the same period there were 1,551 marriages and 3,-

Bohemians are rapidly settling out West, They have several churches and schools in The progress of religion is keeping pace with that of material progress, in the pros-perous towns of the West. Churches, convents and colleges abound in these towns, and the cry is "Still they come!" in response to the de-

St. Edward's College, Austin, Texas, managed by the Congregation of the Holy Cross, whose headquarters are at Notre Dame, Ind., was dedicated lately, with elaborate ceremonies at which Right Rev. John C. Neraz, San Antonio, officiated. Many of the state officers and other distinguished gen. men were

Very Ray. John Egan has been chosen by the Holy Father to fill the vacant bishopric of Waterford. The Bishop-elect is a Feliow of the Royal University and a Commissioner of Intermediate Education. He made his early studies at St. John's College, Waterford, and subsequently fulfilled a distinguished career at

The chief news paper of Virenna, the Vater land, declares that the charge made against Archbishop Strossmary are absolutely false. As for the statement that he has wastefully administered the property of the See of Diskovar,

The new Apostolic Vicariates to be shortly established by the Propaganda will mostly be situated in Africa. The Cameroons and the German protectorate on the East Coast will be placed under the care of German missionaries. There is also a project for restoring the Patriarchate of Alexandria and a portion of the Egyptian bierarchy.

M. Pasteur, the hydrophobia specialist, is a While the Anglican Diocesan Synod was in devout Catholic, A street in his native town session at Newfoundland last month, the news was named after him. While visiting the place was received of the destruction by fire of the Catholic Cathodral in Harbour Grace. A children to be faithful to their religious duties. This offended the municipal council, and the name of the street was changed. This is below

the contempt of sensible men.

The Rev. Wm. Laing, brother of Dr. Laing, of Hanwell, has been received into the Catholic fold, after having patiently studied the claims of the Catholic Church, which he was induced to examine more seriously by occasion of the pending Lincoln case. His reception was made b the hands of Monsignor Grainger, priest of Exmouth, where Mr. Laing resides.

There are at present at Los Angeles, California, two Benedictine Abbots. They are Indian missionaries, passing their whole time with the tribes of the western states, winning them from their state of savagery to Obristianity and civilization. It is their intention to erect a mon-astery and school, and they have made application to Bishop Mora for a tract of land. These schools are to be for the Indian children of the surrounding country, and these will be erected first, the building of the monastery being reserved for later on.

A CARLES COM.

[Continued from second page.]

THE CRONIN TRIAL.

The Man Who Moved the Furniture Into the Carlson Cottage.

ORIGAGO, November 2.—Charles J. Carl-sen, son of the owner of the Carlson cottage. was the first witness in the Cronin case to day. He testified that Martin Burke was the man who hired the cottage from his father under the name of Frank Williams. He also testified as to the blood stains on the floor and walls of the cottage. Mrs. Johanna Carlson identified Martin Burke as the man who had bired the cottage.

Hekan Martinsen, the expressman who carted the furniture from 117 Clark atreet to the cottage, testified that the job was done in the latter part of March; that the done in the latter part of March; that the the speeches last Sunday any attack was man who hired him and another man brought made on the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities the furniture down from 117 Clark street and he loaded it on the waggon. It consisted of the furniture already described and the large trunk, which was then empty. The bloody trank was brought into court, and witness said it resembled the one he had handled. It was strapped with a broad, heavy strap. The witness hauled the furniture to the Carleon cottage, and after waiting about an hour the man who hired him and another man came in is buggy and the furniture was taken into the and during that time, although he was upon cottage.

Witness then pointed out Burke as the He said he had seen Burke in Winnipeg on the 21st of June last and had there identified him in the jail yard. On cross-examination, the facts were brought out that the witness had received \$15 or \$20 at one time and \$25 at another from the Cnief of Police and that he is now in the employ of the city taking care of horses. The court then adjourned until Monday.

It was announced this afternoon that Senator Kennedy, the Wisconsin lawyer, who has been counsel for Burke, had withdrawn from the case. Edward Spellman, of Peoria, the district officer of the Clan-na-Gael, sent a Menday.

DETAILS OF CRONIN'S MURDER.

Chicago, November 3.-Assistant States Attorney Baker, of Chicago had a long interview with Bob Heffer yesterday at Winnipeg, and from him received a corroboration of the details connected with the butchery of Cronin which Gillette recounted Thursday. Burke told Heffer four men were waiting in the cettage for Cronin. The instant the decter was admitted one of the assassing slammed the door while the other struck the physician a terrible blow with a sandbag-The doctor fell heavily to the floor. Burke always declined to say who atruck the first The moment the doctor was down the whele four rushed on him and with sandbags and clubs pounded the life out of him. The poor man struggled and moaned awfully.

Bloed poured from his mouth and nose and even his eyes. He struggled and gasped for breath and nearly twenty minutes elapsed be-fore he ceased to gasp. Then the fiends strip-ped the blood stained clething off him, and one of them pounded his face so as to make it impossible to recognize the body. Coughlin then hauled the trunk ever and the body was cramwed into it. One of the quartet went out and brought an express waggon which had been left in a convenient place. When they went to carry the trunk out blood was dripping from it and ran on the fleer and some on their boots. The trunk was set dewn and the leaks were stopped with cotton batting, which was found in the doctor's instrument case. The trunk and its centents were taken to the Lake, Coughlin driving the horses. There was no boat at the point expected, and they tried to shove the trunk out on the water, but it would not work. Anxious to get rid of the body some witness, and his testimony was different from way Burke suggested that it be thrown into a saitch basin. The suggestion was adopted

Chief of Police Hubbard says : Three years ago Martin Burke was boarding with Mrs. Griffen, at No. 1318 State street. While there Lizzie Kettler applied for a room, and Eurke was instrumental in ascuring it for her. Mrs. Griffen was attracted to the room one day by an unusual noise, and found Burke and Mrs. Kettler there, and also a dead newly-born babs. Mrs. Griffen saw finger marks around the baby's threet, but she never learned whether Burke or Mrs. Kett-ler had strangled it. This naturally gave Mrs. Griffin the impression that Burke was an exceptionally brutal, ferocious man and when his connection with the Cronin murder became known the voluntarily offered herself as a witness for the state in regard to Barke's past career. This woman is and has been for some weeks in tharge of a trusted police officer, ready to be put on the stand when

FUNDS FOR THE DEPENCE.

A meeting of Irishmen was held here today at which \$376 was collected for the pur-pose of "seeing that the prisoners now on trial for their lives before Judge McConnell be supplied with means to make proper and legal defence." About 100 men were present. The chai man, who keeps a small store, said he believed it proper for every frishmen present to give as much as he was able for the purpose if seeing justice done. The suggestion was received with a shout and the money was handed in as fast as the tressurer could enter the amounts. The men who subscribed looked as if they needed all the money they earned to buy food for themselves and families. A committee was appointed to collect money in the same object. The resolution under which the committee was appointed says: Whi's not going into the question of guilt or innocence, we desire that justice be allowed freedom of action."

The flends of Dr. Cronin who are arranging for a public gathering, to add to the prosecution fund, held a meeting to-day, which proved even more sensational than that of last Surday. "I want to say," said P. W. Dunne, "that there is a demand for decided action by this body. Dr. O'Reilly and Col. Atkinson, of Detroit, have pone to Iroland. It is not possible they have no object in vlaw, and I move that we send a cablegram to Parneyl to advise him of their true mission. The opposition, the murderers of Dr. Cronin and the sychfiend back of it all have sent them there to poisen the minds of our race. They are now trying to find support in the old country, and if we don't let our countrymen know who they are and what they are there for we will auffer for it. We are already misunderstood, and Parnell ought to be advised to have nething to do with them until he hears from the meeting of the 23rd."

"Four-fifths of the Irisk people, ' said P. O'Conner, "are so mystified that they belleve there was justification in the murder of Dr. Cropin and that he was a British spy. The man we know to be responsible for his of 15,000 000 people can be guilty of such a said, 'Why, it was something fearful to deline, and they look upon us with contempt of away and murder him in that fallible anthority. Lee Cital approximation who migns by these thousand guests. The royal and imlooy a person away and murder him in that fallible anthority. Lee Cital personages present marched in procession will amount to \$40,000; she assets are not yet
through the ball room. Emperor William, a few minutes, and then he said, 'They say Why will not men apply to religious matters
the fallible anthority. Lee Cital letter, had well defined human liberty, the death apply to religious matters
through the ball room. Emperor William, a few minutes, and then he said, 'They say Why will not men apply to religious matters
through the ball room. Emperor William, assessment through the ball room. They were followed by the King of Greece and the shareholders in the de-

MUST NOT EMBARASS PARNELL

The suggestion was opposed on the ground that the proposed public gathering was a celebration of a revolutionary measure, the anniversary of the Manchester martyrs, and a communication from it to Parnell might embarrass that leader by connecting him with it. The chairman ruled further discussion of the mat-

"Nine-tenths of the Irish people think Oronin was a spy," insisted Secretary Matt Corcoran, "and it is the result of the work of those who are getting up the opposition celebration at Central Music hall. These dynamiters"—("I object," exclaimed several.)
The secretary was ruled out of order on the point that, so far as he knew, there had been ne dynamite used by Chicago men.

A resolution was adopted denying that in of Unicago.

A RAY OF TRUTH FROM WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG, November 3.-Another fellowprisoner of Martin Burke has been heard from, and he fitly contradicts the story of the Chicago auspect's alleged confession as told by H. ff.r, Gillette and Mills. The prisoner's name is Olifford, and he says that he was in the pen with Burke for twenty days, as intimate terms with Barke as the others he never heard a word about the Cropin man who bired him to move the furniture. | murder from Burke's lips nor didhesee Burke cry as stated. He says it is a put up job on the part of Heffer and Gillette, who were always echeming. Isaac Campbell, who was Burke's counsel, also states that so far as he knew Burke made no confession. Assistant State Attorney Baker left for Chicago yesterday but, except Policeman McKinnon and possibly Mills, will not ask my Winnipeg witnesses to testify at the trial.

SPELLMAN'S BAD MEMORY.

CHICAGO, November 4.—The first witness called in the Cronin trial to-day was Elward Spellman, of Peoria, 111s, who was examined telegram to Sheriff Matson to-day saying he would arrive here prepared to testify on attorney. He testified that he was treasurer of the Great Eastern Distilling company,

"Are you a member of the Clan-na-Gael or United Brotherhood ?" was asked. "I am a member of the United Brother

hood," he replied.

"Commonly called the Clan-na-Gael !" "I don't know anything about that. I do not know what you call it."

"You "bave heard it called that ?" "I have heard a good deal said about it in

that way since this trial began." "You have heard of the Clan-na-Gael guards ?"

"Yes. "And in order to be a member of the Clan na Gael guards you must be a member of the United Brotherhood !"

"I do not know anything about that." Witness testified that he was district officer of district No. 16, embracing Illinois and Michigan. He said he was the highest officer in the district and that his duties were laid down by the constitution. The executive is a body in itself, and their districts are also provided by the constitution.

"Do you knew who constitutes that body

now?" Mr. Forest-We would like to have the record show. On behalf of the client I represent, I object to all of the testimony respect-

ing the executive board and officers. The Court-Of course you can make your objection and can take an exception. Mr. Spellman then said he knew the names of a few of them. Mortimer Scanion was one,

Lawrence Buckley another, Ronayne, of New York, another. Witness identified certain correspondence which had passed between him and Beggs regarding business of the order. As the examination proceeded it became evident that Spelaman was an unwilling witness, and his testimony was different from

Mr. Spellman said he knew Dan Coughlin who, with a man named Kunze, had visited Peoria a year ago and presented a letter of introduction. He had no conversation with Conghiin about Cronin. This was in direct contradiction of Spellman's previous testimeny and he was asked by Mr. Longenecker if he hadn't sworn that Coughlin spoke to him about Cronin. There was a long wrangle over this question, which was finally allowed.

Coughlin said that Cronin was a --ought to be killed, and that he so stated to

you when in Peoria." "I didn't say that to the Grand Jury as the district attorney put it to me. I simply stated that, in conversation with Coughlin at Peoria, he sald Cronin was a ----, but on reflection, and on consultation with the other two men present, I sent my attorney to Chicago to notify the district attorney that I was mistaken. My attorney was unable to find Judge Longenecker, so I came myself specialty to Chicago and notified Judge Longenecker and the other counsel that if they asked me that question on the stand, I should have to deny it in order to do justice to myself and to the facts. After I left the grand jury room and went home and slept, I felt annoyed and troubled. I felt that I had possibly done wrong to Mr. Coughlin and I went immediately to Mr. Tallons and to Mr. Denns, and told them what I had sworn before the grand jury and that I was bothered about it. They said, 'Mr. Spellmen, you have made a

mistake, no such conversation took place." BEGGS' IMPLOBING LETTER.

Mr. Spellman said, in reply to a question, that he had seen Alexander Sullivan before going to the States Attorney's office, but that he went there because he had been informed that Mr. Sullivan was talking very harshly against him, and that his visit was not in connection with the case. The correspondence between Beggs and Spellman was then read. On February 18.h, Beggs wrote :-

Why, in God's name, if men are sincere, will they insist upon opening old sores. The majority of our men believe the parties charged to be innocent of any criminal wrong, and to have the charges made continually that they are guilty creates a bitterness and ill-feeling and the man or men who continue to bring the charges are not the friends of Irish unity. rank and file are sincere. They want peace, and the time is not far distant when they will have it, even if it has to come to war. The men who are the power will in time realize the motives of those who are continually breeding disorder in their ranks, and a day of punishment will

After reading of the letters a long cross examination was conducted by Mr. Forrest. In the afternoon session Judge McConnel excluded that part of the testimony of Spellman and the questions of the State attorney applying to the conversation with

Daniel Coughlin.

Mrs. Addie J. Farrar testified as follows:

"I read an account of the finding of Dr. murder, and who has long been the plunderer of his people; is their demi-god. The Irish people; is their demi-god. The Irish people can't believe that this uncrowned king of 15,000 1000 people can be guilty of such a said, 'Why, it was something fearful to demi-god. The Irish people can be guilty of such a said, 'Why, it was something fearful to demi-god.

said again, 'Why should they kill him even if he was a spy?' He said, 'He gave away the secrets of a secret order. If a man did that he ought to be killed. If he did that he has got no more than he deserved.' I said

that 'if he did he was snother Morgan.' He said, 'Snoh men get their just deserts.'" Several policemen testified to seeing a waggon driven past them on the night of May 4 containing three men and a trunk or tool chest. Some of the officers afterwards saw the

waggon without the chest.

John Way, a special policeman at Edgewater, testified that he saw two men walking east toward the lake followed by a waggon driven by another man. The witness questioned the man in the waggon, who said he wanted to go to Chicago and was looking for the lake shore drive. The witness told him the drive did not extend that far north. When the other two men came back from the beach, the witness gave them directions how to crive in order to reach Evanston avenue, their nearest way to the city.

"LIBERTY!"

Lecture by Rev. Father Drummend, S. J. on Sunday Evening.

The Rev. Father Dum wond, of the Society of Jesus, lectured on "Liberty" in St Patrick's Church, Ottawa, Sunday evening. Long before the hour named for the commencement of the lecture all the pews, as well as extra seate placed in the sistes and within the sanctuary, were filled, and many who had not taken the precaution of securing tickets in advance were unable to g in admittance. Amengst those present were His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, accompanied by Canon Foley and Mer. Father McGovern, Rev. Father McGucken, president of the University of Ottawa, and several of the Oblate Fathers, a number of Christian Brothers, and many of Ottawa's leading citizens of various denominations. While awaiting the lecture the audience were entertained with a election on the organ by the organist, Mr. Smythe.

Precisely at half past seven the distinguished Jesuit entered the pulpit. He commenced by saying that the lecture he was about to deliver was in aid of that deserving institution, the St. Patrick's Asylum, and was intended as a pre lude to the bazaar in aid of the same object which will be held during the week in Har mony Hall, and where suitable entertainments will be provided each evening.

Coming to the subject matter of the lecture, he said he proposed to speak on Liberty—political, religious, social and moral. This, he said, was a most appropriate time for such a subject when the hundredth anniversaries of two im-portant events were being celebrated: the French Revolution of 1789, and the Inauguration of the First American President. When first it was proposed erect

in New York harbor, the American humo ist,

A STATUE TO LIBERTY

Mark Tawin, remarked that it was usual to erect monuments to the dead, but as Liberty was still living he failed to see the propriety of the proposed statue. Liberty is very much alive, and asserts itself very forcibly; but many use the word who do not know even its meaning, and while they think they have the reality they have only a counterfeit. He wished to set aside a false idea very prevalent now-a-days, that there is no liberty wherever the people are not sovereign. Although a British subject he would not say that British institutions were those best suited to all other peoples. If you thrust them on others, disorder is sure to pre-vail. This was the mistake of the French Revolution. Before that event liberty was greater than now. The revolution changed liberty into license. All know the cause, but all may not know that the effects remain to this day. days priests and nuns are being persecuted because they desire to educate youth according to the wishes of thirty millions out of a population of thirty-six millions. After a hundred years thus was the result. The national debt had trebled within thirty years, and France, one of the richest countries, is now in a state of bankruptoy. Mexico furnished another sample. When speaking of popular governments a man may not be considered a political heretic for solute governments, in former times, one man ruled, but he ruled by the voice of the people as expressed through the corporations, such as the bakers, the buschers, etc. These bodies repre-Bishop and they were quickly rectified. No one could have a higher admiration for George Washington than the speaker; he also had a great admiration for the American people—and he had had some experience amongst them—but still he had to say that the result of their form "Did you not," asked the State attorney, of popular government was not as satisfactory any before the Grand Jury, under eath, that | as could be wished. Who had not heard of the as could be wished. Who had not heard of the "rings' and "combines" which virtually ruled that country? In the West, in Dakota for instance, there was TOO MUCH FALSE LIBERTY.

> He instanced the laxity allowed in the practice of the liberal professions; law and medicine no such laws as were insisted on in Canada were there enforced; no preliminary study; no examinations were required there; here one

feels that a lawyer is not a pedlar in law, nor a physician holding a diploma a quack. In the British Empire there is a counterpoise, and although there may be defects, still we have every right to feel thankful for the liberty enjoyed. As to religious liberty, how can there be such when a man is sought to be prevented from practising his religion as he thinks fit? He the historical record; a Church which gave to the paople their first courcils, and which had wrung Magna Charta from the Sovereign; which gave to Germany her free cities, and spread throughout the world a true liberty. In the fifteenth century, after the invention of print ing, liberty prevailed. After the Reformation who was a greater tyrant than James I.? The Jesuit Suarey was a champion of true liberty, and therefore he, the lecturer, himself a Jesuit, had a right to speak. He was a native of the Province of Quebec, and in some cases districts sometimes elected, as their representatives in Parliament, men who were almost the only Protestants in their re-spective localities. By way of contrast, the lecturer gave a graphic account of his own re-cent experiences at Plum Creek, about twentyfive miles south of Brandon, in the neighbouring Province of Manitoba, where he was invited to lecture. There a gang of men rushed into the hall, took full passession of it, and would only allow the lecture to proceed on condition that they should appoint a chairman in place of the Reeve—a Protestant by the way, and to whom the lecturer paid a tribute for his manly conduct-and that they should have the right to dictate what the lecturer should say and what he should not. This was really liberty misunderstood on the part of those men. Pro ceeding to speak on social liberty he premised that political liberty was where law governed. Social liberty was where people govern. He

be concluded that true liberty consists in sub-PUBLIC OPINION

claimed that classes were necessary. The true gentleman always knows how to govern him self, and brue social liberty is always to be found where there are true gentlemen. It might

was only entitled to respect when it is the emanation of good and virtuous men. The most absurd is the man who will be governed by no law but his own will. The natural law is a good law; it is generally just and conscientious and generous. All Christians believe in the Holy Scriptures, but there are different interpretations; who is to decide? Without wishing to trust his ideas on those of his separated brethren who might be listening to him, he

streets. Divorce another phase of "liberty," streets. Divorce another phase of "liberty," was, in his estimation, a step backward into savagery, and he, for one, would never submit to such tyranny. A certain system of philosophy had been introduced some years ago by a learned priest in Italy. The Jesuits fought it conscientiously, and at length when it was fully examined at Rome it was found to be contrary but that the effect of the conference will that the effect of the conference will both to true philosophy and to the teachings of the Church. Moral liberty is that which belongs to every man, it exists in their souls, and it is their prerogative to use it in a ressonable manner. He cited an ideal case in philosophy of a donkey placed between two bundles of hay; man was placed between two objects, the good and the bad. He has the power to commit sin, but when that power is exercised it becomes an abuse; the commission of sin is no proof of real liberty. When a man is sick it is a proof that he is alive, that nothing worse has as yet hap-pened to him; it is when the sinner has passed from time to eternity that his power ceases while here they have the exercise of free will, but the man who fights valiantly to the end is really the free man. A higher freedom existed in the case of our first parents. Higher still a true freedom exists in that celestial at ode which all hope to reach, and where millions upon millions of souls enjoy true liberty. There, in the blessed impossibilty of sin in thought, word or deed, they, indeed, enjoy true freedom, true liberty. Of all the blessed spirits the highest is the Maker of them all. He cannot know other than the truth. "In truth you shall be truly

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN.

Antwerp dock laborers are on strike. Pekin, China, is to be lighted by electri-

Queen Victoria is suffering from rheuma-

tism. Premier Crispi will visit Emperor William on the latter's return from Turkey.

Right Hon. James Whitehead, formerly Lord Mayor of London, has been made a baronet. The Prince of Wales and his son, Prince George, gined with the Khedive at Cano on Friday

M. Slavkoff, the Government caudidate as been elected president of the Bulgarian Sobranje.

Three of the large steamship companies of Hamburg are about to combine in one immense corporation. An influential Cretan, who has recently escaped to Athens from the island, confirms the

stories of Turkish outrages in Crete, The Swiss Government has prohibited the holding of meetings by the Salvation Army; and has closed the halls occupied by the Salvation-

The establishment of Westwood, Baillie Co., iron and steel workers and ship builders, London, was burned Friday last. Loss, \$250,

The Welsh flannel manufacturers are forming a ring with a view of controlling the output of the flannel mills in Wales and enhancing

The river Po and its tributaries and other streams have overflowed their banks. portion of the city of Verona, on the Adige,

flooded. The Sultan has bestowed high decora tions upon Gen. Saussier, the Governor of Paris, and Gen. Hailliot, the chief of staff of the French army.

Count Kalnoky has started from Vienna, to visit Prince Bismarck at Friedrichstube. Pre-mier Crispi will visit Prince Bismarck in the second week in November.

Chakir Pasha, the Governor of Crete, has left Canea with troops for Kissamo, Selino and Sphakia to prevent the landing of munitions of war from Greece for the insurgents.

The affidavit of Mrs. Maybrick in a libel ac tion was taken in Woking prison Friday. Mrs. Maybrick is in fine health and spirits and is entirely estiefied with her treatment in gaol.

The London lightermen bave decided to go on strike for more wages. The dockmen will probably do likewise, owing to the assistance they received from the lightermen in the recent atrike.

The London court which cause of the wreck of the Cunard steamer "Malta," near Land's End, holds the captain responsible and has suspended his certificate tor three months.

A monument to Josehim III, was unveiled at Spandau Friday, the ceremony marking the opening of the celebration of the Reformation. Prince Leopold represented Emperor William, who telegraphed his congratulations.

A meeting of the Boulangist leaders held at General Boulanger's residence on the Island of Jersey, on Thursday, to decide upon the course to be followed by the members of that party in the French Chamber of Depu-

The Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the subject of the recent loan procured by the Bulgarian Government, says that it admires the courage of those who have loaned money to an unlawful Government, which is judifferent to liability.

The Czarewitch has received instructions to return to St. Petersburg by way of Odessa. The object of taking this route is to afford an excuse or visiting the Turkish capital with a view to counteracting the effect of the visit of Emperor

The new railway bridge across the Firth of Forth, one of the most marvellous pieces of engineering of the century, is shortly to be put to the test of carrying fitty locomotives hitched together and travelling back and forth at vary-

ing rates of speed. Twenty-nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the portion of Templeton's carpet factory, Glasgow, which was crushed by a falling wall on Friday. The total number of killed is thirty. The Queen has telegraphed a

message of sympathy. The civil marriage of the Prince of Monaco to the Duchess de Richelieu took place at the Monaco legation, Paris, Wednesday. Only a few triends were present. The religious ceremony will be performed by the Papal Nuncio

to day. The London Times earnestly urges that Unionists and Conservatives should urganize thoroughly before any parliamentary election take place, claiming that the loss of seats which they have recently sustained was due entirely to apathy born of over confidence.

During the debate on the budget in the German Reichst g Herr Vernois refuted a state ment made by Herr Beb I, the Socialist leader that Russia is Germany's hereditary foe. The sovereigns, he said, are united in desiring peace, and he hoped their efforts to maintain it would be successful.

A schoolmaster named Scener, at Rakam, Hungary, has been arrested for killing his wife under circumstances attended with the utmost horror. Finding the woman asleep the monster saturated her clothing with oil and set her gar-ments on fire, by which she was almost wholly consumed.

Emperor William has arrived in the Dardan Tne Yildiz Kiosk, at which the Emperor will remain during his stay at Constantino ple, is superbly decorated and the streets around it have been paved. The houses along the route to be taken by the Emperor have been white washed. The troops who will line the route have been strived in new uniforms. The railway saloon carriage built for the Sultan, but never been used by him, has been put in readiness for the use of the Emperor.

A state ball was given at the palace at A state ball was given as the passes of Athenson Thursday night, which was attended to the street thousand guests. The royal and im-

will get aid, either of a sentimental er of a should they kill him? In a few minutes I stranger in a city requires a map or a guide to the Empress of Germany, the Czarewitch and lead him to his destination, otherwise he will the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Sparta of the arch-fiend, the was a spy? He said, 'He gave away founder in the darkness and the mud of the and Princess of Sexe Meiningen and P Henry, of Prussia and his sister, Princess So-

It is believed in political circles in St. Peters-burg that the interview between Kalnoky and Bismarck will result in a modification of the anti-Russian tendency of the Austrian policy, but that the effect of the conference will not to sufficiently speedy and positive to induce Russia to abandon her present waiting policy.

Sir Henry Parkes, in a circular letter to the prime ministers of the Australian colonies, gives in detail the object of the convention proposed by him in a speech at Sydney, N.S.W. According to his plan a convention of delegates from the various colonies would be held for the purpose of constructing a federal parliament. The scheme will necessarily follow closely the type of the government of Canada, and the delegates to the proposed convention will be guided by the rich stores of political know-ledge collected by the framers of the American constitution and by others since their time.

AMERICAN.

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies has elected Senor Romero president. The Governor of Alaska says that the white

population now numbers 35,000 An earnest appeal is made in St. Paul, Minn., for aid for the destitute thousands in Dakots. The subscriptions to the Werld's Fair fund in New Y rk up to Saturday night amounted to \$2,004,811.

An earthquake shock was felt at St. Louis, Mo., and Cairo and Jacksonville, Ill., Saturday morning.

President Harrison has appointed Thursday, the 25th of November, as a day of national thankegiving and prayer.

Three men were killed by a collision on th Norfolk & Western railroad near Liberty, Va. Two engines and five cars were wrecked. Treasury Department officials at Washington

estimate that the public dobt reduction during October past will amount to about \$9.000,000 A passenger train on the Forth North road, anow-bound near Raston, Cal, was run into by a freight trans Friday. These men were

Thirty tramps have been captured and jailed in Lebanen Valley, Pa. The country is over numerous crimes.

Alexander simpson, a reporter on the Kansas City Times, has received word from London that he had fallen heir to the estate of his aund in Edinburgh, valued at \$200,000.

Union Pacific officials deny any knowledge o the Chicago report that a traffic alliance has been made between the Alton and the Kansas Pacific beanch of the Union Pacific.

Secretary Tracy has formally accepted the cruiser "Caleston," built by the Union Iron Works company of San Francisco, upon the showing made in her test some weeks ago.

On Saturday morning the first arrests were made in New York under the law prohibiting musicians from playing in the streets. Twelv Germans were the offenders. They were held for examination.

Sheriff Reynolds, W. H. Holmes and Eugene Middleton, while taking eight Apache Indians and one Mexican to the Yuma penitentiary Saturday, were killed by their prisoners four miles from Riverside, Arizons.

The Emigration commissioners at New York have notified all the steamship companies that a head tax of fifty cents each will be collected from them for every alien they will bring there. This will include children.

A telegram from Guatemala says a revolution is in full progress in the Santa Rosa district, and the Guatemala government is shooting all prisoners. The revolutionists are holding their own, and are aided by other forces in the direction of the Mexican frontier.

Sylvester Pitt. of Ramago, Hockland county, N.Y., returned home on Saturday afternoon, and was greeted by his wife and child. He stooped to kiss the little one, when the trigger of his gun struck against something and the contents entered Mrs. Pitt's body, killing her.

Marie Halton, who played the Wanderer in the "Drum Major" at the Ussino, New York, has eloped to Europe on the "City of Paris," in company with a Russian nobleman known as B-. The Count, who was in the Russian diplomatic service, was recently ordered to St Petersburg. The Interstate Commerce Railway Associa-

tion is practically dead. The Rock Island and the Burlington and St. Paul roads take the ground that the agreement has been violated by the traffic arrangement of the Union Pacific and Northwestern, and that they will consider the agreement annulled.

The Acting Secretary of the United States Treasury has informed Rev. J. McIncrow, rector of St. Mary's Church, Amsterdam, N. Y., that there is no provision of law which would authorize the admission free of duty of 200 bym abooks recently imported from To-onto, Canada, for choir and sodality use in St. Mary's church.

Ten days ago Amy Murphy, living at the west end, Bridgeport, Conn., was chewing cum, and not feeling well gave the gum to another little girl. The latter chewed it, and then passed it to two other playmates. All four girls were soon afterwards taken down with dipthe-ria, and two have died. The physicians say the disease was carried from the Murphy child to the others in the chewing gum.

A professional accountant from England wil examine the financial condition of the United Elevator Company at St. Louis, Mo, and report to the English syndicate, which hold an option on a majority of the company's stocks. Should the expert's report be favorable it is understood the syndicate will try to obtain all the stock. The United companies are capitalized for \$2,600,000 and carry bonds amounting to

\$1,250,000. The report of Brigadier General Miles, com manding the division of the Pacific, calls attention to the fact that there is not a single gun in position to protect the cities of Puget Sound and the great commercial interests of the North-West. He says: "With all our boasted intelligence and pride of institutions, inventive genius and superiority in many of the arts, industries and commercial enterprises, we are as far behind the modern appliances of war as the people of China and Japan.'

A high railroad authority in New York is responsible for the statement that the management of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad will contribute \$775,000 to the World's Fair of 1892. It is not known whether world a rair of 1632. At is not known wheeter this will be given in addition to the \$250,000 already subscribed or not. Of this amount \$500,000 will represent the New York (entral, \$100,000 the West Shore \$50,000 the Wagner Palace Car Company, and the balance the horse car interests in the city controlled by the New

Hon. Mr. Pacaud, of Arthabarkaville, is dangerously ill, and is threatened with syncope which may at any moment prove fatal.

Capt. Wise, side-de-camp to Gen. Middleton is about to leave Ottawa to join the Imperial regiment to which he belongs, the O.meronians. The Government steamer "Newfield has been sent to the island of Grand Manan, N. B., to repair the cable between that place and Campobello, which was broken about a year

At the assizes at Orangeville, Ont., Friday, the trial in the case of Henry Atkinson charged with the murder of James A. Scott, in May last, was concluded, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty.

James Pickard, a merchant and miller at Exeter, Ont., has assigned to George Samuel, of that town. He had branch stores at Seaterth, Blenheim and St. hiery's. The liabilities



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Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and Cuticura Resilvent the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease from plingles to scrotula.

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Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin 52 prevented by Catterna Soap. 52 Relief in one minute, for all pains and weakness, in Cuticura Arti-Pais Plaster, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c. 50G

funct St. John, N.B., Building Society. This will be a terrible blow to many poor people who have already lost nearly all they possessed through the failure.

The settlers of Morden and neighborhood, in countern Manitoba, have had a big petition signed and presented to the Government asking for a grant towards the construction of a spur line of railway fifteen miles in length, which will connect the coal mines with the main line. The charge against ex Constable Hawking, of Hamilton, for the manslaughter of James Douglass, of Street ville, was proceeded with

at the Hamilton Police Court Friday. The evidence submitted was the same as was heard at the inquest and the magistrates did not think there was sufficient evidence to commit him for trial and therefore acquitted the constable. A Kamptville desparch says that while Mr. Henr, Johnson was driving home from town on Tuesday evening last his horse took fright enteriog his own gate and upset the buggy,

pitching him out on his head and killing him. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Church of England, but because he did not attend closely o Church requirements his family was refused entrance to the church with the corpse after a grave was dug. His wife had it taken to Oxford Mille.

Mr. W. F. Haynes Smith, governor of the Leeward islands, West Indies, had an interview with the Premier at Ottawa Priday relative to better steamship accommodation and improved trade relations be ween Canada and the islande under his care. Mr. Smith says that the Lee-ward islands, which have a population of about 120,000 people, are able to supply Canada with sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, molasses, rum, lime juice, fruit and cabinet woods. In return Canadians would find here a ready mar-ket for lumber of all kinds, fish, breadstack including flour) and manufactured goods.

The Manchester Martyrs.

The St. Ann's Young Mon's Society are making arrangements for the colebration of the Manchester Martyr's Anniversary in a most appropriate manner. The programme for the occasion comprises

patriotic songs, choruses, recitations and addresses, together with some of Erin's choicest musical gems, which will be rendered by a first class orchestra.

The entertainment will conclude with the patriotic Irish drama entitled "Shandy Magnire ; or the Bold Boy of the Mountain, by the dramatic section of the society.

The Catholic Centennial.

Baltimore, November 2.—The Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S , of S . Patrick's church Monttreal, has been selected as the master of cere-monies for the centennial celebration of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States, arrived in Baltimore on Thursday evening, and is actively engaged in completing the arrange. ments for the occasion, To night the Rev. Mr. McCallen issued the following as to the prelates and clergymen who will participate in the celebration :-The clergy are requested to bring with them cassook, surplice and birettum. The Vicars-General, the rectors of seminaries and superiors of religious orders will meet at the Cardinai's residence and will occupy the parlors of the first floor. The Archeishops, Bishops and other prelates will also meet at the Cardinal's residence, and will occupy the large ball at the extreme northeast and of the building. All the prelates will vest in rochet and manteletts, and not in cape and mitre.

Concerning the Hand.

The ideal palm is of fair size-a little longer

Small hands show one who a pires after and recognizes the colossal. The palm indexe, the temperament, activity,

endurance and physical strength.

Large hands are those that do or work; that naturally, patiently and easily put forth manipulating activity.

The soft hand is often the possession of one

who is "born tired," and who is bence chronically indisposed to heavy or continuous labor. Slim hands, warm and dry, will suggest rapidity of motion, but with little muscular strength, and one of a warmly sympathetic dis disposition.

Long hands indicate an application, love and performance of details - a great care for and ability in the minutiæ of one's operations or thought. The slim hand, if lean, dry and cold. shows a low vitality, little strength, uncertain temper,

little sympathy—sometimes selfishness, irritation and cowardice.

The plastic hand, which is soft and nonclastic, announces lack of muscular strength and of mental vigor—one void of endurance and

usually of low vitality.

A palm unusually broad shows great strength. an abundance of purely physical force, and aug-gests stolid and plodding expenditure of simply

The hand as an index of character is made up of three essential parts—the palm, the thumb and the fingers - each of which indexes essential elements in character and life.

Miss Madden, sister of the Solicitor-General for Ire and, was received into the Church on the Feast of the Holy Rosary in St. Mary's Dominican Convent, Cabra, by the Rev. Father O'Brien, assistant chaplain to the North Dublin Workhouse. Miss Madden had been a deaness of the Protestant Church, and in this character devoted to the needs of the poor in the workhouse some time, and she retired from this position, to the great regret of all whom she had so served. The reason for her withdrawal has not been made apparent.

The report of the Association of the Holy Childhood for the year 1888-89 has just been published. The total amount received during the twelve months was 3,472,379 francs, or about \$695,000. Of this sum 1,095,000 francs, nearly one-third of the whole amount, was col-lected in France, and 879,000 france in Germany, these two countries finding more than h it the resources of this excellent work.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN For Congressed Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use,

ALWAYS SOME ONE BELOW.

On the lowest round of the ladder I firmly p anted my feet, And looked up at the dim, vast distance That made my future so sweet.

I climbed till my vision grew weary, I olimbed till my brain was on fire. I planted each foot tep with wis tom-Yet I never seemed to get higher.

For this round was glazed with indifference. And that one was gilded with scorn, And when I grasped firmly snother I found, under velvet, a thorn.

Till my brain grew weary of planning, And my heart a rength began to fail, And the flush of the morning's exci ement Ere evening commenced to pale. But just when my hands were unclasping

Their held on the last gained round,
When my hopes, coming back from the future, Were sinking again to the ground-

One who had climbed near to the summit Reached backward a helping hand; And refreshed, encouraged and strengthened,
I took once again my stand.

And I wish-oh, I wish-that the climbers Would never forget as they go That, though weary may seem their climbing, There is always some one below.

LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER III.

AFTER THE STRANGE MARRIAGE.

For a moment that seemed to each like an eternity, Lord Tresham and the Lady Kathleen regarded each other through the deep gloom of the lonely Scottish church in an appalled and awful silence. The minister crent down from his deak and stood in the background of the group, pale with sudden alarm. His wife and her ladyship's maid drew also ailently nearer.

But the figure of the and sinister ruder who had usurped Lord Treshams place at the altar and tricked him of his bride did not change in its my charming bride. Kathleen. attitude of triumph. The pale, faint gleams of moonlight that stole in through the dim thing in his tones seemed to touch some hidand dusty windows showed through the thick | den chord in her ladyship's soul. She starthis lips, overspread his face, and gleamed wildly, as she might have looked upon one mockingly from his eyes.

Lord Treeham as yet paid no heed to this man. He had eyes only for the bride who had been stelen from him-for the white and trembling Kathleen, whose angulahed incredulous face was turned to him in a desperate pleading and despair.

"What does this mean?" his lordship asked at last, in a strange and husky voice, breaking the terrible silence. "Speak, in heaven's

name, Kathleen!"
"I don't know!" answered the Lady Kathleen, in a wild broken voice. "I thought it was you, my lord. Until you came in, I had not detected the cheat. The church was so dark, and I was so agitated, and I looked for ne one but you-"

His Lordship set his teeth together, and drew his breath hard. He turned abruptly from the Lady Kathleen

to the minister. How is it, Mr. Cowen ?" he asked, atill in that husky veice. "Is-is her ladyship

The minister, a naturally timid man, who was overwhelmed with distress at the strange turn affairs had taken, bewed his head in assent.

There was a moment's panse. Then his lordship spoke again.

"Is the marriage legal?" he saked.
The Lady Kathleen lifted her drooping head

with a thrill of reviving hope. The minister hesitated, then replied in a distressed veice :

er the divorce court, will yield her ! yship, but I am constrained to say that I believe this marriage to be legal."

A low mocking laugh came from the strange bridegroom.

That laugh aroused the tiger in the breast of the chested lord. He was templed to spring upon his enemy in a deadly assault, but he controlled his passions with a powerful effort and addressed himself again to the minister.

"Does not the fact that this miscreant impersonated me invalidate the marriage?" he asked, with supernatural calmness. "The lady had no intention of marrying him, and even the Scottish law cannot hold her bound !'

"I have never known a case just like this," said the minister, "but marriages are valid whon one of the contracting parties conceals his or her identity under an assumed name, the other party believing the name to be the true one. In this case we have a gross fraud, but I firmly believe her ladyship to be legally bound.

"I do not." oried Lord Tresham. "No law can unhold this fraud and deceit. The Lady Kathleen will never drag this experience linked with her name into adivorce court. She repudiates this fraudulent marriage. 1t shall be as if it had not been. We will take eur places before the altar, and you shall marry us now--

"I cannot !" interrupted the minister, with agitation. "I dare not, my lord. The are, Mr. Nicol Bassantyne, do not think that Lady Kathleen is already married. Let her your vile fraud of this night has given you seek justice at the proper tribunal. To marry again, with this marriage unannulled, would | friends to be given up to a cheating adventurbe to commit bigamy."

Again the sinister bridegroom laughed

mockingly. Lord Tresham turned abruptly upon his enemy, and for the first time looked at him the chains you have placed upon her. The fully, keenly, and squarely. Until this Lady Kathleen is still under my protection, moment he had been so absorbed in the wreck of his happiness, and in his own and the cowardly crime!" Lidy Kathleen's despair, as to pay but little head to him who had wrought all this misery.

Put now has seemed to arouse himself like a you want. But before we proceed to blows,

faint and gloomy that he could not make out ly injured by my taking your place at the the man's features distinctly. But he saw marriage altar. Now, if she is satisfied, you that he was tall and stoutly built, with a can have no reason to find fault. Is not that heavy, massive frame that seemed a perfect so?" storehouse of strength. Like Lord Tresham, the man was attired in black. His face, seen indistinctly through the gloom, was not unlike that of the man he had so fully per-

Lord Tresham moved a step nearer to him, a passionate fury whitening his face and glowing fierlly in his eyes.
"This matter is to be settled between you

and me, then ?" cried his lordship fiercely. "We will not need to appeal to the law. I will undertake to rid the Eady Kathleen of your claims....'

"Not here !" Interrupted the minister, in a panic. unseemly violence. Come with me to manse, and we will discuss the matter, and see what | dark, gloomy, and stern, yet with great agony

He gave his arm to the Lady Kathleen, who clung to it, shrinking close to his side,

and he then led her from the church. side as one having the right. Close behind

much svil. Bat encefout side the old aburch and bayend the church-yard, Lord Tresham halted abrustly on the mosniit sward, and faced his anemy with a free se white and stern and savage that the Lady Kathleen also came to a halt, uttering a lew cry of terror.

Mrs. Cown echoed the cry.

"This is no place for you!" said Mr. Cowns, addressing his wife. "Go hack to the manse, and take her ladyship's maid with addressed to heaven I had refused to come

Mrs. Cowan obeyed, and walked away, accompanied by the Lady Kethleen's maid. The chief actors in the little tradgedy were than left to themselves.

"Now, sir," orled Lord Tresham fiercely. advancing a few steps nearer his enemy, "we will settle this matter. But first tell me who

His eyes fairely blezed as they scrutinized the face of Kathleen's bridegreem. His lord ship had been for three years her ladyship's constant suitor, and had known all her London friends. Yet he had never seen this man before. Her acquaintance with him, he rapidly thought, must have seen secret or of a remote date. His fierce geze photographed the man's face upon his soul forever.

It was an evilly handsome face, and as different from Tresham's, now, when plainly seen in the moonlight, as darkness is different from light. Except in the dark old church, under circumstances of peculiar agitation and anxiety, he could never have passed himself off as Lord Tresham. He was dark-browed with black hair, bold, black eyes, a sallow complexion and a sceering, sensual, wicked-looking mouth, half hidden in a forest of black beard which fell in shaggy lengths low on his breast. This beard he had carefully tucked under the lapel of his coat when he entered the church; but it had now made its escape, constituting one of his most prominent tea-

"If you wish to know who I am my Lord," he said, "I have already told you that I am the husband of the Lady Kathleen Connor. If I had not been married to her to-night, but had simply appeared at your bridal, my very presonce must have prevented your marriage with her. If you desire further information in regard to me, permit me to refer you to

He spoke her name imperiously. Some shadows the evilly exultantemile that curved ed from Mr. Cowan's arm, and looked up who had risen from the grave.

"Nicol!" she faltered, recoiling several pacer, her face whitening with an awful hor-" My God! Nicol Bassantyne!"

ror. "My God! Nicol Bassantyne!"
"Nicol Bassantyne, at your service!"
said her bride-groom, his evil face all aglow
with exulation. "You seem surprised to see
me, Kathleen!"

The Lady Kathleen uttered a wailing, an-

guished cry.

"Alive!" she whispered. "I thought you were dead! O Heaven! pity me!"

She tottered back, clinging to the arm of the minister for support. How lively face was blanched to a death paller. Her blue eyes were full of a wild horror. Lord Tresoum forgot his own angulah and wrongs in

her utter misery.
"Don't take it so hard, Kathleen!" said Bassantyne, with a triumphant smile. "I might not have announced myself in this theatrical manner, but I called on you at Kildare Castle, and was told that you were in the garden. I followed you out on the rocks, and chanced to overhear Lord Tresham's declaration of love and proposition for an immediate marriage. I knew why you dared not marry him openly, with all the pomp and glory of a fashionable wedding. You feared, in that case, that some ghost of the past would arise to confront you. There are two or three to whom your secret is known, and you feared that they would hasten to reveal that secret to Lord Tresham, and so cover you with shame and ignominy ! "This is a terrible situation, my lerd. I You were right. The private marriage was don't know what relief the laws of England, the only one suitable for you! I followed you over here, intending to reveal myself at the proper moment and stop your marriage. Lord Tresham's brief absence from the

church suggested a better course. I took his place—with what effect you have seen !" He laughed softly to himself, gloating over is triumph and her anguish.

There was a brief silence. Lord Tresham should aport, strange suspicions struggling in his soul. He began to comprehend that this tale er intruder was connected with the Lady Kathlean's greent, and he vaguely felt that she was in some way in this man's pawer. But not a doubt of her found lodging attis mind. His trust in her remained una. sken.

"My little ruse was fair enough," raid, Bassantyne, watching her lady-raip furtively. "All is fair in two and war," says the old proverb. There is no use in fretting, Kathleen. If you haven't changed greatly in the last five years, you will soon compel your proud spirit to submit to circumstances. It is true that by my inopportune return I have cheated you of a brilliant title, but I am rich and honorable, and I love you! Let these facts recon-

cile you to your fate!" He moved nearer to her, his eyes fixed gloatingly on her drooping head and despair-

ing face. "Stand back!" cried Lord Tresham, interposing. "Do not insult the Lady Kathleen by your professions of love. Whoever you any authority over her! She has too many er who foully personates another man at the altar. She shall be freed, if we have to go through the divorce court to effect her freedom. Any publicity must be preferable to

The light in the dim old church was so You concieve the Lady Kathleen to be gross-

"But I am not satisfied !" cried the Lady

Kathleen passionately.
"Not satisfied, Kathleen?" and Bassantyne arched his black brows, in seemingly astonished inquiry. "You wish, then, that I had permitted you to marry Lord Trea-

ham-"No-no!" moaned the Lady Kathleen, shuddering.

"I thought you could not be so infatuated as that! You hope for a diverce, perhaps?"
"I hope for nothing," returned the Lady Kathleen, wringing her hands despairingly. "I must do as I have done for years-submit "Do not yrolane the house of God by to my fate. Barry," she added, turning to nly violence. Come with me to manse, Lord Tresham, who still stood a little apart, can be done. Let me conduct you, my poor expressed in his dark eyes, "there must be Lady Kathleen!" no fighting for me! If you ever loved me, no fighting for me! If you ever loved me, spare me that great grief."

"If I ever loved you! O Katbleen!"

came Mrs. Cowan, the Lady Kathleen's maid, strength. Locsening her hold on the min-and the sinister man who had wrought so ister's arm, she moved toward Lord Tresham,

I must have a few words with you alone, my lord-for the last time! Come with me to the beach." He gave her his arm, and they walked down

toward the sands, on which the boats lay rocking in the moonlight.

here to-night. Would that I had refused you, as I have done so eften before. But do not let the events of to-night have any blighting influence on your life. You must ge away and forget me."

"And leave you to the persecution of that scoundrel? Never! Never!"

"It is beat Barry, for my sake, you must go. It cannot be wrong for me to tell you, now that this great gulf has opened between us, that I love you more than I leve my life!
I have loved you for years," and her passionate voice trembled. "But for years I dared not acknowledge to you that love, because I have always had that fearful expectancy of something terrible in the future. For years I have lived in a very terror of dread. Only a few month since, that terror was dissipated by a report that he-this man-was dead ! Yet even then, when I read the notice of his death in a foreign paper, I dared not dream ot marriage. I should never have dared marry you openly, with the pomp of a fach-ionable wedding, as he said. I should have been afraid that semething might have come between us to prevent the marriage, even at the last minute. I have enemies who trade upon my secret, and, who might have chosen to reveal it to you at any mement!" " My poor Kathleen !" said Lord Tresham,

this Bastantyne-knows your secret !" "Yes—yes i"
"Tell it to me, Kathleen. You need a true friend. Let me hear the whole story, and judge how much terror there is in it. Perhaps those enemies of yours magnify the import

in a yearning tenderness. "And this man-

ance of the secret. I can help you..."
"It is too late...too late! No one can help me now. I cannot tell you the story, my lord, but I can say,' and she lifted her head proudly, while a scarlet flush stained the whiteness of her cheeks, "that my worst crimes consisted in girlish folly and imprud-ence! The name of Kathleen Connor is as unsullied as on the day I received it at my baptiam!"

"Is it necessary to say that to me, Kathleen !" demanded Lord Treaham. "Do I not know your pure soul, your glorious, untainted nature ! It is because I know them so well that I entreat to be taken into your confidence. Your enemies may be mag-nifying the importance of the secret..."

"No-no! I comprehend its importance only too well!" "You will have to tell the whole story, will you not, when you sue for a divorce !"

"I shall never sue for a divorce !" "Kathleen!" "We are parted forever, Barry. It was fortunate-even providential-that our marriage was interrupted to-night. So long as Nicol Bassantyne lives, I must not see you again. O Barry ! this night holds our part-

ing !"
You mean to acknowledge this marriage, then? To live with this scoundrel as his wife-

The Lady Kathleen flushed again.
"No, I do not!" she said. "I would die first! He may proclaim our marriage, if he chooses. I shall not deny it, But I will never live with him-never! I cannot tell how much I loathe this man, my lord, and vet, strange as it may seem, this strange mar-

riage of to-night is a relief to me !" Lord Tresham uttered an exclamation of satoniahment. " It puts an end to all my terror and

dread !" murmured the Lady Kathleen, " lt is well for you and me that it has happened. You must forget me, and find some one more wereny of proud old name than Kathleen C You are a proud man, my lord, as you have the right to be, and it is better that your mad marriage with me was intecrupted, And now a last word, my lord. I beg you not to provoke a hostile meeting with Nicol Bassantyne. For my sake, do nothing to peril your life, that life which is dearer than all the world to me! And though we are separated torever, Barry, always remember

that I loved you!" "And a last word with you, Kathleen!" cried Lord Tressam impatiently. "You have denied me a knowledge of your secret, which it seems you share with two or three blackmailing wretches. New hear me! There is no obstable between us which I cannot surmount! I swear to break the bonds vonder wretch has fixed upon you! I swear to dissipate all the shadows that envelop you! I swear to discover your secret, to scatter its terrore, to relieve you from your hideous thraildom-to make you my wife! Until these things are accomplished, I will know no peace, no joy! From this moment I set myself to the task of freeing you from the colls of your enemies !"

He caught her to his bosom, kissing her with a yearning, presionate fervor.

They were still lingering in that embrace when steps were heard behind them, and

Bassantyne's succring voice broke in upon "Humph!" he said. "This is a pleasant sight for the eyes of a newly made husband.

Come, my Lady Kathleen Bassantyne. My boat is waiting, and yonder comes your maid. We must be off, if you don't want Kiloare Castle in a terrible commotion !"

The Lady Kathleen gently loosened herself from Lord Treeham's frenzied clasp. "You will go back with mo?" his lordship eskad.

"I dare not," she whispered. "But I fear nothing. My maid will be with me. And you will be near.' She turned from him with a breaking

heart. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, with her ladyship's maid, were approaching the beach. The Lidy Kathleen advanced to meet them, insteard to their expressions of pity and sym-

Baseantyne then conducted his bride to his boar, the Lady Kathleen's maid following. The lady and her attendants took their seats, Bassantype pushed off the little craft, and sprang in. Then he set his sail, and the boat sent extending over the moonlit channel to-

wife farewell.

Gord Tresham followed closely in their ke, his anguished glances seldem wavering for the slender, girlish figure which discoped low in the stern of Bassantyne's

rost. The Scottish minister and his wife, with tears and forevodings, lingered long on the sands, watching the receding sleeps, and speculating upon the future of the three whose fortuces had so strangely become entangled. "Heaven guide them!" sighed Mr. Cowan.

Lady Kathloen—a dark, dark future !"

(Te be continued.)

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SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, No. O'HARA, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on this Fourteenth of October, Eighten Hundred and Eighty-

Montreal, 14th Ostober, 1889, JUDAH, BRANCHAUD & BAUSET, Attornies for Plaintiff,

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 804.

MARGUERITE CHARTRAND, fille ma-jeure et usant de ses droits, of the Village of Cotean St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff;

JOSEPH BRUNET, formerly of the Vili-age of Coteau St. Louis, District of Montreal, aforesaid, and now of Escopaus, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within wo mouths.

Montreal, 11th October, 1889. GEO H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.O. 11.5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT,

DAME MARIE-EUDONIE CHOOLET. Plaintiff,

JOSEPH EPHREM JACQUES. Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has

Montreal, 10th October, 1889.

ETHIER & PELLETIER, Advocates for Plaintiff.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME
SCHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow
of JACQUES DUBEAU, her sons CHARLES
and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city,
hereby give public notice to all the interested
beirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter Island, New York State, during
Angust 1886, that they will position on the August 1886, that they will petition, on the 22nd day of November, 1889 one of this District Superior Court Judges, in Chamber, at the Court House of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of verification of the heirs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said patition, on or before the said date, if they judge con-

Montreal, October 17th, 1889.
DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS. Attys. for Petitioners, 1608 Notre Dame street.



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TO PARENTS!

"There's a dark future before the benny Never neglect the health fof your Children Lord Tresham walked at Kathleen's other Kathleen from the depths of his suffering lent her a factitious, hearts.—Mde, Swetchire.

Colic, Diarrhea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. If one has the misfortune to be in the Do Lines not under the horse's feet. What do we need to make us considerate. Colic, Diarrhea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. If one has the misfortune to be in the Do Lines not under the horse's feet. White wrong, there is something noble in frankly lit.—Chesterfield.

Colic, Diarrhea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. If one has the misfortune to be in the Congruence in the constant of the constant o during the Summer season. If they suffer from

PERSECUTED DONEGAL.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,-It is scarcely necessary for us

to inform you of the fact that Father MoFadden and over twenty of his parisbioners have been returned for trial to the Assisse on the atrocious charge of wilful murder. The people do not require to be vindicated from the vile aspersions that have been cast upon them; whilst the persecution of Father Mo-Fadden strikes every henorable man as one of of the City and District of Montreal, wife the most infameus specimens of political of WILLIAM O'HARA, of the same venom that the world has ever seen. Place, Trader, duly authorized a cater on justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said WILLIAM against him; notwithstanding which, after against him; notwithstanding which, after nine remands, the brave prices and about 25 of his parishieners have been returned for trial till the current Assizes. The Crewn will probably endeavour, with the assistance of a partisan judge and packed jury, to complete the scandalous persecution which they have initiated. In such an emergency we appeal earnestly to you to contribute generously towards securing a Fair Trial for the accused, who are of themselves almost helpless. British law supposes every man to be innocent until he is proved guilty, and we are confident that we do not appeal to you in vain. Already great expense has been incurred by repeated and vexatious remands; but still greater ex pense must be incurred at the Assizer, for it a incumbent upon every lover of justice and liberty to see that the accused shall have the best possible legal talent exerted on their behalf.

> the cry of the evicted and suffering can never fall unheard on Irish ears. Already about forty families have been cast out on the road. side, because they were unable to pay exorbitant rents for miserable heldings on the bleak mountain sides. Even as we pen this appeal the forces of the Government are being again centred on Donegal for the purpose of unreofing the homesteads of a brave and virtuous peasantry; and in a few days the ring of the cruel crowbar will again resound. The lot of the poor people has been a hard one, for they have scarcely ever been without the grim spectre of famine, or the equally terrorizing spectre of the balliffs, at their doors. Their brave priests have stood faithfully by them, though their only rewards have been the plank-bed and the lying tongues of vicious slanderers. This year's struggle is a test one in Donegal; for if we allow the people to be crushed, they may be crushed for ever; but if we stand faithfully by them in their hour of need, their victory

We appeal to you on further ground ; for

and ours—will be indeed a permanent one. The duty also devolves upon the people of supporting the families of the priseners who were recently sentenced, after a farcical trial in Fermanagh, to eight months' imprison-ment for the "crime" of resisting the des-truction of the homes which their own hands had raised; and we must not be forgetful either of the families of the Gweedore prisoners, who have been imprisoned without trial for the past two months on the charge of murder, and will be imprisoned for four months to come. All of them are breadwinners, and many others who were unable to endure the legalised Reign of Terror have fied the district. Their families must storve, their crops cannot be gathered, and their lands must lie untilled, unless we give prac-tical and generous proof of the faith that is in ua.

Confident that a more deserving appeal never was made to you, we know that your response will be both prompt and generous: and if a collection has not already been entered upon, in your district, we trust you will use your influence to have one initiated at your earliest convenience. Remittances should be made to Mr. Ed-

ward Hughes, J.P., College Square, Belfast,; or to Mr., Jeremiah MacNeagh, 98 York Street, Belfast, who will gratefully acknew ledge the smallest contributions. Your faithful servants. PETER KELLY. P.P., Dunfanaghy. A. Monellis, C.L., Gweedore, J. J.O'SHEA, "United Ireland," Dublin, Bulfast Oct 19th, 1889.

An Irish Jesuit Martyr.

Father Edmund McDonough was a member

of the Society of Jeaus. Pope Gregory XIII, sent him from Rome to Ireland when Elizab th was striving by the severest tortures to root out the Catholic faith in his native country. Father McDonough met with a glorious death soon after reaching there, and Was the first to proclaim the truth of the Catholic religion by the shedding of his blood, He was a native of Limerick, and labored to comfort the Catholics who were then solely persecuted. He was selzed by the enemy of tie faith, and confined some time in a close prisen in Limerick. His constancy was assail. el in many ways. The ministers made him ill kinds of promises if he would join in the treachery of the reformers. And when the confessor of God continued unmoved, he was taken to Cork to be questioned still further by the cruel heretics. During the whole of that journey his hands were tied behind his buck and he suffered from his guards all the hardships that are usually inflicted on murderers and traitors. He was thrust into a common prison, and endured various tortues at different times. But when even then his firmness remained unbroken, he was accused of high treason, and condemned in open court. The reasons publicly alleged by the bloodthirsty magistrate for inflicting this infamous punishment were such as to prove that he well deserved the title of martyr, -viz: that he stubbornly continued to profess the Catholic faith, which was prescribed by Elizabeth in England under the penalty of high treaten; that he had come to gain over to and confirm in the same faith his fellow-citizens; that he implously denied to the queen the title of head of the Church of England. He listent d with great tokens of pleasure and joy to this glorious sentence decreeing him in triumph, and, humbly bowing to the judges, he thanked them He was then taken off, as one guilty of high treason, to the usual place of execution. Here he was hanged, and, after a short time while he was still alive, the rope was cut and he fell to the ground. The executioner out open his bedy, and tearing out his heart showed it to the people. Then he cast it into the fire. The rest of the body was quartered and set on stakes in different places, that it might be seen by all, until it fell to pleces. This famous man suffered death at Cork about the year 1580 .- Sacred

"Johnny" said a mother angrily, as she cointed to a steak pie that had a great piece

Heart Review.

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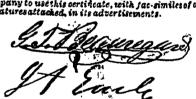
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taken out of it, "did you cut into that pie?"
"No'm."
"Well, how did that hole get in it, then?"
"Dunno," replied Johnny, drawing his sleeve across his face; "perhaps it got were in."

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