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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1889.

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Rev. Bernard Vaughav, S J., Replies to the Protestant Bishop ot Manchester.

A Masterly and Elequent Pefatation of Sterotyped Charges Against the Catholic Church.

In the church of the Holy Name, Manchester, In the church of the Holy Name, Mandessey, which was througed to its utmost limits on Sunday, the Rector Rev Bernard Vaughan, S. J. replied to Dr. Moorhouse, the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, who in his recent charge to his clergy and churchwardens made an attack on the Catholic Church. For one hour and on the Catholic church, prescher held his on the Cartonic Charles and one nour and audience rivated by a masterly discourse, which we regret, owing to extraordinary pressure an our space, we cannot give in full. Taking as his test, "All things have their reasons—a time to keep silence and a time to speak "(3rd chap. keep silenes and a time to speak" (3rd chap. Ecc es.) he said it took a priest all his time to look after his own, without sallying forth aggressively to attack others; but when a high efficial of the state—a bishop of the state church in this country—mounted his warhorse and rode rough shod over the pastures, it was time the good shepherds dog gave tongue and barked. It is on occasions such as these that the Catholic priest had to remember the warning of the prophet "not to be as dumb as dogs." The bishop thought fit to devote three parts of his recent charge to attacking the Catholic Church. Let them for a short time look at the position of the Protestant church of this country.

Let them for a short sime look at the position of the Protestant church of this country.

What, the prescher asked, is the scene that lays before us? On the one hand we have the Bishop of Lincoln and High Church party claiming community with the old religion of England, and on this plea, plus royalistes que le roi, outdoing the Catholic Church in the gorgeographs of its high calebrations, in the glory geousness of its high celebrations, in the glory of its vestments, in the fineries of its millinery, in the intricacy of its ritual, and in the simplic in the intricacy of its ritual, and in the simplicity of its pious practices, in the rigor of its feats, and in the frequency of its confessions. Quite Asiatic is the glory of the scene that flashes upon us. On the other hand you have the Bishop of Manchester in the Low Church party, claiming no less than the high continued. the Bishop of Manchester in the Low Church party, claiming no less than the kigh continuity with the religion established by Jesus Christ, and for this very reason "rejecting many of the practices, at present in full swing among his High Church brethern, as unscriptural and superstitious, obscuring the truth of the gospel, scandalizing men of knowledge and intelligence, and degrading the vast multitude of the ignorant and earthly-minded who put such superstitions in the place of spiritual religion. As ant and earthly-minded who pursuen supersui-tions in the place of spiritual religion. As Catholics, my brethren, the scene we gaze upon to-day forces on our minds the words spoken by our Divine Master: "A house divid-ed against itself cannot stand." Sconer or later, like the tower described for us in the Old Testament, it must be abandoned, or if you will,

disestablished or disendowed. What is there keeping it together at the preent moment? Agree macy of the Roman Pontiff, viz, that it is a thing of medieval growth. "Only that and So long as this untempered nothing more." norming more. So four as ones—and it is giving here and there signs of crumbling away—the Established Church may continue to stand; but even to-day the country is beginning to cal culate how many years it yet has no live. The Protestant Bishop of Manchester in determining the relations of Protestantism to Catholicism, declares "We are not separated from that church only by minor quarrels about orders and forms of service. The true grounds of our separation from her," goes on to say, "lie deeper. We have rejected the Papel supremacy as a usurnation founded originally upon mistakes and forgeries. We have rejected many Roman doctrines, and especially the doctrine of Infallibility, and the whole Roman system of Sacredotalism, as unscriptural, superstitious, etc." and he adds. "these are facts, and it can do nothing but harm to conceal This wholesale condemnation, like the Pennsylvania flood, seems to sweep away near-ly all before it, including one section of his own church, and, in fact, to clear the ground of everything ecclesiastical, but the Bible and the

Dr. Moorhouse, as Protestant Bishop of Manchester, at his consecration took an oath of homage to the head of his church, to the Queen, "the supreme head on earth under Christ of the Church of England." It ran thus: "I—, Doctor of Divinity now elected, confirmed and consecrated Bishop of Manchester, do hereby declare that your Majesty is the only supreme governor of this, your realm, in spiritual and ecclesiastical things as well as temporal, and that no foreign prelate or potentate, has any jurisdiction in this realm." And the queer, by her coronation, pledges herself "to uphold to the utmost of her power the Protestant reform. ligion as by law established in this realm. The Bishop of Manchester's attitude then to-wards Catholics who repard the successor of St. Peter as their supreme spiritual head by Divine right, is intelligible enough. Not so is the attitude of his brother, the Bishop of Lincoln, and "No man," says our Lord, "can serve two masters," and he who accepts the royal supremacy must ispo facto reject the Papal supre macy. But how about the presses was sold both? What master does he serve? That re-

mains to be proved. Before 1534 every bishop at his consecration took the following oath, which I ask you to compare with that now in use at a Protestant tompare with that now in use at a Protestant bishop's consecration: "I will be faithful and toedient to the Blessed Peter and the Holy Apostolic Roman church. I will take care to defend, preserve, increase and promote the rights, bonors, privileges and authority of the Roman Church of one Lord the Present his last year's theology. During his presence in first last year's theology. During his presence in the last year's theology. The formal presence in the last year's theology. The last year's Roman Church of our Lord, the Pops and his successors." Why was the Papal supremacy rejected by the reformers in the sixteenth century? The bishop is satisfied that he can trace the positive cause of it to the revival of the latters and the new learning that had set in. To such persons as wish to consult history about this change I should recommend them to reside Gasquet's "Henry VIII, and the Monastories," Brewer's "Uife of Blessed Lohn Fisher" (Anshria). The former will teach dogmatic tead Gasquet's "Henry VIII, and the Monas-bries," Brewer's "Life of Blessed John Fisher." teries," Brewer's "Life of Blessed John Fisher."
Cobbett's "History of the Reformation," and slleged "Antiquity of Anglicanism," by Sydbey F. Smith, and I think they will be satisfied in apite of the bishop's epocial pleading, that the great change was really due to Henry, relative for the colory of the said the great change was really due to Henry, relative for the said the great change was really due to Henry, relative for the said the great change was really due to Henry, relative for the said the great change was really due to Henry, relative for the said the great change was really due to Henry, relative for the said the great change was really due to Henry, relative for the said th in spite of the bishop's special pleading, that the great change was really due to Henry relation with Ann Boleyn. "Two things," writes metaphysics. The professors of astronomy, mathematics and growty, of physics and metaphysics. The professors of astronomy, mathematics and growty, of physics and metaphysics. The professors of astronomy, mathematics and growty, of physics and metaphysics. The professors of astronomy, mathematics and growty, of physics and metaphysics. The professor of sources of sources are the who have made their course of studies at who have made their course of sources are will be Fr. John Prendergast, for some years connected with St Francis Xavier's College New connected with St Francis Xavier's Col

Vienna contain a protest from the rep tives of nearly every diocese in England against the new form of sovereignty over the church, including one from the Dean of Archives in the province of Canterbury. And surely if the natural result of the revival of learning was the so-called reformation, how are we to explain that this tide of revival did not sweep away the Papal supremacy and bring about the reforma-tion, say, in Italy, Austria, France, or Spain? Or, how comes it that Blessed Cardinal Fisher and Blessed Thomas Moore, with others too numerous to mention, did not how to this great tidal wave trat had set in, and, like their weaker brethree, subscribe to the cash of supremacy? I cannot doubt but that the Bishop of Macchester will allow that Sie Thomas Moore was a man of "intelligence and knowledge," and yet, with nothing to gain in this world and his head to lose, he felt compelled in conscience to say, "Though I would not deny to swear to the succession, yet unto that oath that was there offered, I could not swear without the jeo-

pardizing of my coul to eternal damnation."
This cost him his head.
Once more. If Protestantism is so intimately bound up with the revival of letters, how comes is that with the spread of literature, and the increase of education, Protestantism has not kept pace? Tell me what nation she has converted to her 39 articles? Show me, if you can, what ground she has gained in our island home? To what purpose has the spent her millions in trying to proselytise a nation which even the Birhop must admit is not wanting in "knowledge or intelligence" (the sons and daughters of St. Patrick in Irsland). I will not put my Protestant fellow countrymen to shame by asking them for a record of their work done in foreign missions; of the barrenness of that work we have had more than enough during the past year from their own brethren. Now, in all fairness and in all charity, I may be permitted to ask them what is the present state of their Church at home? Among the laity, is the reunion of all belief in any doctrine whatever taught in the New Testament? Among the clergy, is there any revealed truth about which they say they are all of one mind?
And among the Bishops, should we have any better hope of finding a unanimous agreement about orders, sacraments, the necessity of baptism, or the eternity of punishment?

Before concluding, let me put you a question, on the answer to which so much depends in the present controversy. What was the character of the reformers of the sixteenth century? This question, fortunately enough for us, is answered by one who certainly has no sympathy with the Catholic church—Dr. Littledale calls them "irredeemable villiains," and in his lecture on "Innovations" he writes: "Documents hidden from the public eye for centuries in the archives of London, Venics and Simancas are now rapidly being printed, and every fresh find establishes more clearly the utter scoundrelism of the reformers." Having quoted Luther, Bucce, Erasmus and Henry VIII, in corrobor in the interpretable of the research. tion of this statement, the preacher continued: My brethern, if substitutions of the the royal supremacy, if the throwing down of the altar of sacrtice for the communion table, if the rejection of sacerdotalism with the chasuble for trust to her guideance, "When in our difficulties we look up into her sweet, hopeful counten-ance, and hear her clear and definite, we re-member the word spoken to her, "He that heareth you hearth Me," and we are a peace. Call this loyal, loving, clinging trust in her "the paralysis of thought and the abrophy of conscience" if you will; we call is the glorious liberty of the children of God. Seeing that she is so much to us, our mother and our queen, be not surprised, take it not amiss if we are sensitive about her fair name, if we rise to our feet and stand between her and any word breathed against her loyalty to Him who is our Redeemer, our God, and our All, for Whose sake we believe in her and cling to her, and love her as never did child its natural mother, for she gave us our spiritual life, she has watched over our tender years, she has guided us through this anarchical world, and she will never leave us the altar and the stale of penance, have for their fruits such issues as the reformers themseives have described for us, how can it be ex pected to stretch ferth our hand, and partake of these fruits the tree of knowledge of the new learning? We are satisfied that for the Papal supremacy

there is the Word of God, whereas for the Royal supremacy there is but the word of man. We are quite satisfied that in the tribunal of penance there is the forgiveness of sins and that without it "in re" or "in vote" there is no absolution. We are satisfied on the Wood of absolution. We are satisfied on the Wood or Christ that in Holy Communion it is His Sacred Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity that we receive as the seed of our immortality. The Catholic Church has been a good, tender, compassionate, loving mother to us, as she was to our forefathers gone before. We are her children, and as such, believe in her word, and can till she has released us from embrace, for the embrace of Christ. When you come to know her better, my brethern, you will be able to say with John Henry Cardinal Newman, "All I can say is that from the day I became a Catholic to this day I had never had a moment's misgiven that the communion of Rome is that Church which the Apostles set up at Pentecost, which alone has the adoption of sons and the convenants, and the revealed law, and the service of God, and the promises, in which the Anglican communion, what ever its merits and demerits, whatever the great excellence of the individuals in it has, as such, no part.'

Rev. Father Garceau S.J., who for a number of years past has so successfully conducted the days of the Apostles. Nothing could be more aufamous Gesu church choire, has just sailed for gust or sublime than the priesthood. Kings, and England on board the S.S. Parisian, to make

Respondences. The professors of astronomy, metaphysics. The professors of astronomy, metaphysics of the thus as two the metaphysics. The professors of astronomy, metaphysics. The professors of astronomy, metaphysics of the passing of corrupting in the professor of the distribution of faith he rules the intellect of man was "This patriarch was a priest under the old, specially of the passing of contracting in the professor of the distribution of faith he rules the intellect of man was "This patriarch was a priest under the old, specially of the professor of the distribution of faith he rules the intellect of man was "This patriarch was a priest under the old, specially of the professor of the p

## ORDINATIONS.

Elevation of Revd. Luke Callaghan to the Priesthood - Eloquent Sermon by Revil. Martin Callaghau, brother of the newty

A ceremony of a solemn and imposing character took place in St. Patrick's church Sunday morning. The edifice was crowded, it being Faculty of Arts of Laval University; de la Vigne, P.S.S., director of the philosophical branch of Laval; Roinard, Urique. M. A; Lepoupon, Lelandais, D. D., director of the Little seminary; Dupret, burser; Schlickling, M.A.; Laliosrte, M.A.; Portier, Cherrier, Denis, Danguy, D.D., of ecclesiastical branch of Laval; John Bray, Tremolet and Tragesser, chaplains of the Hotel Dieu; Hebert, C.C.; Lafortune, C.C.; Jobin, C.C; Alfred Dequoy, deacon; John Brophy, sub deacon; Euc. Brien, S. D; Jos. Forbes, S.D.; Le Riviere, S.D; Lagace, minor orders; L. Perrin, tonsure, and Arthur Turcotte, tonsure. Those presenting themselves for ordination were Gustave Ber themselves for ordination were Gustave Ber neche and Férreol Jobin, upon whom the ton-sure was conferred; Louis Mortimer Shes, who was raised to subdeaconship; Rev. P. Labreche, who was ordained deacon; and the Rev. Luke Ignatius Callaghan, who was ordained

The Sermon.

which was preached by Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, a brother of the newly ordained priest, was a beautiful piece of oratorical elu-quence. The talented priest was evidently at home with the subject of the Christian Priest-hood, of which he treated, and at times he was noticeably affected. The reverend gentleman took for his text:

Jesus answered: "My Kingdom is not of this world." St. John, 18, v. 36. If I appear somewhat prominently upon this siding he would fain furnish another pledge of the undisguised, cordial and generous sympathy which binds him to the English speaking por-tion of his flock. I am not surprised at all to see you bers in such a large and imposing number, filling the pews and thronging the aisles. You feel conscious of the homage which you owe your chief paster and you avail your selves of this opportunity to tender it publicly. You are swayed by the noblest and the most irresistible impulse. Faith has led you into this temple, where you may freely breathe ar atmosphere teeming with the most salutary in fluences, where you may experience emotions of the highest supernatual kind, where everything wears a peculiar attractiveness and appeals to your inmost soul. You inherit a spirit never could be conquered and always remained triumphant. In your hearts burns pure, bright, strong and undying the flame which was borrowed from heaven by the Incarnate Son of God, enkindled in the Irish breast by the saintly band of Patrick and transmitted from generation to generation during a period of fourteen hundred years—the flame which ali the devices of hell, error and crime could not extinguish. Your ancestors loved the priest tenderly, sincerely, judiciously and consistently. This fact is sufficient by itself to solve the problem of your national history. You love him similarly. In this love lie the secret of your present social ascendency and the realiza-tion of your most brilliant prospects. At all times you have hastened to show your appreciation of the priesthood. Most creditably did you show it on the day when two venerable septuagenarians figuring in the sanctuary whose locks have whitened in the service of the altar, and whose energies have been for fifty long years dedicated to the cause of religion, conjointly calebrated their Golden Jubilce within these sacred precincts. Not less creditably do you evidence it on this day by the sentiments which aminate you and by the motives which prompt you to assist at this ordination. I congratulate you upon these sentiments and upon phese motives. The scene which unfolds itself to your gaze is rich and exhaustless in its suggestiveness, broad and deep in its significance. You entertain the proper idea of the priesthood. Your idea is not by any means exaggerated but thoroughly justifiable. It is such as God would wish it, such as Christianity alone could inspire and such as did always prevail since the gust or summe that the priesthood. Alogs, and even angels, testify to the transcendent excellence of this dignity and bow profoundly in acknowledgment of its superiority. What does it presuppose? Nothing less than a divine vocation. By whom was it instituted? By Jesus Christ Himself. Can anything be compared with the functions it prescribes? No, they are incomparable. We cannot dispense with God. Nothing happens without His will. His Providence is ruling the universe—shaping the des-tines of individuals, families and nations. There are several different states of life. God does not intend that all men should live the same way. and He calls each man to the state that answers him. The ecclesiastical state is in many respects more excellent than all the others. Hence it should presuppose a vocation bearing more dis-

araoteristics, a vocation more

abrikingly outlined and emphasically acceptuated. Anybody who would enter this state without having had such a vocation would grievously

bransgress a law enacted by the Divine Majesty and incur the guilt of a most sacrilegious usur-

cipient of such a call. David had the privilege of listening to the very words in which is was conveyed and which he enshrined in his inpsaltery. St. Paul saw enough in these Imposing Ceremonies at St. Patrick S He repeated them as they had been uttered by the lips of God the Father and penued by the hand of the royal prophet. "Thou are a priest forever." The apostles were the first priests of the christian law. How beautiful was the ministry which they exercised, and how pro-digiously plentiful the spiritual harvest which it yielded! They were not solicited by any rouce issuing from this earth, but by a voice from heaven, to undertake the work in which they were engaged. "You have not," says Christ, "chosen Me, but I have chosen you and inty-five years successful and control was witnessed ing. His Grace E. C. Fabre, and Montreal, officiated, the chaplains to His condition—was witnessed ing. His Grace E. C. Fabre, and Montreal, officiated, the chaplains to His condition—was witnessed ing. His Grace E. C. Fabre, and Montreal, officiated, the chaplains to His condition and Martin. There were also present Rev. R. Dowd, P. P., J. Tourin, J. A. McCallen and Martin. There were also present Rev. P. Dowd, P. P., J. Tourin, J. A. McCallen, M. Callaghan, J. Callaghan, J. Callaghan, J. Callaghan, J. Quinlivan, of St. Patrick's, T. A. McCatty, P. P. of St. Gabriel. Biggs, P. T. His joys and sorrows, in all His hopes and the breast and keep in their presension the key of the tabernacle in which He dwells. They are the ministers of Christ. What He did upon earth they do. When they speak He steaks. When they act He acts. They hold His place. They are nothing less than His vice-regents and ambassadors. He had in view only the glory of His Heavenly Father. So have they. "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you." Our Divine Lord was indispensably necessary. Not less necessary are they. If they could cease to the father would not serve its purpose are staged in the server. They was an and server its purpose are server. They have a server of the philosophical thranch of Laval; Roinard, Urique. M. A; Portier, Oherrier, A; Portier, Oherrier, alesiastical branch.

Tragesser, Tragesser, He had in view only the glory of His Heavenly Father. So have they. "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you." Our Divine Lord was indispensably necessary. Not less necessary are they. If they could cease the His Heavenly Father. So have they. "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you." Our Divine Lord was indispensably necessary. Not less necessary are they. If they could cease the His Heavenly Father. So have they are the sen have appointed you that you arould go and bring forth fruit and your fruit should remain." thirty-five years since a similar service—that of ordination—was witnessed within that building. His Grace E. C. Fabre, archbishop of Montreal, officiated, the chaplains to His Grace being the Revs. A. Tremoles and Dupret, and the masters of ceremonies were Abbes J. A. same goal! The priests are singularly honored. same goal! The priests are singularly honored. In this sacred office. By the Mass all the wants of They are the bosom friends of Jesus. They are man are abundantly supplied and all the initiated into all His secrets and identified with all His dearest interests. They share in all sacrifice Christ immolates Himself, and by this His joys and sorrows, in all His hopes and fears. Immolation He pays His Divine Father the His death would prove of no avail. If they disappeared who would impart His reachings or apply the graces which He merited, who would dispel the clouds of intellectual darkness or stem the torrents of iniquity, who would enlighten our steps, who would enable us to sur-mount the obstacles which impede our march and to secure the prize of eternal life which awaits us? Without the p lests religion would be a mere abstraction and humanity a hopeless wreck. Happy, exceedingly happy, are all those whom God calls to the priesthood. Who will de-cribe the happiness which they enjoy during the celebration of the Mass, and during the recitation of the holy office, in their frequent meditations and visits to the Blessed Sacrament, in all their relations with the people committed to their charge? What an unfailing source of the purest delight to know that their chief and only occupation is to promote the glory of the Most High and the sauctification of souls, to feel that they are serving the Lord their God. and preparing companions for His angels? The priest is not for himself. He is everybudy's disposal both day and right. With St. Paul he should exclaim: "To occasion, it is simply in compliance with a wish intimated by His Grace the Archbishop. This wish might be construed into a great personal compliment, but I would prefer to consider it as directly resulting from the kindliness of disposal to the Barbarians, to the wise and to the unwise, I am a debtor." He must look upon timself as dead to all the vanities of flesh and position, from the delicacy of thoughtfulness and courteousness of manner which mark all his dealings with the clergy. His presence is a solemn assurance of the exalted rank which you hold in his thoughts and affections. In president of the sauctuary, and hold in his thoughts and affections. In president of the sauctuary, and by the black robe which he wears, by his prostation of the sauctuary, and by the various obligations which he voluntarily should shield him with my sworld sidning he would fain furnish another pledge of imposes upon himself. The sacerdotal dignity and cover him with my imperlal mantle, is not human either in its conception or institut You should not forget to pray for the priest tion. It is a masterpiece of the Divinity. It fervently and on all occasions. They need your was instituted by Christ amid circumstances prayers so that they may fulfil their mission which reveal all the depths of his charity. What and correspond with the designs of Divine which reveal all the depths of his charity. What greater blessing could be confer upon mankind and what more important legacy could be bequenth to all succeeding generations? This greatest of all blessings He conferred, and this pitiously upon him who is being ordained. He most important of all legacies He bequeathed, on the eve of His Passion—on the day when He was made a victim of the foulest treachery and doomed to die upon the most infamous of gibbets. Having gathered the chosen Twelve in the supper-room as Jerusalem, He inaugurated in their presence the sacrifice which had been foreshadowed by all the ancient sacrifices and portrayed in its minutest details by the prophets, but notably by the prophet Malachias. times and places. He presented bread to His Apostles, saying: "This is my Body," and splender and inperishable bliss. Amen. Apostles, saying: "This is my Blood." The Rev. L. I. Callaghan, who was obtained been wine, adding: "This is my Blood." The Rev. L. I. Callaghan, who was obtained been raised to the priesthood. The who has been raised to the priesthood. The words He did all that a sacrifice of the New His parents, who were very piously inclined, Law and celebrated the first Mass. Under care to Canada from the diocese of Kilkenny, required. He instituted the sacrifice of the New Law and celebrated the first Mass. Under what appeared to be bread was His Body and under the appearance of wine was His adorable lood. His Body seemed to be separated from the discovery of the remainding the His Body and shortly afterwards settled in Montreal. The family numbered ten child-like His Body seemed to be separated from three of whom have died. Of the remainding the His His Body and shortly afterwards settled in Montreal. His Blood, and would be in reality if it could He was seemingly dead-speechless, motionless and liteless. He thus chose to be the victim of His own sacrifice and thus immolated His victim. What He did at the Last Supper He wistim. What He did at the Last Supper He wished to be continued and represented throughout the world and during the lapse of ages. Addressing His Apostles, He said: "This do in commemoration of Me." By these words He endowed them and their successors with the power of sacrificing which He had just exercised, Now this power is necessarily involved in the idea of the priesthood and indissolubly linked with this dignity. "Every high priest taken from among men is ordained for men in the things that apperbain to God, that he may offer up gifts and sacrifices for sins." What wonder, then, if St. John Chrysostom should trace to God alone the origin of the priesthood, and thus express himself:— Though the priestly office is discharged upon earth, yet it should be ranked

which proclaim its grandeur in tones of the

supremely interesting, instructive and edifying to

develop them at full length. Tregree that I can treat them only rapidly and superficially. One of the principal functions is to preach. God has condescended to reveal all the things which it is necessary for mankind to know. The priest is entrusted with the prardianchip of this revela-

tion. He is the doctor of the law upon which salvation depends. He is the interpreter and

exponent of the law. His duty is to promulgate

the gospel by inculcating all the teachings of the church. His dectrinal authority is binding

with Equal force upon the old and young, upon

the ruler and subject, the nobleman and peasant, the millionaire and beggar, the scientist pro-

fessor and his pupil, the learned and uneducated.

He masters the science of sciences—the science

before which all others pale, and which is of priceless value for eternity. He wields a two-fold, sovereignly over the human soul without

develop them at full length. I regret that I can

preaching, the priest is charged with the administration of the Sacraments. What a sublime function! How important and diversified in the advantages which it bestows! By Baptism you became the children of God and by Penance you were reconciled to His Offended Majesty. By the Eucharist you were nourished with the Bread of Life. By Marriage the conjugal union is blessed, and by Extreme Unction the soul is prepared for the all decisive moment of death, By the att decisive moment of death. By the Sacraments you are raised to a supernatural condition, you are enabled to live as writhy christians and die like the predestined. They serve as so many stars which illumine your pathway and so many channels through which the waters of grace should flow before you can reach them. The priest is authorized to administer the Sacraments; but for this purpose what a great, wonderful and ineffable power is not required! The celebration of the Mass is the most prominent feature, the most essential characteristic and the crowning glory of immolation He pays His Divine Father the noblest tribute of adoration. In this saccifice He thanks Him for all that He has given us and asks Hum for whatever we would wish to have. All that He asks is granted, and His thanksgiving is enough to caveel all our indebtedness. When a Mass is celebrated our Blessed Lord shows Hunself the best friend of the sinner and pleads for mercy in his behalf. The anger of God is appeased. The thunder-bolts of His vengeance fall harmlessly from His hands. The sinner is converted. Recognizing his guilt, he regrets it and earnestly seeks for the high seas and a fleet was on the point of being submerged. The admiral saw close by a little child. Taking it in his arms he lifted it towards the heavens, saying:—'O Lord, we are guilty, but his child it in the count of the country to the co his child is innocent, and for the sake of its innoneuce protect my ships and spore my men."
This perition was granted on the very instant.
Every morning the priest ascends the altarsteps. Taking in his hands the Holy of Holies,

and raising him towards heaven, he prays for the wicket and just, for the living and the dead. Such a prayer cannot be refused. What a magnificent act of religion the Mass is Could anything surpassing or even equalling is in magnificence be the sgined or accomplished on earth? There is a twofold obligation incumtent upon the children of the Church towards the pricate. In the first of the Church towards the pricets. In the first place you should respect them. Is there any title of recommendation which they lack? Are they not deserving of your respect by reason of their Sacramental character? Do they not stand conspicuous before the whole world for their apirit of piety, charity and generosity, for the most exquisite refinement of gentlemanly feeling, for the superiority of their You should not forget to pray for the priests fervently and on all occasions. They need your Providence. Pray for all those upon whom any ecclesiastical distinction has been conferred to pitiously upon him who is being ordained. He is welcome to the ranks of the priesthood where prevails the purest and noblest, the more beautiful, eacred and perfect type of brotherhood. He will not be exempt from all trial. The Lord is the portion of his inheritance He will prove his pillar of strength, his beacon of light and balm of the sweetest consolation May he live long years and years rich in all kinds of benedictions! Always treat the priest as you should. He is another Christ. Comply with all your obligations, and rest assured that

er three are now priests-Martin, James and Luke, and two others occupy lucrative positions in the city. The Rev. Martin Callaghan and bis younger brother, Luke, were both ordained by Archbishop Fabre, and the Rev. James Callaghan was ordained deacon and priest by Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris.

#### A Barkeeper's Conscience.

"I havd a funny sort of experience last night," said a barkeeper to me last week. "I was standing behind the bar when a stranger hurried in and said in a determined sort of way, as he threw down a dollar : "Give me a drink, and a big one; I haven't tasted a drop of liquor in two years, but I'm going to get drunk to.night."

"Well, sir," continued the barkeeper. "do you know, a queer sort of feeling came over among the celestial goods, since it was not established by any man, angel, archangel, or by any oreased power, but by the Holy Ghost straight at him for a minute and said:

Himself "To this office are attached functions Partner you can't get drunk here. If you Partner you can't get drunk here. If you have not had a drink in two years, I won' most persuasive eloquence. It would be be the man to sell you the first one. "You are the dickens of a barkeeper" said

the fellow.
"That's all right partner, but you can't wake up to-morrow wishing you were dead and cursing me for making you drunk." An hour afterward I met the barkeeper again. His face was bright and smiling and

he seemed happy over semething.

"I sew the fellow just now who wanted the drink last night," he said.

"He thanked me very kindly for refusing to sell it to him, and said it had probably saved him from a drunkard's grave.

"He said he was mad when he left my saloon, but before he reached the next one he began thinking about what I had said, got ashamed of himself, and went home to his wife sober, resolving never to take another drink as long as he lived."—Albany Journal.

THE LATE OURE ROUSSELOT.

of a Venerable Parish Priest, Who Was Full of Good Works,

In the death of the Rev. Cure Rousselot, curé of St. James parish, which occurred on Saturday morning, the Roman Catholic Church has out an able exponent and one of its most distinguished priests, and the city of Montreal a citizen who, since he has lived amongst us, has been most zealous in good works. The late Father Rousselot was born in Cholet, France, on the 17th of January, 1823. He was educated at the seminary of St. Sulpice and was ordained a priest in 1846. The first years of his ministry were spent in his native parish, but in 1853 he came to Canada and was attached to the old parish of Notre Dame, becoming the cure of the parish in 1866. In 1882 he was transferred to the parish of St. Jacques, where he remained until his long and fatar illness seized upon him. A trip to France brought no beneficial change, and he came back to Canada to die. He was the founder of a great many Catholic institutions of this city, among which are two creches and the asylum for the blind on St. Catherine street. He also contributed very largely to the founda-tion of Notre Dame bospital, and a few years ago he founded the thourishing farming orphanage of Montford for boys and girls in the township of Wentworth. His life had indeed been full of good works for the advancement of the condi-tion of his fellow creatures, and he most freely spent of his means for charitable purposes of various kinds. His work while care of Notre Dame is a standing monument to his energy and zeal and since his removal to St James parish he built the fine chapel of the Sacred heart, and bad just begun the addition of a new wing and general repairs to the church when illness forced him to relinquish his ardous duties and retire to the infirmary of his order, where he has just died after several weeks suffering. He had a great many Probestant friends who will miss

him in every day life.
The death of Rev. Our Rouss-lob was alluded to on Sunday morning in all the Catholic Churches of the city, prayers being offered up by the faithful for the repose of his soul. The funeral rives over the remains of the late la-mented prices, which took place in Notre Dame Church yesterday morning, were attended by at least 8000 people. The only drapery noticeable least 8000 people. The only drapery notices is was the crape on the main altar. Rev. Father do Guire, the deceased's successor as parish priest in St. James Church, officiated at the Requiem, and Rev. Messrs. Pelletier and Guyot acted as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Grand Vicar Marechal presided over the 150 priests attending in the sanctuary. After the Libera was chanted the funeral procession to the Grand Saminata was organized. cession to the Grand Seminatre was organized. Rev. Father Dowd, supported by Kev. Fathers Large and Larin, were the chief mourners, fol-lowed by Rev. Fathers Chevrier of the College lowed by Rev. Fathers Chevrier of the College of Montreal, Laurier of the Seminary, Plessis of St. Hyscinthe, Turgeon, S.J., and Hudon, S. J., of St. Mary's College; de la Vigne, Professor of philosophy at the Seminary; Cucq, Director of the Grand Seminary; Colin, Provincial Superior of the Sulpicians; Mgr. Labelle, Curè Sentenne; Catulle, C. S. S. R.; Savard, C. S. S. R.; Bro. Antoine, Prior of the Trappiets at Oka, and about 125 other priests, followpists at Oka, and about 125 other priests, followed by Justice Taschereau, Jette and Loranger, Sheriff Chauveau, Wilfrid Marchand, members of both Houses of Parliament, the nums of Providence, Misericord, of the Orphan Asylums of St. Joseph, Bethlehem and Nazareth, and hundreds of others. At the Grand Seminary His Grace Archbishop Fabre and two hundred priests in retreat in the Seminary received the cortege and His Grace chanted the Libera once more. The remains were then placed in the crypt of the Sulpician Fathers in connection with the Grand Seminary.

#### A. T. Stewart's Romance.

There was a romance in the life of A. T. Stewart, the New York millionaire, sad as any thing that novelist's pen has ever painted. Years ago there was settled side by side in the North of Ireland two familes, the Stewarts and the Morrows. Both followed the occupation of farmers and both were intimate. Young A. T. Stewart and Abble Morrow were childish lovers, although the former was much her senior. Young Stewart made his way to New York to better his fortune, but he wrote frequently to his little sweetheart beyond the Atlantic. Years rolled on and Abbie's parents were laid to rest in mother earth, followed soon after by Stewart's. Stewart recrossed the Atlantic to settle the estate and while there induced the Morrow brothers, William and David, to seek their fortune in this country, at the same time renewing his engagement with Abbie. The Morrows settled outside Cleveland, Ohio, and A. T. Stewart started in business in New York with \$600—the proceeds of his parents' farm. A few months later he visited Abbie in Ohlo, the first and the last visit he ever paid her in this country. The successful business man of New York forgot the Irish girl, his letters became less frequent and finally he married another. Year after year he sent Abbiestlk dresses but she never wore them. They were all returned to the donor at her death. She refused many offers of marriage, for she had lost her taith in man. Her heart was crushed, and within a short time she died and was buried on the farm. Later her body was removed to Lakeview Cemetery and rests side by side with her brothers.

A fair reputation is a plant delicate in its nature, and by no means rapid in its growth. It will not shoot up in a night, like the gourd of the prophet, but, like that gourd, it may perish in a night.

We should not forsake a good work because it does not advance with a rapid step. Faith in virtue, truth and Almighty goodness, will save us alike from rashness and despair.—Bosnet.

The family does not make the individual noble, but the individual epnobles the family. . . A vile man, descended of worthy ancestors ought to be hunted by all.—Dante.

Never allow yourself to be avercome by whites. If a spider breaks its web fifty times, flity times will it mend it. Nothing is worth having which

A member of the Peace Society is said to life is a burden to them seem surprised at the bave objected to live on the carth because it is intimation that they are making it a burden to the

## It Should be in every Irish Home.

Mesers Callahan & Co.,

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

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## BIRDSEYE VIEW OF

A Thoroughgoing American Irishman's Observations.

Cork's Own Town-Limerick is Beautiful-Blots on the Land - The Barracks, the Work House and the Prison—A Glance at Clare.

It was on the "ever glorious Fourth" that we first struck Ireland via Dublin and as the latter was our first stopping place we naturally called upon Col. M. Ceakell the American Consul, who by the way is typical Southerner and hails from Mississippi a and an appointee of Justice Lamar of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Our object in calling was to ascertain if there was to be a celebration that day or even-He said there was no Fourth of July celebration in Dublin for the last three or four years because he wished to remain nentral and not offend the Parnellites or Castleltes.

We then wended our way towards the city trucking our trunks to the "van" or baggage car, the hose foreman called him back to weigh our trunks and said we would have to excessive baggage. I informed the bose that the same trunks and weight accompanied us all through England and Scotland without charging us a penny extra. He replied that that made no difference, that we would have to pay her, notwithstanding the fact that English capital and capitalists run all the railroads in Ireland, but they also run them into the ground by their excessive charges

both in fare and baggage.

The result of this English extertion is, that the American tourist gives Ireland the go

by.

The railway service of Ireland, which is managed by English companies, is the worst in the world. Their third class cars or carriages are the meanest, rudest and cheapest that can be imagined. They are simply plain narrow benches without backs and the fare for such accommodation is double that of any railroad in Great Britain. But anything in Belfast governmental eyes is good enough for the mere Irish.

In all the railroads of Ireland there are first, second and third class cars or carriages, while in England and Scotland they only have first and third class and yet the third class cars of England are as fine as the first class cars of Ireland and the latter place has to pay for the third class equal to the fare of a second class or between the first and third class of England.

good enough for poor old Ireland. The refuse remains at home, while the best is shipped to England or abroad. Strange to say that one cannot get a good glass of stout in Ireland and I saked about that in Guiness browery in Dublin and they said the

It is the same in everything, anything is

poorest and cheapest remains in Ireland, while the best was experted to America. to continue the evictions; but the represen-On reaching Limerick we put up at Cruise's tatives of the London Times, the loyal patric-Jas. Flynn, is a Yankee in his enterprise, it side, while the poor Sogarth Arcens, were along in a close carriage, they are surrounded is by all odds the best hotel in the south of crowded back about 500 vards from the base by a navalenda of draugons, with drawn Ireland and is over a hundred years in exis-

tence under the present name. It seems to me in these advanced times it should be now called "Flynn's Nationalist Hotel," as "Royal" means oppression, while Nationalist signifies progression.

Old Limerick with its oldest corporation is a quaint place to look at, and like every other place in Ireland, it is in galloping decay, par ticularly that part called the Irish English town which is in a terrible tumble-down con-

Ragged, bare-headed, barefooted and soreeyed little children exist in the cellar or gutter; they have a wos-begone look about them. Here is a splendld field for the missionary to Africa, Ohina or Japan.

The sore and weak eyes of these walfs I atall over Ireland. Ball's Bridge is a sorry sight, since the old

women with their ample cloaks which covered the steaming tubs of the succulent "crubeen" of a Saturday night are dead or gone to Amer-The surreundings of Barrington's Hospital

on the Mal and opposite are in a delapidated and shaky condition. King John's Castle holds its own and is

still garrisoned with Her Majesty's (God bless her !) troops. The "island field" is also still there and is the daily parade ground of the many barracks

of soldiers and now infest the quiet city on the Shannon. On the street in front of Orules's Hotel can

be seen especially on Saturday, young and old some instances.

women with their long blue cloaks and heeds The emergence drawing a donkey and cart, with long sugar-loaf cans full of milk and buttermilk. Another of the sights of George street, you

may see now and then is the yeuthful and intellectual looking Bishop O'Dwyer on herseback who rides for exercise from his palatial

residence on the outskirts of Limerick. The clergy and church would feel lost without the aid and counsel of the venerable but active Dr. O'Shaughnessy, who is Limerick's like to see any of these emergency men on a unassuming and uncetentatious philanthroplat. Many the poor Catholic child he saved in his capacity as magistrate in his efforts to have them committed to some Cathelic institution where the needs of the soul and body are cared for by the good Sisters. The kind hearted dector is new in the sear and yellow leaf of his existence and was for a long time surgeon to the Duke of Cambridge. He is old tumbled down hut, they would only go the go-between or peacemaker of the Protestant and Catholic fellow citizens of his native it was a fine house they would tear it to the city and many delicate missions he performs ground, in the interest of religion, morality, and the peace of the town as against the depredations ney, these pirates would get a ladder, olimb of the Scotch-capped and red-coated gravel up and stuff the chimney at the tep with peace of the town as against the depredations crushers, who are a standing menace not only tenants out, but they would never budge, unhamlet throughout Ireland. The present Colonel in command of the garrison in Limerick is evidently a humane man and gentle-man, and strives to do right with his men, of them single-handed, until everpowered by whom are Protestants and have no sympathy with the feelings and aspirations of the Irish been ever since, in Kilkee jall for knocking out sir, to buy a book; they will also sing in Irish for you. This is the extent of professional people. The same can be said of the entire Juspector Hill. soldiery stationed all over Ireland, that is if

officers "On Her Majesty's Service" another reason why brute ferce and wealth combined keeps Ireland on the ragged-edge.

Dotted all ever the green-lile can be seen the barracks, the workhouse and the prison. This is the triangle by which the paternal government of England rules poor old Ireland.

From Limerick we took a small tug boat called the "Vandeleur"—some dub it a would suppose that these "Houses" in Iresteamer—te Kilrush the seat of the infamous land were hotels from their sound). called the "Vandeleur"-some dub it a Vandeleur evictions, against the "plan of campaign." A detachment of soldiers was packed down on the lower deck among the cattle and I said to myself that it served them right for donning the hated red coat of English tyranny. They were going to protect the out-throats of emergency man in evicting the helpless families from their huts and holdings. Arriving at Kilrush in Co. Clare, about 100 whips were pointed to you from the Times whose name I cannot now recall, these stone quay, each one shouting as loud as he poverty-stricken tenants who were evicted could to attract attention, if you wanted a

The boss car driver of them all is one George Stableton, Jr., as he styles himself of Külkee, who is always ready with a joke. While driving the writer one day to Carrigahold, he said that Bishop O'Farrell of Trenton R. J., came the same way to Kilrush as we did and posed to or Stapleten tackled him in the same manner to Co. Clare. take his car, but with mere persistence, finally the Bishop addressed him in a jocular way. "What is the name of your horse?" "Dynamite!" instantly replied the driver. "Then your my man," said the Bishop, who got on the car, with his brother, a Jesuit Priest, and was driven to Kilkee.

The evictions took place within a radius of some ten miles around the town of Kilrush of all of which property the Vandeleurs and Studderts have been landlords and agents respectively for generations. A curious and novel sight it is to a stranger and particularly gardens and all surrounded by a huge stone to an American to see a whole regiment of wall and immediately outside of this wall is hussars, infantry, constabulary and emergency his poor tenantry in abject squalor, want, men, comprising over a theusand men marching over the roads and highways of the farm-ready to fall with age and decay, and not a ing over the roads and highways of the farmof the Violated Treaty, but at the railroad ing districts of county Clare to evict a family station in Dablin while two porters were of little children and old people out of their thatched cabins.

The battering ram or "Balfour's maiden" weigh our trunks and said we would have to as it is now happily called, always accompan-pay two pounds and some odd shillings for less this procession of evictions. The doors of all these cabins are all so stoutly barricaded that even the battering ram cannot knock them in, so they have to begin at the stone wall near the door before they can force an entrance, and when they make a break in the cabin, ent would come a spray of (supposed te be) hot catmeal water, and Sheriff Croker, (and he is a corker) would be the first to re-ceive it on his wicker shelld. Then he and the constabulary would rush in and club the eccupants right and left and being then bruis-ed and bleeding, they would be taken before trying now to recoup, if he thinks that his Cacil Roohe, the so-called removable magi-strate, who would plant himself on top of a yachts. He was wise some years ago in hedghedge wall and arrogate to himself the powers of judge, court and jury; then one of the distriot inspectors of police, which is the same as our captains of police here, goes through the formality of awearing out a summens for these poor people because it is a crime to resist eviction in Ireland.

Father O'Mara, of Dysert, interfered in behalf of the poor girl, and Ceoli Roche told the authorities in command drove over from him that he wanted no priests to influence him in the discharge of his duty, and were it and after making a day of it, returned to the him in the discharge of his duty, and were it and after making a day of it, returned to the not for Oel. Turner, the divisional magistrate, hotel drunk. When asked to settle they diswhe was in supreme command, Father O'Mara; puted their bill, kicked and squirmed, and would be hustled outside the boundary lines of soldiers, by the orders of this same Reche, who would vent his spleen on these poor victims, with his hat cocked on the side of people of Ireland, and when they doff their his head and nearly covering his nose. They gorgeous regimentals, they look very "snide" would be handoused to each other, young and bum to say the least. and eld alike, and marched off under military excert to the bridewell, as they call it, or prison, in Kilrush, a distance perhaps of seven sizes." miles from where they were evicted.

On resuming the evictions the next day, the magistrates would not allow the priests inside or near the grounds where they were of operations.

Father McKenna, the patriotic curate of Kilrush, protested against this, but all in vain, so did Sheehy, the M.P., but he receivad summary treatment.

Thousands of families on this Vandeleur estate have been kept in suspense for months expecting any day to be evicted, and after they would evict one family, the parade and show of calvary, battering-rams, dragoons etc.. would take up their line of march again and go to some other hat perhaps nine milesaway. One notable incident occurred during the marchof the troops. The bell of the parish church of Kilrush would ring its funeral sound and all the shops and stores would have their shutters up, while the country The sore and weak eyes of these waits I attribute to their smoky buts, which abound in the wake of this ghastly procession of

evictors. No one knew whose turn it would be next, but when they did, smoke would be issuing from the chimney, a sure sign that they were preparing to give these emergency men a warm reception, befere they would surrender. These emergency men are composed of broken dewn soldiers, the soum and black-legs from the north of Ireland, who do the dirty work of the sheriff and removables, and these are the creatures the high-toned officers and bucky Highlanders of the British army are supposed to protect in their nefarious work. The officers remarked to the reporters that this was not the kind of warfare that they agreed to engage in when they got their com-mission. There is no doubt that that is true

The emergency-man who bessed the workings of "Balfour's Maiden" would have twelve of his out-throats at each side of the battering-ram sailor-fashion, so that when they were ready, he would say-"Back,away with them !- Back, away with them !"- but whether he meant away with the Irish or away with the stones that fell at every thud on the battering-ram the writer was at a loss to discover, but certain it is one would not

dark road, After they evioted Cleary's family, they razed the cabin to the ground, because it was a good substantial farm house, slate roofed and with three chimneys. Their object in demelishing the house completely, was so that nobody could re-occupy it again. This was their polloy right straight through. An

When smoke was seen issning from a chim-

Pat Magrath is the hero of them all, he rebut of course it is a physical impossibility to the butts of their guns and billets. He

Thos. C'Conner, a photographer, of Limertheir Scotch caps are any indication of ick, was present and took photographs of all their rece. Another singular fact is that the eviction scenes, and Professor Cromwell, larney and stopped for a moment at the Rail the great majority of the landlerds are all re-produced them on his immense canvas in way betsi and then made a hurried visit to

the Grand Opera House, in this city last win-ter, and will show them again next fall and winter.

Report had it that the present Captain Vandeleur, married a wealthy English wife, that she would not live in Ireland, and during the evictions they resided in London, their residence in Kilrush on the Kildysart road is called "Kilrnah House" (to the Yankee, one

camp and barracks. But it seems Vandeleur has returned a peorer, if net a wiser man, and he had finally to submit to arbitration, proving that the "Plan of Campaign" was after all successful.

Were it not for Mr. Kelly, of United Ireland; Mr. Hall, of the Freeman's Journal, and other gentlemen of the Dablin Irish poverty-stricken tenants who were evicted would receive rougher and harsher usuage.

It is a fact that thousands of American dollars have gone into the coffers of this same Vandeleur and his father before him, to keep the " welf" (agent Studdert) from the door. Vandeleur is considered one of the small landlords of Ireland, but he owns, or is supposed to own, miles upon miles of land in

Landlordism has seen its best days and land is going begging to-day for a few shillings an acre, thanks to Davitt, Parnell and Wm. O'Brien, and it surprised me to find that the Land League agitation did not begin a hundred years ago instead of ten, for no matter where you go in Ireland you will see all the evidences of extreme wealth

and extreme poverty. There is the landlord's house or mansion nicely neatled alongside of a hillside among trees, parks, hothouses, drives, walks, rivers, farthing will he spend to improve the hovels of his tenants, and yet this landlord (their house-keeper informed me) will invite guests frem London to visit with them, for a month or six weeks, their desmesses in Ireland and they with their liveried flunkys will pass through the wreck of a town which he calls his estate. These elegant grounds and mansious of the landlerd class may be found all over

Ireland. The housekeepers of these mansions are all Protestants and they will tell you that their lordship or ladyship only lives a few weeks in ireland during the hunting season, and

some of them never come to Ireland at all. Dunraven, of Adare Manor, near Limerick ing off, as he then heard the crack of deem for Irish landlords and purchased some choice

and valuable lands in the state of Colorado. The divisional and removable magistrates as well as the landlord class affect leggings, jockey caps and knickerbockers. On Sanday during the eviction times, some

of the officers in civilian dress and some of finally fought among themselves. Some of these officers "In Her Majesty's service" think they can ride rough shod over the poor

A ridiculous and laughable sight may be seen in Limerick during the "Monster Assizes." Cruise Hotel has apartments set aside for them and no one dare to intrude on these "brilliant" exponents of the majesty of British law in Ireland. The judges who attend the circuit must reside in a private house unknown to anybody, and when poor Judge Harrison (who is a pure Milesian from mother tongue, swords, hugging close to the window at either side of it, and outriders cantering along George street with a bagier blowing his horn

ene bundred feet in advance. This farce or circus is performed twice daily in going to and from the court. The heaviest case on the calendar was a kind of an assault case where the fellow who was kicked was trying to recover damages from the kicker.

When the poor judges departed on their way rejoicing to tresh fields, at the railway station they had to pass through a file of constabulary with presented arms, and even on the the train they had an escort of police too, just as if the poor people were allowed to carry arms, not to speak of being able to purchase them.

I will venture to say that Judge Harrison, or any other judge, could remain in Lime-rick without having a hair of his head

touched. Another great event, is the herse show in Dublin, where the Lord Lieutenant appears in state, his victoria drawn by six horses, while the constabulary band plays "God save the Queen."

Londonderry is a young man and looks like a prosperous New Yorker. It seems he did not care to play secend fiddle or court "Balfour's maiden" and resigned his snug salary of \$100,000 per year besides his vice-regal lodge or palace in the heart of the Phoenix

In the constabulary ranks, a Catholic is never or rarely promoted higher than a full

private.
The "J.P's" or Justice of the Peace in Ireland are as thick as our judges, colonels and majors in this country after the war. The former is an empty title, given as a sop to keep and make them Conservative. Of course there are a few honorable exceptions, but no Nationalist is appointed a J.P.

There are still a great many Tom Moores in Ireland who dearly love a lord. There is also somecastestill lingering in the old land, for instances man who keeps agreery store will not recognize a man who runs

tailoring shop.

Doctors, or physicians, are known as surgeons, and lawyers as either barristers or

solicitors. There is a popular fallacy among some of our friends that Ireland is yet over populated. I was amazed while travelling on the train to observe that for miles over a beautiful farming region, not a sign of a house or habitation could be seen.

I often heard it said and even by lecturers, that Ireland was overrue by beggars. We failed to find any except in the wilds of Connemara and Glengarriff and these were little children who would sak for "a penny to buy a book." In the cities you will find some beggars the same as you will in any city in

In the gap of Dunloe, yeu will find women selling sooks for a shilling apiece and also little girls, tidy and clean looking without hat or shoe knitting industriously and if you don't

begging se-called. An American arrived towards dusk in Kil-

## JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

## CRUCIFIXION.

The grandess work of Ars in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the shousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, bounds of people who have virtued it, as unequated anywhere for magnitudes to toucheath, beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, Mount OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catharine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door.

ed back and said he saw all of Killarney and given to French, English being the language took the first train for Cork and Queenstown. The village of Killarney is an eyesore to the

Lakes. The leading hotels as well as the railways are all run with English capital and the walters are either German or Swedes. In one hotel they maked me to boom or advertise ir, which I did in sending away their letterheads and printed envelopes, but when I came to The car drivers will tell you they are paid nothing but you are charged a fixed price for the oar and they leave it to your generosity to pay the driver what you please.

The "boots" or porter will also charge you what he pleases in the absence of the

"master. All these triffes tend to disguss the average American tourist, who is used to the one price system. The rates at the hotels in Ireland average with the hotels here, but in Ireland the rent is comparatively nothing, while in the United States the rent is correspondingly heavy. The difference is that in the old country their summer is short and they make enough to keep them for the re-maining of the year. They simply keep open to accommodate the commercial men, and their charge is about one third the

tourists rates. It is not surprising theref re, that the American shortens his stay in the Emerald iele.

The principle industry of the country, is that manufactured by "John Barleycorn." Ireland is a monumental ruin.

The shopkeepers whom I interviewed, par ticularly the Protestants and excepting a few in the North are all in favor of a change. They say business cannot be worse and Home Rule is the panacea that would revive it.—
Major E J. O'SHAUGHNESSY in the N. Y. Weekly Union and Catholic Times.

## ONTARIO'S FRENCH SCHOOLS

A Disposition Among the People to Learn English.

Both Languages Taught—Recommendations to Bring About Improvements in Books and Teachers,

TORONTO, August 28 -The report of the Ontario commission to sudy the French school question has been issued. It is a lengthy document, but in the main adds little that is absolutely new to the known facts of the case. Referring to the text books used, the commissioners say it does not appear that this continued use of French text-books arises from a desire on the part of the French to exclude the English language from the schools. We conversed with all classes of the French people, and they invariably expressed themselves not only as willing but as desirous that their children should learn the English langoage. They are also desirons that they shall learn to read and write in French-their

French speaking teachers are usually employed in schools where the majority of the pupils are French, and although four English speaking teachers are employed in such chools, yet these teachers speak French

fluently.

The Board of Examiners for Prescott and Russell is. ues district certificates, valid for the schools in sections where French is the prevailing language. An examination is held on questions prepared by the hoard and is conducted partly in English and partly in French. The inspectors informed us that the Eaglish portion of the examination had been increased by them from time to time, and their printed circular, issued in January last, announces that for the present year the examination, except the part which refers to the French language and literature, will be conducted wholly in English. The inspectors are thus trying to raise the standard of teachers in English, but in order to provide teachers for the schools they will doubtless be obliged in many cases to accopt a low de-gree of qualification. Certain it is that many teachers are now teaching on temporary certificates who could pass put a poor examination in English.

#### HOW ENGLISH IS TAUGHT.

The commissioners found, with reference to the circular issued by the Education department in September, 1885, giving general directions for teachers of English and French

achools. That some English is taught in every ∎chool.

That the Outario readers have been introduced into every school. That the pupils are usually well supplied

with English residing books.

That in at least 12 schools the work done In English is much beyond the amount prescribed.

That in 24 schools more time is given to English than that prescribed in the circular; in 6 the time prescribed is given, and in 28 less than the time prescribed is given.

That in very few schools has sufficient attention been given to collequial exercise. At least 90 per cent. of the pupils reported as not learning English were in the first French reader, or had been recently promoted to the second class. Very few were found in higher classes who were not learning English.

#### IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

The commissioners say among other things : There are thirty schools in Essex, in which French is taught, and many of them could scarcely be distinguished from English schools. In twelve schools, English is mainly the language of the schools; in fourteen, French and English are taught about equally, and in four, French is the language of the school, the teaching in English being limited to reading and translation. Of the thirty-four French teachers employed in these schools, twenty-nine could speak English with considerable fluency. The remaining five could speak a little English, but not enough to enable them to give instruction efficiently in this language, Six Englishspeaking teachers were employed, and five of these were more or less qualified to give

larney and stopped for a moment at the Rail- pupils are French. Six teachers are employ-

the village without seeing the Lakes and rush | French. In three schools little attention is of the schools.

In the township of Tiny (Simose county) there are three schools, in which the majority of the pupils are French, and these are taught by French-speaking teachers. Another school, in which about half the pupils are French, is taught by English-speaking teacher, but a french sesistant is usually employ-

ed. The teacher of the last mentioned school pay my bill each envelope and letter sheet has a third-class certificate. The French was charged a penny each. This system prevails in Great Britain and on the Continent. vince of Quebec, and made valid by the Simose County Board of Examiners, for the schools in which they are employed. The French teachers do not speak English with much fluency, and the knowledge of Euglish possessed by their pupils is quite limited. Some English, however, is taught in all the schools and the pupils are well supplied with

the Ontario Readers. Of the 97 schools inspected by us, 24 are supplied with a full set of the authorized English text-books, 43 have the full set of Ontario Readers, or have the I, II and III books with other authorized English textbooks; 19 have I and II books, and 11 have the I book only.

THE COMMISSIONERS' ADVICE. To provide competent teachers of English

for the French schools, and to meet one of the difficulties mentioned in this report we have to recommend: 1. That a special school be established for

the training of French teachers in the English language. This school should be placed under teach-

ers who can speak both English and French, and who are thoroughly competent to give instructions in these languages.
It should provide the ordinary non-pro fessional course, and should also furnish facili-

ties for professional training as given in county model schoels. Candidates on completing their course in

method in teaching English.

which many now complain.

The work of both teacher and pupil would be simplified, and there would be placed in the hands of the pupils books that would aid them materially in acquiring a knowledge of both languages.

Another the same decree dissolved the Club at Naples. All the objects sequetarated are now at the Questra. This is what the Italians call liberty for every one !—The Monstor. be simplified, and there would be placed in

both languages.
Under competent teachers, with such books the pupil should, on completing the second book, he sufficiently familiar with English to enable him to receive instruction in this language in the various subjects prescribed. We recognize the difficulties meeparable from the introduction of another series of readers, but by thousands of acres of choice government we believe they would be more than counter land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario. balanced by the advantages to be derived Secure a farm from the government land. therefrom.

in these schools be discontinued. 6. That the attention of trustees and teach ers be called to the provisions of the law governing religious instruction in public schools, as there seems to be a general lack of information on this subject.

#### A WITNESS ASSAULTED.

### Gang of Roughs Brutally Attack the Tinsmith in the Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, August 28,—A desperate attempt was made last night to assassinate Gus. Klahere, the tinsmith, who last week identified Martin Burk as the man for whom he sold ered a tin box on May 6, which is supposed to have contained the clothing of Dr. Cronin. At 9 o'clock he was walking eastwards to his home on Ohio street. When within a block of his own house he was assaulted by ten or a dozen young men. They knocked him down, beat him about the head with seme blunt instrument, and threw him over a low fence to the ground below, a distance of 12 feet. He struggled to his teet, calling for help, and ran towards heme. His brother and the servant girl heard his screams and ran towards him. His assailants sprang over the fence after him and pursued him almost to his door. His mother heard one of the pursuers shout, with a pronounced brogue, 'Give it to him.' That remark is the only clue to the identity of the assailants.

Kishere fell as he entered the door and be came unconsisus before anything could be learned from him as to the assault, and up to a late hour he was still unable to speak or

recognize any one. CRONIN MURDERERS IN COURT.

CHICAGO, August 28.—The Orenin case was resumed to day before Judge McConneil with the hearing of arguments of counsel on the motions of defendants Coughlin, Burke, O'Sullivan and Woodruff for apparate trials, and of Kunza for an order on the State Attorney compelling him to give him a copy of the evidence before the grand jury on which he was indicted, and a list of witnesses who testified against him. State Attorney Long-necker opposed the motions.

#### AN HEIR TO \$15,000,000.

## Roamed the States a Pauper—Going Home to Claim his Inheritance.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 27 .- Charles L Watrous, a young man, has resided in St. Paul for the past six months, employed as a common laborer. Watrous was in financial straits until to-day, when glancing over the published list of unclaimed letters he saw his name. The spirite proved to be an announcement of the death of his father, J. B. Watrous, known the world over as the Australian bonanza king, at Sydney, N.S. W. Young Watrous became estranged from his family seven years ago, through an unfor-tunate liason with a ballet girl known as Hebart Town Polly. Watrous married her apeedily relieved in Melbourne and the couple came to San Butternut Pills. Francisce, where Mrs. Watrous died while

tramp looking for work. During his residence in America he has carefully refrained from allowing a suspicion of his poverty to reach his parents, and has not, until receiving the draft accompanying the announcement of his father's death, received one cent from the store of Australian millions. The estate consists of a centrolling interest in the Golden Fiscos and Kentish claims, the fathers Bendigo mine, and large blocks of business preparety in Melbeurne, Sydney and Augh. preperty in Melbeurne, Sydney and Auckland, New Zealand. The widow of the bonanza king resides at Sandhurst, in the White hills of Australie, and the prodigal sen expects to reach home and enter upon his inheritance within the next six weeks. The property is estimated to be worth \$15,000,000.

The same in the second second

#### INFAMOUS ITALIAN INFIDELS

#### Brutal Treatment of Catholics by a Mob. A shameful scene took place Bunday, July

A shameful scene took place Eunday, July 14th, at Torre Annunziats, near Naples. A clerical club, which is called the Circolo Clericale Legittimista had arranged to inaugurate its flag on that day, and had invited the members of the Federazione Leone XIII., of Naples to take part in the ceremony, and it soon got about that the members of the club in Naples were to arrive at a certain hour in a small atamer. A few young men who three Naples were to arrive at a certain hour in a small steamer. A few young men who turned out to be fervent Brunisti, immediately began to excite the minds of the small population into preventing the harmless members from landing, and, as the local authorities were absent, they telegraphed to the Prefect at Naples, asking him to authorize them to prevent the landing. The Prefect's answer was, "that legally it war not possible to stop any one from landing," upon which all the little police force of Torre Annun. ziata, seeing that the excited growd intended taking strong measures, took up its position on taking strong measures, took up its position on the port. As coon as the little steamer ap-peared in sight it was met by cries and huser, Those on board were naturally somewhat sur-Phose on board were naturally somewhat surprised at this welcome, and, having stopped the steamer, they unfurled two flags, on which was embroidered the tiara and keys. Seeing this, the crowd on shore got furious and began to call out, "Morte a Leene XIII.," "Viva Crispi," "Viva Giordano Bruno." In the meanwhile, the little crew on the steamer, seeing they could not land there, made for another point farther on and rapidly disembarked, The small force of police ran to meet there, and The small force of police ran to meet them, and under their escort the little procession made its way towards the town. The crowd, however, had occupied a bridge over which the procession was to pass. and as soon as it came up, it was met by a shower of stones and revolver shots, upon which the little clerical party with their wounded had to retreat back to the steamer. The syndic and the under-perfect, who had hurried back to Torre Annunziate and arrived at the last moment, advised them to return to Naples, as they could not hold themselves responsible for what might happen. Candidates on completing their course to this school should be prepared to take the regular examination in English prescribed for teachers certificates; and only those who have passed such examinations should receive a license to teach.

2. That special institutes be held for the immediate benefit of the teachers now employed in the French schools.

3. That the attention of the teachers be called at once to the necessity of making greater use of the oral or conversational method in teaching English.

the meselves responsible for what might happen. The Liberal party are always protesting that the claricals are perfectly free to do what they like, and that it is the Pope himself who will not allow any more religious processions about the streets. Well, then, why were not these few harmless people allowed to land and attend the cremoninal of inaugurating a flag in a brother club without being disturbed; and moreover, what reason was there for a municipation of the two carbiniers to go on the following morning furnished with an act of sequestration which dissolved the club, and which ordered the which dissolved the club, and which ordered the 4. That a bi-lingual series of readers—
French and English—be provided for the
French schools in Ontario.

If this were done parents would be saved the expense of purchasing two sets of books of which consists of 15,000 members, but the which many now complain. registers soon accounted for that, showing the amount of good in charity which this club had

#### CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavaller County, Dakota, is surrounded For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

### Five Men blown to Atoms.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 27,-This afternoon about 2 o'clock a gotler in the nail factory of Gedchartes & Co., at South Towarda, Pa., exploded. Five men were blown to atoms, two others probably will die and four others

were terribly Ljured. The killed are:
Richard Ackley, Sanford Smith, John Bostwick, Isaac Brantford, Guy Heenan. J.
Rider and George Seeblok will probably die. Charles MacVeagh, R. Thomas ond two Swedes, names unknown, were badly burnt.

The building was wrecked.

The explosion occurred as gangs of work men were changing, about 2 e'clock. The report was terrific and alarmed the whole town. The fire department came at once to the scene, and a great crowd gathered. Eleven bodies were found, some dead and some writhing in agony. They were scalded, mangled and bruteed. Physicians came hastily and did all in their power. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been low water in the boiler. The damage to the boiler and

## machinery is from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

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

Whoever envies his brother on account of the good which God says or does in bim, commiss a sin like unto blasphemy, for he envise the Most High Himself, Who is the Author of all good works and deeds.—St. Francis of Assisi.

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

Miss Pyrte.—"What makes you such a confirmed woman-hater, Mr. Olebach?" Mr. Olebach.—"Well, when I was a young man a woman made a fool of me," Miss Pyrte—"And you never got over it?"

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

No one has more consolation than he who shares the Saviour's Cross. Divine sweetness flows in abundant streams for the soul that drains the chalice of bitterness .- B. Henry

The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be apeedily relieved by a single dose of McGALE'S

In the township of Dover (Kent county) there are five schools in which nearly all the pupils are French. Six teachers are amploy. ed, of whom three are English and three are the country, now hotel clerk, and again a pose that is why it is called Sigb-beria."

Tommy (studying history)—" It must be dreadful to send people to Siberia." Pa—"It dreadful to send people to Siberia." I suppose that is why it is called Sigb-beria."

# News of the Week.

EUROPRAN.

SEPT. 4, 1889.

John Gellibrand Hubbard, the first Baron Addington, is dead. The Swiss Government has instituted prosecutions against the authors of the recent Anarchist

Russia, according to the Berlin Post. is the only bar to the reconciliation between France

and Germany The Emperor William has presented his portrait to Lord Saliabuty as a souvemer of his re-

It is reported that the Russian Government expelled five hundred foreigners, including many Austrians, from Warsaw, Thursday gight.

Brelin, August 28.—Articles in the Cologne Gazette and Hamburg Correspondent, pointing out the superiority of the French army resulting out the army bill, are regarded as indicating from the army bill, are regarded as indicating an intention on the part of the German government to apply to the Reichstag for fresh military credit.

PARIS, August 28.—The jury of the Exposi-tion recommends that a gold mr. al be awarded so Boston for its educational exhibit.

PARIS, August 28.—President Carnot has signed a decree fixing the general elections for September 22. OSAKA, Japan, August 28.—A disastrous storm, accompanied by floods, has raged at

August 28.—Servian papers LUNDON,

threaten an invasion of Bulgaria by the Ser-BUDA PESTH, August 28.—The Shah has

started on his journey to Persia. LONDON, Agust 30.-M. Laguerre is coming to try to persuade General Boulanger, on behalf of his followers in France, to return to Paris. M Ruchefort and Count Dillon oppose

the return of Boulanger. The Paris correspondent of the Times is confident that General Boulanger will return to France before the elections.

BERLIN, August 29.—Emperor William, in an nterview with a member of the Provincial Council to day, declared that the existing laws for the protection of laborers in Prussia were deplorable. They were insufficient, he said, to protect workmen from the greed of capitalists, and reform was urgently necessary.

LONDON, August 29.-On Saturday, October 5th, the Lord Mayor will be presented with a bust of himself, subscribed for by the commerial travellers of the United Kingdom, as a mark respect, he having begun his career as a "drummer.

LONDON, August 30 .- The Daily News is prohibited from entering Turkey on account of its stricles on Armenia. It is reported at Odessa that Armenia will formally appeal to the Czar to intervene for the protection of Christians from Turkish outrages.

LONDON, August 29 .- Advices from Apis to July 20 state that King Malietos declines for the present to assume the Royal prerogative on the ground of sickness, and Mataafa still

SHANGHAI, August 29.—North China and Japan have been visited by a series of typhoons of unprecedented severity. At the lowest estimate 5,000 persons have been

ST PETER BURG, August 29 .- Prince George of Leuchtenburg was married at the Peterhof palace to day to Princess Ansatasia, third daughter of the Princess of Montene-

RIO JANEIRO, August 29. - The Brazilian Government has negotiated with local banks a loan of \$10,000,000 at four per cent., the issuing price being ninety.

LONDON, August 27.—Mrs. Maybrick was removed to Woking prison to-day. She wore the regular convict dress during the journey. She

Vienna, August 29.—A millionaire of this city named Frenbach to day killed his wifeand then

attempted suicide. PESTH, August 29.—Owing to the failure

crops a famine prevails in Maros Tords, Eastern Transylvania.

Panis. August 29.-Ten thousand French l make a pilgrimage to Rome at the end of October.

LONDON, August 30.—The Archbishop of Canterbury is shocked at the idea of a bide groum taking part in a wedding ceremony in-evening dress. He thinks such a coat descrates the sauctaury, and to prevent such desecration he has issued an edict against the issue of special licenses for a latter hour than five o'clock in the evening. He would like to limit the celebration of marriages to three o'clock, and only under exceptional circumstances, or in case of distinguished persons, does he permit a later hour than three o'clock.

Paris, August, 30.—The Comte de Paris has issued an electoral manifesto. He declares his object is to snatch power from the hands of an oppressive faction. He counsels union of the Conservatives and tolerance of the Boulangists. whose programme of revison, he says, will release France from servitude and restore religious peace. He expresses the belief that the Imper ialists will not refuse to support a strong republic and appeals far the assistance of all those who wish to found an honest republic.

LUCERNE, August 30.-Minister Washburn against the wrongful arrest of four American tonrists at Berne. The tourists were released after two days' imprisonment. No apology was

offered to them. Heavy damages are claimed. London, August 30.-Farewell addresses have been sent to the Marquis of Londonderry, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In replying to them he says he is pleased to be able to assert that the state of the country has improved, and rejoices that he is only parting officially from his friends.

LONDON, August 30.-Advices from Yoko hama state that disastrous storms have recently occurred at Wakasiams. Ten thousand persons perished in the floods following the storm, and 20,000 were rendered homeless. The loss of property was enormous.

SHANGHAI, August 30.—Pekin advices are that a number of high Chinese officials have petitioned Prince Chung to have all Americans employed in China expelled from the Empire.

It is reported Prince Chung consents. LONDON, August 30.—Upon reaching Woking prison Mrs. Maybrick was examined by the prison inspector, and upon his order she was placed in the infirmary.

LONDON, August 30,—It is stated that Princess Margaret of Prussia and Prince Christian of Denmark will shortly be be-

#### AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, Me., August 18.—A desperate attempt was made last night to wreck train No. 30 on the Grand Trunk railway between West Paris and Bryant's Pond, by placing on the track an obstruction, consisting of sections of the disconnected track and sleepers. The engine struck them, but the engineer saw them just in time to slow up a little, so no passengers were injured. A similar attempt was made with injured. A similar attempt was made at the same place last week.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—The Eastern sociation of Green Glass Manufacturers have rejected the demands of the men for the coming blast and agreed to stand together until the men come to terms. There are 1,600 green glass wers in the eastern district, and 4,000 or 5,000 other men and boys are dependent upon them for work. The manufacturers say they have plenty of stock on hand.

New York, August 18.—The sale agents of the six great coal producing companies to day residence of Mr. Alphonee Hamel, St. Savveur.

On return of Mr. and Mrs. Hamel to town

to 8,000,000 tons, a decrease of about a million they noticed the door had been opened with a tons from September last year. The skeleton key, and on searching the house dismatter of prices was left open until September covered that jewels and valuables valued at

SALT LAKE CITY, Utab, August 28.—The four men who, it is supposed, held up and robbed the Denver and Rio Grande train at Thompson Springs, Utah, were captured Monday in the Blue Mountains. The robbers were followed by the Indians like bloodhounds.

Washington, August 28 —The Treasury in the last three days has bought nearly \$11,000,-000, bunds, paying for them about \$14,000,000. The surplus way \$70,000,000 tens day ago, but has now decreased to about \$42,000,000.

WASHINGTON, August 28.-The Department of State has been advised by the consul at Colon that the atenmer Adirond-ck has left that port for the United Sates with yellow fever on postd

The Novoc Vremus declares that England's practical annexation of Cashmere will compel Russia to safeguard her interests on the Thibet and Afghan frontier.

Decrease N. Y. August 28.—Aeronaut C. E. Sicena f il from to the ground, reading of bones, but receiving a shock that may prove fatal.

England's C. E. Sicena f il from to the ground, reading of the province of the ground, reading of the province of the ground of th

Barton winery by suffocation from carbonic acid gas.

BOWMANVILE, Ont., August 29.—Mrs. Williams, widow of the late W. H. Williams, formerly of Hampton, threw berself out of the upper window of her dwelling house on Ontario street last evening. She died to-day from the injuries sustained by the fall.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 29.—As two sisters, Mr. Dobson, of Wauwatea, and Mrs. Dennett, of West Granville, were returning home in a buggy last night and crossing the tracks as Viet's crossing of the St. Paul railroad, their buggy was struck by a locomotive and both were killed. They were aged 65 and 70 years respectively.

CHICAGO, August 29 -This morning Henry Rosenberg, a peddler of vegetables, drove into South Water street, one of the busies: thorough fares here, and went into a market house to buy supplies, leaving in his waggon his two sons, aged 10 and 5. While he was gone an unknown man seized the younger boy and ran away with him. No trace of the child has been secured.

DENVER, Col., August 29 .- At Sopris last night James Danoch's eight year old daughter started to kindle a fire with oil. The can ex-ploded, burning the girl to death and fatally burning the mother, who attempted to save her child.

SATARTIA, Miss, August 29.-James M Newbaker, a prominent politician, was assastinated here last night, being riddled with bullets as he was entering his bouse.

LIVERMORE FALLS, Me , August 29. - Mis Ann Jones, aged 87, died here yesterday. She had been an invalid for seventy years and had been confined to bed for sixty years. She retained all her faculties to the last.

NEW YORK, August 29.-George Fawcett Rowe, the noted playwright and actor, died here to night, aged 63 years. He had been ill for ome time with heart disease, complicated with Bright's disease.

Sr. Louis, August 29 .- Henry Shaw, the philanthropist, who died Sunday, left nearly his entire estate, amounting to 2,500,000 or more, to the city of St. Louis.

BERNE, August 29.-The village of Tatcherlach, in St. Gall, was destroyed to day by the fall of a portion of Mount Rulbisberg. The villagers escaped.

Waterbury, Conn., August 29.—At a point two miles east of Brewster's, on the New York & New England road, at 12.20 a.m. to-day, there was a serious smash up that blockaded travel and seriously delayed all morning trains. Ten freight cars and an engine were burned.

PORTEMOUTH, Ark., August 30.—William Walker and Jack Spaniard were banged this afternoon. Spaniard died in one minute and the negro, Walker, in twelve minutes. Walker was good humored. He saked for and got a good watermelon before leaving his cell. The Spaniard was morose and sulien. He refused to leave his cell and when the guard went in he drove him off with a camp stool. He was discovered to be order of the ward and honderful. armed shortly afterwards and handcuffed. On the gallows he asked the hangman to make no

RUTLAND, Vt., August 30 .- A special pas-Reoger train and live stock train collided near Middlebury on the Central Vermont road to-night. The Montreal sleeper, due in Troy at 1.45 this morning, will not be able to get through. The wreck is a bad one. The freight cars are smashed and scattered about. It is not known here whether there has been loss of life. The track is badly torn up.

WASHINGTON, August 30 .- In consequence of frequent armed attacks made by highway rob-bers upon the United States mail in the western states and territories the Postmaster General has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of any person found guilty of making an armed attack upon any stage coach or railroad train having the mail in transit.

ROME, Ga, August 30 .- While a well was being dug three miles from here yesterday, and when the workmen had reached a depth of twenty-five feet, the bottom of the well fell out, dropping them ten feet and lodging them in a It was found that the cave was miles in length, with chambers of various sizes. Finally the cave parted, the apartments leading in various directions. A party will explore all parts of the cave.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 20.—John Turner, a negro, who shot and killed Charles Walker at Rush Run in July, was taken from the Fayettevitle jail last night and lynched by

BOSTON, August 30.—Mrs. Catherine Sullivan, mother of John L. Sullivan, died at Roxbury this evening, aged 52. She had been an invalid seven years.

MILWAUKEE, August 30.—Two unknown girls rowing in the harbor this morning were drown-

ed by the capsizing of their boat by the waves from a pasing steamer. ALBANY, N. Y., August 30 .- The Commercial Cable company has filed here a certificate of increase of capitall from \$6,000,000 to \$10.

#### CANADIAN

Another reduction in the price of flour at Winnipeg is reported. Winnipeg has not yet received any official notification of the intented visit of the Gover-

nor-General. Ald. Currie intends resigning his seat in the Winnipeg council, having decided to go into business in Eastern Canada.

There were 3,456 tickets sold on Sunday last by the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix railway to piligrims for St. Anne de Beaupre.

In the collision case between the steamers Polynesian and Cynthia, Allan and others versus Reford and others, the evidence has all been taken and argument is fixed for September 9. Brazier, captured near Moosejaw and charged with murder in Montana, was brought to Winnipeg, Wednesday last, having waived ex-tradition proceedings, and will be taken to

James Gordon, who kept a large cigar store on Yonge street, Toronto, has disappeared with his wife and family. Gordon had gone into building and contracting lately and had lost a good deal of money.

Montage for trial.

A new woollen factory has just been estab lished at Laterriere, nine miles from Chicoutimi for the manufacture of native wool. Most of the machinery for this establishment comes from Guelph, Ont., and has been sent through Quebec to Unicoutimi by steamers of Saguenay

cided to restrict the production for September | On return of Mr. and Mrs. Hamel to town, God does not, all ac once, abandon even them: cramples under circumstances for more difficulties and make the control of the c

bout \$200 nad disappeared.

The buildings of the Williams Manufacturing Company at Winnipeg were destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss light. John Buchanan, who controls the Selkirk quarries, has akipped to the States. He became involved financially by making unre-

munerative contracts. Late Thursday night Rev. T. D. Winfield,

The east bound Toronto express on the Cana-Gian Pacific railway ran into a freight train at Smith's Falls Thursday merging and two freight cars were smarker. The engine was also damaged. The passengers escaped unburt.

The corporation of Hull has been sued by C. Borleau for \$400 damages for the loss of three teeth, resulting from a fall on Wright street, ward No. 5, last spring. Mr. Borleau tripped over a cedar post improperly set in the ground. Mr. C. H. Carriere has resigned the managemen of the branch of La Banque Nationale, Ottawa. He will be succeeded by Mr. Bayin, manager of the Sherbrooke trauch, and the new head at Shertrooke will be Mr. Gaboury, brother of the president.

A man about 65 years old, name as yet un known, but who is said to belong to Quebec. was killed Wednesday afternoon by an Inter-colonial railway train coming west near Harlake station. The body was transferred from Levis to the morgue at Quebec.

The railway mail clerks of Canada intend holding a convention in Toronto on September 12 and 13 to organize a Dominion association. There are already local organizations in exist ence, but a national society is wanted. About one hundred clerks are expected to take part in the proceedings.

Millinery merchants of Toronto are making the complaint that the railway companies in their excursion rates for the millinery openings have discriminated against Toronto in favor of Montreal. For this reason, they say, a good deal of trade that otherwise would have been done in Toronto has gone to Montreal, and the sales have been smaller this year on that account.

Oliver Clairmont, employed on the new suspension bridge across the Ottawa river, was working on one of the trestles Friday afternoon, when in some was be lost his hold and fell head long into the boiling water, 30 feet below. When he reached the junction of the flume from Booth's and Perley's yards and the main stream 500 yards below, the combined currents carried him under, and he disappeared from view in the sight of his fellow workuen and the gathered crowd, who were unable to help him. Clair ment came from St. Martin's near Montreal and was between 30 and 40 years of age.

COBOURG, Oct., August 28.-George Morse Baswell, late judge of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, passed away peacefully to night in the 86th year of his age.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., August 28 .- Last night the mail clerk's bag for Ottawa was stolen at the Grand Trunk Railway station, cut open and all the registered letters abstracted. So far \$300 has been traced as stolen. The mail carrier is responsible for the loss.

WINDSOR, Ont., August 28.—Thomas Eddy, contractor, of Toronto, attended a meeting of the Methodist church at Kingsville to day to consider the matter of building a new \$20,000 ed fice. Mr. Eddy made an address, sat down, and in a few minutes had a peculiar fit of nervous shaking and died before medical aid could be summoned.

OTTAWA, August 29 -Reports received from the Northwest show that the German settlers, an unusually large number of whom arrived last suring, are delighted with the country, and they will encourage many more of their countrymen to come out. The cattle ranching business is reported to be flourishing on the Canada side, while in Montana there promises to be very little food for the cattle during the coming winter.

the warnings until Saturday, when four stout men came into his room, taking him out of bed. He presents a terrible appearance, his face being kicked to a jelly and his body all black and blue. He can identify, he says, three of his

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 29.-The fast Pacific steamship Parthia arrived vesterday at Yokobama. The passengere, mails and a large consignment of silk were shipped east within two hours of the arrival of the steamer. The silk will reach New York in 20 days from Yokohama. The Parthia had 84 cabin passen gers, 4 steerage, and 81 Chinese, and a cargo of 1,624 tons, consisting of tea, silk and general merchandise.

ELMIRA, Oat., August 29.—By a majority vote of 30 Peel township to day carried their by-law granting the Waterloo Junction railroad company a bonus of \$7,000.

Hamilton, Ont., August 29 —About twenty railway experts from St. Thomas, Boston, Obcago and other place weres in the city yesterday examine into the effects of recent accidents on the Grand Trunk road at St. George and June tion Cut, near the city. The experts went to St. George and made an examination of the the Fayettevitle jan mass.

Bit men.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 30.—Ida McLain, a brautiful young woman, burned herself and death yesterday. She said her relatives had be accident at Junction Out they disagreed, but were all of opinion that it was caued by the were all of opinion that it was caued by the were all of opinion that it was caued by the were all of opinion that it was caued by the were all of opinion that it was caued by the was all of opinion that it was caued by the was sing of some part of the engine.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., August 30.-Mrs. W. H. Gardiner, of Thurlow, yesterday coughed up a live lizard about six inches long, which she is

supposed to have swallowed about a year ago. WINNIPEG, August 30.-The Teachers' con vention in to day's session strongly proncunced against the proposition of the Government to place the educational department under the control of a minister. There were only five who

voted against the resolution. CHAMBLY CANTON, August 30.—An explosion occurred about 11.30 this morning, in the packing room of the Beloid Powder works, killing two men named Joseph Favreault and Samuel Bettie.

#### GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

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

Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glowworm in the night's cold grass may be the fire at her feet, but home is where she is, and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with vermillion, shedding its quiet light for those who else are

#### 480 ACRES FREE.

Dakota offers a free claim; a pre-emption and a homestead—in all, 480 acros—free to each settler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry, reaches the Davil a Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land districts. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. Minn.

Irish Catholics Always for Beligious Freedom.

Mr. Gladstone, in his recent campaign through England in the interests of Irish Home Rule, teck up every conceivable objection which the Teries or the Liberal-Unonists have ever popularized, and refuted it of Octawa, married at his private residence the in his own legical and elequent way. On one Arab chief in Barnum's show, with Miss Emily eccassion, he took up English apprehensions Hamilton, she snake charmer in the same established for the safety of the Protestant minority in

Ireland, in the event of the triumph of the Nationalists. He said :-It is impossible for any impartial mante study the history of Ireland without arriving at the conclusion that there is no ground for it whatever (eneers), I will not now give you a full exposition of the reasons which justify me in this unreserved appeal to your sense of jus-tice, but I will mention some things which will show you that I do not speak lightly or unadvisely, and that there are grounds and reasons I think absolutely demonstrative. Why, not only you may mitigate and qualify, but you may wholly banish from your minds every fear of what is to happen in Ireland (cheers). I will not speak of the uniform and unreserved assurances of the Irish themsaives, because where suspicion exists it is not easily put away by mere assur-ances of those who are suspected. But I will point, gentlemen, to history, and will briefly and summarily from the necessities of time refer to the facts which, in my opinion, are conclusive (cheers). I have been obliged to remind you that in England there was a sanguinary and ferocious persecution during the reign of Queen Mary. Now, what had hoppened in Ireland at that time? In Ireland nearly the whole opinion was Roman Catholic. There was hardly any division of religious opinion at all, and yet, though that would welcome any genuine effort to was the state of things in Ireland, there stands on record this fact—that from Bristol and from the Mersey, and I believe from the Dee—at anyrate from the different ports of those days—the Protestants of England, in apprehension of their lives, fled to Ireland for apprehension of their lives, fled to Ireland for security and remained there in perfect safety under the protection of their Catholic fellowsubjects while the fires of Smithfield were in full blaze. ("Hear, hear.") Now, gentlemen, I will give you these two propositions, that can be made good upon every page of Irish history. The people of Ireland have on many occasions, including that to which I refer, shown a most ardent desire to maintale religious freedom. Secondly, they have never for one moment, to my knowledge, deviated into the paths of bigotry and cruelty, excepting under the most desperate provocation, and then in a degree for less than according to the feroclous example which was eet by their oppressors. I daresay you have heard of the rebellion of 1641, the greatest rebellion that ever happened in Ireland, when the Irish people rising up against the cruel-ties that were really intolerable became possessed of a large portion of the country, and continued through a war of ten or eleven years, till finally put down by Cromwell, to fight for what they deemed to be-and nobedy can blame them—the cause of their country, Well, what happened? There was a certain bishop of that day, Biship B.d.l, an illustrious name, about the only illustrious name amongst the very few connected with the history of the Protestant Caurch in Ireland, the translator of the Surpture into Irlah; and the Catholic people were in possession of the county. They received him and his possessions, they even tolerated his giving shelter to their enemies.

When they remonstrated with him, what they said was: "We know we shall be very likely put down, and then the men whom you GUELPH, Ont, August 29.—Another serious affair occurred on Saturday moining, when a well known resident of Puelinch Lake was dragged from his bed by "White Caps," and s severe thrashing administered to him. He had been warned several times lately that something would be done by this society, but did not head the warnings until Saturday when four atoms. are sheltering will be the first to destroy

the priest at their head said, "May my soul be with the soul of Bedel" (cheers.) There is not a nobler record to be found in history than that simple record to which I have so briefly referred (renewed cheers). Gentlemen, I must be very short. Let me go back only a hundred years; at that time the whole Protestant population of the North was united with the Catholics, and struggling to relieve them from their political and their social disabilities. There was an admirable union amongst the people of Ireland, but enfortunately the enemies of Ireland determined to infuse into the country the poison of religious bigotry, and for that purpose they founded those Orange lodges, which will hand down to posterity the memory of intolerance and narrowness

for many generations (cheers). Fortunately, their character is now much mitigated, but at the time of their foundation they were founded for the purpose of dividing Ireland from England; and to their foundation you may trace that remarkable change which has taken place among many of the Protestants of the North, who are new banded together to oppose the very cause of which, a hundred vesrs ago, their forefathers were ardent supporters (cheers). That has been the cause of religious dispession in Ireland. It is not, perhaps, to be hoped that its effects will dissppear in a moment. They will, I am satisfied, disappear under the influence of Irish patiriotism, both on the one side and the other, when Ireland is relieved from the unnatural position that she now holds, and is invested with reasonable privilego, which she constitutionally asks, and the management of her own affairs

(cheers). Gentlemen, I would only use those minutes which remain to me in calling to your mind's remarkable fact which. I think. if any apprehension still remained in the mind of a single individual, ought to suffice to remove that apprehension. It is this fact. Run your eve over the list of those who have led the Irieh people in their struggle for liberty, you will find that in almost every case, I believe in every important case, except that of O'Connell, the Irish people have been led not by a Roman Catholic but by a Protestant. Grattan was a Protestant, Curran was a Protestant, Butt was a Protestant. I cannot recollect the names to run them over without more time for reflection, and you know that the leader they now follow with

an implict and unquestioning confidence, I mean Parnell (loud cheers), is a Protestant. Moreover, he must have been a Protestant of Protestants. As John Bright once said, he was the Dissenof Dissenters. Parnell must have been a Protestant of Protestants, for he was actually chosen after the Disestablishment of the Irish Church as a lay delegate to represent his his day, and the best and most patrictic instrument they could find to give effoot to their national desires,—how can you suppose for, have reason to remember this almost ununder those circumstances that these paralleled act on the part of the Queen."

cult (cheers)? No, rely upon it, lacies and gentlemen, this Catholic people will be found fighting breast to breast with you the battles of religious liberty; they will hold the same opinions upon those subjects which you have held, which your fathers have contended for, and have marched triumphantly towards so many successful and most beneficial and brilliant results (renewed cheers). They will set an rample to the other Oatholic peoples of the world; they will show the sincerity of their attachment both to the Throne and to the law, and to the principles upon which the law, will, as I hope, be uni-termly founded, among which none will occupy a higher place, none will be more vital to the happiness and prosperity of the country than the fullest and the most absolute recognition of the great law of religious free-dom to the consciences of all, irrespective of this profession or of that profession, which we may hope and believe to be held with a firm, personal conviction, but each one respecting the convictions of every other man even as he claims respect for his own (loud and prolonged cheers).

### AN IRISH UNIVERSITY

The Parnellites accept Baltour's proposition to Endow a Catholic College-The position of the Rudicals.

Dublin, August 29.-United Ireland, in a leading editorial, informs the Radicals that the position of the Irish party regarding the project for the endowment of a Catholic college is the same as when it squelched the scheme for an underhand treaty with Rome sought to be negotiated by Lord Salisbury and the Irish Unionist bishops, who new stood ready to sell Ireland to Balfour for a mess of pottage if they are the day to sell. only had the country to sell. The Nationalists endorse. The question is one which should be settled by an Irish Parliament, but wanting that, the Nationalists, must be content in the meantime to take what reforms an English

Parliament offers.
LONDON, August 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette in an article entitled "A Rift Within the Lute," says:—"The cordial acceptance by the l'arnellites of Mr. Baltour's proposition to endow an Irish university has induced the Liberals remaining at Westminster to shake the dust of their feet against Mr. Parnell and his allies. The Gazette endorses Mr. Robertson's state-ment in Parliament to the effect that a very wide wedge had been driven, and asks: "Will wide wedge had been driven, and asks: the wedge result in a separation which shall leave the Gladstonians in the lurch? Is it all

up with the Home Rule party?" THEIR FIRST DUTY IS TO IBELAND.

Continuing, the Gazette says: The Parnellites always have been and always will be a detached party, whose first and sole duty is to Ireland. If the Torics advance much further they will dish the Liberals by giving home rule to Iteland at two bites ins'ead of one. This may be un pleasant for the Liberals, but not for the Home Rulers. The Liberals must have a cry in re serve against the time when home rule shall be mute for party purposes.

Joseph Chamberlain says the Unionists fully

concur with the Government in the matter of the Irish University bill. Mr. Chamberlain also says there is nothing between the Unionists and the Government beyond a general feeling that the question of higher education in Ireland ought to be doalt

with. He is not aware that any of the schemes have been settled.

It is understood that the Government and the Catholic hierarchy were in negotiation for some time with reterence to the university acheme. Mr. Parnell was cognizant of the project, but the Ulster members of Parliament were completely surprised by the announcement

of the scheme. The latter assert that the Government intended to ignore them. An article in the Standard professes to be-lieve the new Irish University Bill, fore-sha dowed by Mr. Balfour, will provide for a special charter and a separate endowment for a Catholic University completely independent of existing incitations. The Government's concession on this point, the Standard says, is

likely to strain relations between the Parnellites and Radicals.

BELFAST, August 29.—At a meeting this evening, Mr. Kane, the Grand Master of the Orangemen, strongly condemned the new university scheme, and declared that Mr. Balfour's proposal would meet with determined opposi ion among Irish Protestante.

#### Ireland's Love For Learning.

The Irishman should be proud of the record of his country in the work of education, It is too true that we are taunted with our poverty and our ignorance, and we are told that it is because we are Catholics. It is because our fathers would not give up their Catholic faith that the English robbers, after stealing the land, wanted to steal away the faith. England, Protestant England, by the most infamous code of penal laws, legislated our people out of learning and held them for conturies in ignorance. We should not lot the world forget that there a time when, ad Usher says : "Ireland was the refuge of civilization and literature." We see St. Patrick at Armsgh establishing a university which in the ninth century had 7,000 students, representing all the countries of Europe, and St. Fanlan, at Clonard in 530, "whonce issued," says Usher, "astream of saints and scholars like Greek warriors from the wooden horse at Troy." The Saxon clod was in barbarism when the Irish scholars went to his land to civilize him and teach him his letters. Montelembert says that "in the Irish monastic schools were trained an entire population of sphilosophers, architects painters, musicians, posts and historians." impirations arose from the teachings of the

Queen Victoria as a Second-hand Dealer.

Catholic Church, -Rev. D. Conaty.

The London correspondent of the Cork Examiner tells the following of Her Majesty's business tact:

"In connection with the discussion on the grants to the royal family some interesting particulars have been published as to the manner in which the Queen treated the sculptor Foley, who was commissioned to execute one of the sculptures at the base of the Albert Memorial. The Queen desired him to design the model of the effigy of Prince Albert, which crowns the memorial, agreeing to pay him the sum of \$50,000 when the work was completed and in its place. The sum was paid, as is usual in such cases, by equal instalments. From the fourth instalment, which was paid Foley s executors on church in the Synod which was called his death, the Queen deducted the sum of together (cheers). How can you believe that \$4,500 for old cannon, which she sent to be that sation which has made such choice of its used in the founding of the statue, but which leaders, who chose O'Connell, not because he Folsy would not use, as he considered it was a Roman Cathelic but because he was a would spoil his work. This useless metal great man, and by far the greatest man of was subsequently sold at the auction of Foley's effects for a merely nominal sum. Foley's sisters, who are left badly provided



ST. VITUS DANCE CURED.

I, the undersigned, herewith declare that my son Joseph, when six years old had an attack of searlet fever, and on Dec. 22, 1.86, was taken with St. Vitus Dance in its most horrible symptoms and for one mouth and a hair could not sleep on account of terrible sufferings, and during the whole nights laid awake screaming and lamenting.

Underthe treatment of the Rev. E. Koenig, of this city, he has fully recovered and he is now again attending school.

With great pleasure and a grateful heart 1 give this testimony. GEORGE HASSERD.

Ft. Wayne, Ind., Oct. 7, 1887.

Subscribed before me, and attested by Rev. Paster of St. Mary Church.

J. H. OECHTERING.

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

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

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago Agents: W. E. SAUNDERS & Co., 188 Dundae street, London, Ont. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; Six bottles for \$5.00.

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

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We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be oresented at our counters. R M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louists as Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Natiopal Bank A BALDWIN Pres. New Septembe Nat'l Bank

CARL KOHN, Pres. Unton Mathemal Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 10, 1889.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves

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Twentieths \$1.				
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LIST OF PRIZES.				
1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is \$300,000				
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1 PRIZE OF 50,000 ts				
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 25,000				
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 20 000				
5 PRIZES OF 5.000 are 25.000				
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000				
100 PRIZES OF 500 arc 50.00m				
200 PRIZES OF 300 arc 60.000				
500 PRIZES OF 200 arc 100,000				
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.				
100 Prizes of \$500 are \$50,090				
100 Prizes of 300 are 30,000				
100 Prizes of 300 are				
TREINAL PRIZES.				
999 Prizes of \$100 are \$99,900				
999 Prizes of \$100 are \$99,000				
220 Litera or \$100				
8,134 Prizes amounting to				
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NOTE.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes. AGENTS WANTED.

for Club Rates, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

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"Best care for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutles Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prevous.

## **EVERYBODY**

Should keep a box of McGale's Pills in the Irieh Roman Catholica will be found It adds the finishing touch to this incident bouse. They are carefully prepared from the untrue to principles which they have shown to know that the old cannen, for which the Butternut; and contain nothing injurious. As you they have supported and followed and Queen obeyged the scalpter \$4 500, were part to Anti Billow Fill, they cannot be equaled.

# AND OATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY..... SEPTEMBER 4. 1889

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, St. Rosalie. THURSDAY, Sept. 5, St. Lawrence Justin-

AL.
FRIDAY, Sep. 6, St. Rega.
SATUBDAY, Sep. 7, St. Regina.
SUNDAY, Sept. 8, Nativity of the B.V.M.
MONDAY, Sept. 9, St. Omer.
TUESDAY, Sep. 10, St. Nichelas of Tolen-

tino. WEDNESDAY, Sep. 11, SS, Protus and Hyacinth.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S private secretary, Mr. Halford, is an Englishman, and the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Wharton, is an anti-Irishman. The question now presents itself, which of these is accountable for the unqualified falsehood that the President never wrote that letter to Mayor Sexton which was so unjustly tampered with before it reached its cribed as a masterpiece of elequence. Among destination?

THE last nail has been driven in the coffin of the Anti-Jesuit bigots by the law officers of the British Crown, who have declared that His Excellency the Governor-General was right in declining to interfere with the Jesuita' Estates Act. Sir Richard E. Webster, attorney-general, and Sir Edward G. Clarke, solicitor-general, have just reported to the Crown that the act in question was clearly within the power of the Quebec legislature, and that therefore, in their opinion, there is no case to send to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Coun ...

WE give space on another page to an interesting account of a trip to Ireland recently made by Major E. J. O'Shaughnessy. It will repay perusal, and can be relied upon as a plain unvarnished statement of facts as they present themselves to the eye of every impartial visitor to the Emerald Isle. The article obtains a double interest to Canadians from the fact that it is from the pen of a former Canadian and Montrealer, who is now a prosperous New York merchant. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, thirty years ago, was a pupil in the Christian Brothers' school on Coté street, and his many old school mates still resident in Canada will undoubtedly be pleased to hear from him through the very interesting article we allude to.

#### "Red Jim" Found.

The latest discovery made by the European correspondents of American Uswapapers is that "Red Jim" McDermott, the alleged informer, is not dead, as he has been repeatedly painted, but that on the contrary he is very much alive. The story as narrated by a correspondent of the English aristocracy. Several men who acquired. N.Y. Herald is most elaborately arranged and ed riches in Canada have done this lately, and portrays the famous "Jim" in the character of a French Count, he having married a rich can afford to get away." Countess and acquired her fortune under the French law. The story of his life since he was run to earth and killed (?) reads like a romance. Everything he touched his hand to seems to have turned to gold, and whether he dabbled in lotteries or dealt in real estate he seems to have always come out shead. The only thing to which his talents were apparently not adapted was vachting, for, if what he is alleged to have said is true, he has proved a dead failure as a yachtsman and is ready to get rid of his vessel at a bargain. The reported "interview" is so ingenuously prepared, and the probability of its having taken place is so natural that for the present we are prepared neither to admit nor deny its veracity.

## The Late Cure Rousselot.

By the death of the late Rev. Mr. Rousselot, curé of St. James parish, Montreal loses one of her most zealous and devoted priests. The poor had in him a friend whose readiness to assist them, was limited only by the means at his disposal. In the course of his ministrations as curé of two of the most important parishes in the city, he won the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him. Speaking of the late reverend gentleman, the Gazette says :- It is not an ordinary loss that has come to Montreal's religious life in the death of Rev. Victor Rousselot, curé of St. James. Embodying in his character many of those qualities which have made the title Gentlemen of the Seminary synonymous with Christian zeal and liberality, he had peculiarities of mind and temperament which gave him a strength all his own. His life abounded in good works. He gave to whatever cause he engaged in from the full stores of an active mind, and made a purse which Providence had well filled a treasury for the afflicted. The poor and the sick and the blind and the orphan will follow his memory with their blessings; and beside their praise all other would be paltry indeed."

#### A Fortunate Trinity.

We feel we are safe in saying that no more adifying a sight has ever been witnessed in St. Patrick's church as that of which it was the scene on Sunday last. For thirty-five years the congregation of this prosperous Irish Catholic parish have not had the gratification of seeing a servant of God elevated to the high dignity of the priesthood in their own church. It is not surprising, therefore, the more especially after considering the popularity of the ecclesiastic, that the sacred edifice was growded on the occasion with an intensely devout and interested assemblage. The newly-ordained priest, Rev. Luke Callaghan, is the third of the same family who have sacrificed worldly honors and fame for the more spiritually meritorious mission of laboring in the vineyard of the Lord. He has been brought up among those whose

unaffecting manner have been traits in his charsctor that have made friends for him of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The occasion must have been one of great joy, particularly, to his two talented brothers the Rev. Fathers Martin and James, who have precaded him in his vocation; but to none more so perhaps than his worthy parents whose reward undoubtedly awaits them hereafter for baving raised and educated three such worthy and honored sons. The sermon by Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, which we print in another column, was a masterly effort and it was delivered with such feeling and eloquence as to leave a marked effect on all those who had the pleasure of hearing it. It will well repay региль.

#### A Policy of Conciliation.

The Catholic clergy are giving many noble i natances of their desire to pursues policy of conciliation in these trying times. It has always been the policy of the Church to calm angry passions and to exert the powerful influence she wields on behalf of law and order and a respect for our institutions. Recently there was held in Mascouche, Prince Edward's Island, a national and religious festival by the Acadians of that Province. The Acadians are an important section of the Canadian family. They preserve their old customs and their mother tongue the French, but our country has no better citizens. They are peaceful and unobtrusive, but fairly progressive. On the occasion of the celebration of the festival referred to the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Gouin, professor of dogmatic theology in Laval University, and is desother things the distinguished orstor said: Though they had many things to remember with pride, many reasons to be proud of the land of the vine, the throne on which a St. Louis had sat, still they could not help seeing that it was by special dispensation of Providence their allegiance was transferred from the France of to day to the calm, peac: ful tolerant rule of the Queen, who now rules the destinies of Great Britain. Though forming a distinct nationality as to origin, they should live in peace and harmony with their brothers of English, Irish and Scotch blood, and help to build up this great Dominion. As in a chime of bells each bell has its characteristic tone, yet all combine to form harmony of the whole, so these different nationalities, retaining their distinctive charateristics, would unite to make Canada a great and prosperous nation."

Those words have the right ring about them. How different in tone and sentiment from the rant of so-called ministers of the Gospel when dealing with the Jesuit question or similar topics ?

#### Canadian Industries.

It is amusing to see the comments made on Canadian affairs by journals outside of the Dominion. The old saying that one has to go from home to get the news of his own fire-side, was never better exemplified than in the following quotation from a widely circulated newspaper in Worcester, Massachussetts.

"It has occurred to Canadians that Canada does not derive much advantage from successful industries if all the profits are sent to England, and the successful manufacturers, when they get rich, buy estates there and set themselves up as landed proprietors and members of the the Causdians resent it as implying that their

We were perfectly aware that our industries are progressing satisfactorily, but it is brand new information for us that when our manufacturers get rich they send their profits to England, buy estates there and set themselves up as landed propriators and members of the English aristocracy. A little more definite information on the subject would be very valuable to the readers of our contemporary, and, at the same time, would enlighten benighted Canadians, who have heretofore been living in blissful ignorance of such a state of things. We are perhaps as well informed on Canadian matters as most people in Worcester, and we cannot bring to mind more than three prominent Canadians who have gone to reside in the Mother Country for many years past. On the other hand it is a matter of public notoriety that England and France furnish homes for hosts of American citizens, who de not think their own country good enough to live in; and we may say further, that we have in Canada not a few of Uncle Sam's progeny, who are doing well American ladies who have gone to swell the ranks of the British aristocracy, and who, certainly, could never have done so had they not taken with them a goodly portion of the riches their fathers amassed in the manufactories of the greatest republic on earth. When it comes to a question as to whether Canada or the United States gives the best evidence of secur. ing the attachment of their peoples respectively, by the number who seek the ofium cum dignitate across the seas, we think the Dominion need not fear the comparison.

#### An Irish University Bill.

The situation of the British Tories has become desperate since the ignominious collapse of the campaign of forgery against Mr. Parnell. They will not lose an opportunity to sow discord and dissension among the ranks of the Liberals and Parnellites, in order to smash the alliance between these two parties on the Home Rule issue, hoping thereby to avert the loss of power to the Conservatives. Mesers. Balfour, Goschen and Chamberlain have already, we are informed, put into legislative shape a land purchase scheme which is to be brought forward at the next session of Parliament, and this week we read again that Balfour has spread consternation in the ranks of the Liberal party by throwing out a veritable "sop to Cerberus" in the form of a ment toward Canada was not because the people new frish University bill, which he foreshadow. of the United States are, or, in fact, ever have ed in a speech on Wednesday last, and which been, unfriendly to us, but simply because it is will provide for a special charter and a separate | the fixed policy of our neighbors that we should endowment for a Catholic University in Ire. become part and parcel of their country, and be land completely independent of existing institut governed from Washington. Prior to the tions. The aim of the Nationalist party is to late Presidential election, Hon. Senator Shersecure any and all legislation beneficial to Ire- man delivered a very able speech, from the Anpleasure it was to witness, on Sunday last, the land and the Irish people, and although the nexationist point of view, in combatting the

Irish Parliament, still wanting this the Nation. alists are constrained to be content to take in the meantime what reforms an English Parliament may offer. The talk made use of by the Pall Mall Gazette of the Liberals shaking the Murray, better known as Adirondack Murray, dust of their feet against Mr. Parcell and his allies because of their acceptance of Balfour's proposition is the veriest nonsense, as masure sober thought will demonstrate to them. Mr. Gladstone, who fights for ideas rather than for mere power, has said—and a large portion of his following supports his views—that Parnell and his friends are quite free to enter upon any arrangement with the Tories whereby the noble end for which they are so manfully struggling will be benefitted. The present position of the Tory party is critical, and it is impossible to predict what will be their next daring move. The one great fact remains, however, that the project of Home Rule has made vast strides of late, that its triumph is now nearer than ever before, and that if the Tories expect to hold on to the reins of the power they must adopt it or suffer an ignominious defeat at the next elec-

#### "Stand United."

Michael Davitt, whose patriotism no one doubts, has written to the Pall Mall Gazette "denouncing the abandonment of a single plank of the Home Rule platform for a mess of Catholic University postage. He declares the stand taken upon this question, with the vote of the I-ish members on the Royal grants, forms a very sorry exhibition of parliamentary oppor-

tuneism. It is very much to be regreted that there constitutional party in Ireland. Davitt is more liable to allow his feelings to get the better of his judgment than the men at the bead of Irish national affairs. No doubt the moment was a trying one when Balfour the coercionist announced that the government insended doing justice on the question of a Catholic University for Ireland. Parnell was equal to the occasion as he has always been; and the true policy for Irishmen at home and abroad is to confide in the sagacity of the greatest leader their country has seen since the days of O'Connell. Mr. Davitt is honest and patriotic but ill advised when he writes to the English press of any shade denouncing the opportunism which a struggling party is obliged to avail itself of.

#### The Jesuits' Estates Act.

The last word has apparently been said upon the Jesuits' Estates act at all events, so far as its legality is concerned. The law officers of the Crown in England, have given a decided opinion that the action of the Canadian Government and His Excellency the Governor-General in refusing to disallow the act was perfectly justified. In announcing this welcome news, the

Montreal Gazette says :-The statement is authorized that the law officers of the Crown in England, the Attorney General and Solicitor-General, have had referred to them for their opinion the Quebec Jesuite' Estates act, and that they have reported upon it upholding the legality of the measure passed by the Legislature of this province, and justifying the action of the Governorjustifying the action of the Governor-General in declining to interfere with its going into force. That this had been the case was surmised from certain passages in Lord Stanley's speech to the delegation which met him at Quebec. The announcement of the fact shows that His Excellency had taken the advice of the highest legal authorities open to an offi-cial of the Crown on an issue that, it has been beld, directly affected the Crown. The decision, which is in keeping with Lord Stanley's expressed personal opinion, and with the advice tendered him in the matter by his constitutional Canadian advisers, should have a satisfactory effect on the public mind in this country. When the highest law officers of the Imperial Government, the appointed advisers of Crown in its most momentous legal actions, find that the Jesuits' Estates act as passed by the Quebec Legislature does not exceed the competency of that legislature, does not infringe on the powers and prerogatives of the Crown, and does not set a foreign potentate's authority above that of the Queen of Great Britain, it is to be presumed the less learned and less responsible gentlemen in Canada who have heretofore held that it does do all these things, will accept the situation, as, for instance, they did when it was shown that their contention about an illegal change in the oath of allegiance administered to the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec was equally without foundation and based on ignorance of the Queen's own instructions. If they still persist in their mistaken views it is imagined very few of the people of Canada will remain with them in the course they choose to pursue. That such a decision has been given is most satisfactory to many who had not in their opposition to the act followed the agitation to the extreme. It is especially satisfactory to Sir John Thompson, who had been accused of permitting his feelings their time here, albeit, we have some others whose society we could very well dispense with. It is needless to say a word of the number of fair in an especial manner that must be most wellcome not only to him, but to the mass of Roman Casholics, who had seen the strangely illiberal doctrine set up that there were offices in the country too important to be filled by one of their faith. The legal issue being removed there remains now to be settled that of the policy of the Dominion Government's course. The electors must decide that after consideration of all circumstances of the situation in their varied bearing upon the welfare of the whole federation, and after giving full weight whole federation, and after giving full weight to the other questions of import to the country that present themselves. It is not a bold prophecy to say that they will decide against the agitation, whose authors, allowing them all credit for good faith, began with a blunder, that of delay, and followed it up with blunders on the part of their legal advisers in almost every step they have taken, till their last standing ground, the claim that the Queen's supremacy has been assaled, is cut from beneath their feet.

We do not deem it necessary to add any com. ment of our own to these remarks of our esteemed contemporary. We are glad to believe that they express the sentiments of fair-minded Protestants upon the so-called "Equal Rights" agitation. For us Catholics as all the authorities agree in upholding the impugned legislation, we can afford in our victory to abstain from any expression of triumph over our discomfited ene-

## Annexation the Aim.

We have all along contended that the nagging process adopted by the United States Govern-

Canada as well as the Senator's own countrymen, for it was widely distributed in pamphlet form throughout the Dominion. Professor delivered a lecture in Fancuil Hall, Boston, at the request of some of the most prominent under a system of competition.

The Rev. Dr. J. R. Kendrick writes of the citizens of the "Hub," on she subject of Canada and her destiny, in which he urged it was the duty of the public men of the United States to thwart Canada should she refuse to throw in her lot with her American cousins. He contended that no power, under the ægis of domestic economy as any political economist of England. France, or any other nation of is in the field of political economy. She finds a He contended that no power, under the ægis Europe, should be allowed to develop itself difficulty in the present system of domestic ser alongside the United States as a standing menace to republican institutions, and that as Napoleon III. had failed in his attempt in Mexico, measures should be adopted to secure a like result in our own Dominion. These are only some of the warnings we had been favored with in very recent times. Now we have had another note sounded in the city of Toronto, of all places, from the lips, this time, of an American scientist. We cannot say that Profeezor C. S. Hill of Washington, vice-president of the section of Germanic science and statistics, has been as happy in his speech as Senator Sherman was, not being a statesman, that was to be anticipated; neither has he succeeded in being so charmingly fanciful as the poetic Murray, but in what he did say there could be no mistaking his meaning. His remarks for the greater part were offensive in tone. He is reported as having taken for his text, "What God hath joined together no man can rend asunder," and he proceeded to discuss the condition of the two countries from should be a discordant note in the ranks of the an annexation point of view. It would be childien to argue with the professor that there is no rule of political economy requiring that because two countries are adjacent to one another their interests demand they should be united under one and the same government. There are very many questions besides contiguity to be considered. What we desire to draw attention to, however, is, that Professor Hill has contributed his little mite towards knocking the bottom out of the pet continental free trade doctrine of the arch bigot Goldwin Smith, the Toronto Globe, and until its last somersault for special political purposes of the Globe's twin brother, the Toronto Mail. The scientific lecturer is further reported :

> "A commercial union is impracticable," he for there must first be universality in political government, as well as in economic and socialogic condition and national assimilation. It would be preposterous to establish a free trade policy with Canada and preserve a protective policy with England."

Everybody who knows anything knows that the prefessor is right. In fact, in the early days of the discussion of commercial union our unrestricted reciprocity org us pointed out all the argument set forth in much more forcible terms. But what is said of commercial union. Professor Hill also repeats about unrestricted reciprocity, with which some politicians are endeavoring to tickle the ears of a portion of our people. Mr. Hill, who is evidently inspired from Washington gives our people distinctly to understand that what his government wants. and what possibly, he honestly believes to be for our own greater benefit, is annexation, pure and simple. We must abandon all idea of maintaining our autonomy, sink our individuality as a people contending for recognition on l the American continent, and be sbeerbed in the great republic. We do not believe it would be in the interest of Canada, morally or materially. that such a result should be consummated. It is manifest, however, that all the sentimentalism | deny that there can be such a thing as elixir of that has been dealt in, so profusely, about the on the question of reciprocity, is pure gush. Canada has to work out her own salvation. through the united exertions of her own people. Fanaticism alone have we to tear. The equal rights bigots are the only obstacles to our legitimate aspirations as a progressive and prosperous power on the continent of America. Let the overwhelming majority of the people swamps, etc., and by the propagation of the frown such men and their measures down, let a mosquito's natural enemies, the dragon fly national policy, that will asfective our national and the spider. Besides Lord Wolseley's fourth frown such men and their measures down, let a l national policy, that will safeguard our national interests be perfected, let us look to ourselves for our own development, and the results which Professor Hill admits have been achieved in Canada within the past ten years will be outstripped by a self-reliant and hopeful people within the limits of our own country.

### LITERARY REVIEW.

The Catholic World for September is, as usual, replete with highly interesting articles on current subjects. Rev. William Barry, D.D., writes on "A Study of Modern Religion," and Rev. Augustin F. Hewit on "Christianity Indefectible," while Right Rev. John J. Keane has an able article on the burning question "Should Americans Educate their Children in Denominational Schools?" Among other subjects treated are "Soul and Sense," by A. B. penominational Schools Among conter suc-jects treated are "Soul and Sense," by A. B. Ward, Esq.; "'Varsity Reminiscences," by Chas. E. Hodson, M.A., Esq.; "Clues to An-cient American Archuecture," by W. Wemos, Esq.; "By the Rapidian," by Thomas. F. Galwey, Esq.; "The Mozarbtic Rite," by G. S. Lee, Esq.; "The Closed Heart," by Miss Margaret H. Lawless, etc.

With the September number the Forum enters its 8th volume, and its publishers announce that there has not been a single month in its career when it has not made a permanent increase in its number of readers. Its subscribers at the tes number of readers. Its subscribers at the beginning of the 8th volume are fifty per cent. more than they were at beginning of the 6th volume, one year ago. This is proof that the kind of articles which the Forum presents—discussions of important present problems by the best writers that it can employ—finds an increasing number of readers.

The leading article in this number is an appeal

to the American people by Thomas Hugher, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby." Mr. Hughes asks that American sympathy be given to the cause of England as against Ireland, in the same way that English sympathy, under the leader-ship of himself along with John Bright and other Englishmen, was given to the Union cause in America, as against the Confederacy. Mr. Hughe's article contains incidentally also a criticism of Mr. Gladatone's career, whom he calls "the lost leader." Other political articles are "The Spoils of Office," by Goldwin Smith, who compares the outlook for civil service reform in the United States with what has been achieved in this way in other countries; and a defense of Henry George against his critics, by Thomas G. Sherman. Mr. Smith's sympathies are with the civil service reformers, but he asks some very hard questions in his discussion of the relations of patronage and party government. Mr. Shearof the whalth of the country is owned by a little

more than 30,000 men.

There are two articles on Social Science topics

—A "Remedy for Social Ills," by Washington
Gladden, and "The Outlook for Industrial
Peace," by Prof. A. T. Hadley, of Yale Univer-Peace," by Prof. A. T. Hadley, of Yale University. Mr. Gladden insists on the simple and common-sense remedy of economy, for it is only

disputes. That speech was intended for trial conflicts and sees a way toward peace by a gradual evolution and readjustment of present forces. There is another article of this class by Otheries F. Beach, Jr., of the New York bar, who makes a defense of trusts by an argument to show that they serve the public better, and will in the end be obliged to serve it more cheaply, than a large number of small concerns

> conflict between Catholicism and our public schools to show that every effort that has hitherto been made to recondile them has but emphanized the necessary conflict. Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, Principal of the Kenwood Institute, at Chicago, is as bold as a reformer in the field vice that can be overcome only by organizations which shall serve food and clean house pre-cisely as coffee is rosated and cloth is woven, before it comes into family use.

Other articles of this number are "Causes of the Belief of Immortality," by Prof. Leater F. Ward of the Smithsonian Institution, and "The Luxury of Pity," by James Sully, the well-known psychological writer.—The Forum Publishing Co., 253 Fifsh ave., New York, 50 cents a copy; 85 a year.

In the September Magazine of American Ristory Mr. Robert Stiles, of Richmond, brings the truth into a strong, clear light concerning "Lincoln's Restoration Policy for Virginia,", which Admiral Porter, with whom Lincoln went to Richmond on its evacuation, represented differently in his "Incidents of the Civil War." The evidence here given for the first time to the public corrects even Grant's account of the matter in his Memoirs, who is believed to have written from hearsay. The contribution is one of the most important in its bearing upon the or one most important in its pearing upon the events of that exciting period which has appeared in many a day, and will be read and treasured as it deserves. The illustrated feature of the Magazine this month is the third chapter in Mrs. Lamb's "Historic Homes and Land marks," the scene being the site of the Damen form hatman Wall streat and Maidan land farm, between Wall street and Maiden lane, which for nearly half a century was outside the walled city of New York. Many new facts and figures have been exhumed by the accomplished bistorian, the most consequential lan imarks are described, events are vividly portrayed which made the ground historic, and never before were the wonderful contrasts between the past and the present so sharply defined. A second illustrated paper, by T. H. Lewis, of St. Paul, is "The Old French Post at Trempsleau, Wisconsin," a recent discovery. General J. W. De Peyster pays a graceful tribute to the late "John W. Hamersley," whose portrait in steel forms the Hamersley," whose portrait in steel forms the frontispiece to the issue. Milton T. Adkins writes the "Growth of the Great National Library," giving the history in brief of the library of Congress. William Seton contributes an article of the first interest on "St. John de Creveceur, The First French Consul in New York after the Rayolution." There is a Skatch of "Naw York". Revolution." There is a Sketch of "New York's Great Landholder, George Clarke," and a pleas-ing tribute to the late Mrs. Amasa J. Parker. This popular magazine fills a department of literature occupied by no other magazine in the country, and it has become an imperative necessity to all readers of intelligence. Price \$5.00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

The September number of The North American Review contains the very interesting an nouncement that the entire control has been purchased by the Hon. Lloyd Brycs, to whom a controlling interest in *The Review* was bequesthed by the late Mr. Rice, and that his purpose is to conduct it as a Magazine of the Times, on the lines laid down and followed by his predecessor with such remarkable success The present issue fully bears out the announcement made by the new editer and proprietor.

Three of the uppermost topics of the day are treated by men of acknowledged authority on treated by men of acknowledged authority of the subjects on which they write. "The Value of International Exhibitions" is discussed by Senator Hawley; Dr. Brown-Sequard's "Elixir of Lite" by Dr. William A. Hammond, and "Caputal Punishment by Electricity" by Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq. Senator Hawley's familiarity with previous expositions makes his contribution of expectal timeliness and value contribution of sepecial timeliness and value, particularly in view of the lively interest aroused by the efforts of New York and other cisies to secure the World's Fair of 1892. Dr Hammond declares that it is unscientific to life, and thinks that valuable results may fol-low Dr. Brown Sequard's discovery. Mr. Gerry, it will be remembered, was a member of the commission which reported in favor of substituting electricity for the hangman's none in New York State, and therefore possesses special knowledge of the matter. Another topic of perhaps equal interest and timeliness is dealt with by Dr. Henry C. McCook—"Can the Mosquito be Exterminated?" Dr. McCook thinks that, while the pest cannot be wholly wiped out, it can be greately mitigated by the draining of chapter of "An English View of the Civil War," there are contributions from two other well-known Englishmen. Canon Farrar writes strongly and elequently in setting forth the reasons why he is an Episcopalian, and in "The Transformation of Paris" Frederic Harrison, Esq, contrasts the Paris of 1789, a mediæva town, with the gay, bright, fascinating city as we know it to day. General John Pope has a striking paper on "Common Sense and Civil striking paper on "Common-Sense and Civil-Service Reform," in which he urges that the appointments of offices throughout the country should be made by the members of Congress, and he would hold them responsible for the good or had character of the officials appointed. The Hon, Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, discusses some of the important questions that will be taken up by the "The Coming Congress." In "Nurseries of Orime" Inspector Byrnes, of the New York Police Department points out the evils that flow from the unregu lated lodging-house system of the city, Mrs.
Rose Terry Gooke writes in characteristic fashion of "The Real Rights of Women," and
Marion Harland deals with an equally congenial theme, "Ministers" Wives," Some
valuable suggestions will be found in Mr. James M. Hubbard's answer to the question, "Are Public Libraries Public Blessings?" In the Notes and Comments another timely topic, the coming "International American Congress," coming "International American Congress," te touched on by William Eleroy Curbis, Jullian Magnus gives some hints as to "What Makes the Actor?" The other contributors to this department are William Mathews, LL.D. R. B. Hoover and Kingdom Meredith.

#### Benevolence of Liszt.

A young plantat was giving concerts through the provinces of Germany for her support, and to enchance her reputation, she advertised herself as a pupil of Liszt. In a little town in the interior of Germany where she had announced a concert. she was confounded the day before the concort was to take ing is a rough business.

This generation is witnessing one of the place, by seeing in the list of arrivals, and at the very hotel where the concert was to be given, "M.P. Abbe Liszt." Here was a dilemma, and what to do she knew not. Her fraud would be discovered; she would be exposed; she could never give another concert; she was ruined. Tremblingly she sought the presence of the great maestro, determined to make a clean breast of it and cast herself on his mercy. Coming into his room with downcast eyes, she knelt at the old man's feet, and with many tears told her have really been marching on in an unbroken have really been marching on the statement of the s story-how she had been left an orphan and poor with only her one gift of music with which to support herself; the difficulties she story is the singular continuity of it. This

"Well, well," said the great man, gently sising her up, "let us see, my child, what raising her up, "let us see, my child, what we can de. Perhaps it is not so had as you thought. There is a plane, let me hear one hetter fitted for the precise work of that day consummation of the places and his pious question of endowing an Irish College is one proposed treaty between Canada and the by economy that capital can be accumulated; of the places you expect to play to-morrow demealor, beaming countenance, and genial, which would have been better settled by an United States for the estiment of the fishery and Mr. Hadley takes a broad view of indus. States are consummation of the fishery and Mr. Hadley takes a broad view of indus.

massire making comments and suggestions as she played; and when she had finished, he added, "Now, my child, I have given you a lesson; you are a pupil of Lizt," Before ahe could find words to express her gratitude, the could und words to express ner gratifude, Liket taked, "Are your programmes printed?" "Nor sir," was the answer, "not yet." "Then may that you will be assisted by your master, and that the last piece on the pra-gramme will be played by the Abbe Liszt."

#### THE OLD LESSON.

'Ireland a Nation' Has in it a History, a Prophecy, and a Hope,"-Elequent Vindication by an Englishman.

The aubjoined eloquent vindication of Ireland's claim to nationhood is from the pen of Rov. John Page Hoppe, an Englishman, who, from the very first inception of the Home Rule movement 20 years ago, has been extrest and energetic on the Irish side. Mr. Hopps, who writes under the heading "The Birth of a Nation," presents his views in the following beautiful language :-

Mr. Balfeur exists to smite on the meuth the advocates of a nationality—so precious an asset in the world's wealth and so mighty a factor in the world. He would fain persuade us that it is possible to make an end of Ire. land's longing for national existence, and, if one of his late speeches must be taken seri. ously, that Irishmen should even take the English name! But why should we wish it? "Ireland a nation" is a toast which has long sounded in English ears like afcolish boast er a pitiful well; but it has in it a history, a prophecy, and a hope. Why should any Englishman scoff at it or resent it; We who are proud of surselves—should rejoice to see the signs of the making of the Irish nation, and to rightly value the characteristics that lead on to it. Why should we wish Ireland to be poor spirited and supine, easily yoked and hard to pro-voke, a beast of burden or a contented slave working for others but making no way for itself? The people of Ireland have the stuff out of which navious are made—passionate love of country and home, lyric gladness and sunniness of spirit, tenacity, indignation, here-worship, wonderous depths of smiles and tears, selfrestrain under extremest provocation, loyalty to leaders, gratitude, affection, subtility and courage, readiness to make sucrefices and boundles endurance; and the men they have chosen to represent them prove their organizing and administrative skill. It is the sober truth to say that to morrow, if Ireland had Home Rule, there could be taken from the ranks of the Irish representatives men enough to form a ministry at least as good as that which now insults and smites them from the Treasury Why should we rebel Bench. against all this? Even the men who are flighting against the nationalization of Ireland to-day, if they could shake themselves free from the old traiditional policy of mere masterfulness, might come to see that THE BIRTH OF AN IRISH NATION WOULD BE A GAIN TO IRELAND, TO US, AND TO THE

But the mere officials are not likely to see that. The business of mere officials seems to be to hit out against "rebels," and in their eyes every man is a rebel who is opposed to the powers that be." They cannot, therefore, make terms with revention, and the revelution in Ireland is, to them, an outburst of sheer "cussedness." The restlessness of the people, their resentment, their very clinging to their leaders, are all treated by them as signs of criminal centumacy. They cannot believe in the unselfish devotion of the men they imprisen. In their eyes they are row-dies or rebels, tools or fools. They do not understand what is happening. But it is an old story, though a story not well enough known. Not for the first time has Ireland had her fiery patriots, her fervid prophets, her passionate "rebels." For scores of years seldom by our bloody "bridge of sighs;" and now, with some faint recognition of their worth we are beginning to dwell upon the names of Tone, Fitzgerald, Emmet, O'Connell, Duffy, Smith U'Brien, and many more, as the names of wasted statesmen, reformers, poets, patriots, broken and crushed as "rebels," in the effect to lift Ireland from the dust. And all the time England looked on the tragedy with blinded eyes; though some saw the truth and renewed the old sad prayer, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." But what a sight it will be to look upon

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seme day! England, that reproved Austria and howled at Russia and wept for Poland and encouraged Hungary and applauded Italy and backed up Bulgaria and abusing Ireland, at its very doors, and calling its levers and patriots mere noisy demage gues and criminals. And now to-day.

ENGLAND IS FACE TO FACE WITH: THE OLD LESSON.

Visibly a nation is being born; and the men we sneer at and worry and imprison only come in the long line of witnesses to do in their day what the men our fathers ne-glected or murdered did in theirs. A pathe-tic sight! Is there anything more pathetic on the face of God's earth than that states men, poets, prophets, and administrators should be born to the fare of rebels, iconoclasts, conspirators, and the fighters in a for-lorn hope? Cebden said that at one time he was shunned in the House of Commons like a viper. Very tragic is it to think of the fate of men like Dillon and O'Brien, whose fine, generous, and sensitive natures fit them for the very highest kind of human work, doom. ed by circumstances to become entangled with all the rough elements and accompaniments of the revolt of suffering and indignation.

Latit be confessed that these men have been perilously near close comradeship with the wild spirits who verily thought they did God and their country service by violence and the spread of terror; and even that they half felt strengthened by the pressure brought to bear upon sheer masterfulness, stolid indifference, or greed. Nations are not born only to the sound of pipes and lutes; and the men who win freedom from the unwilling are not carried "on flowery beds of ease." Nation-make

most profoundly interesting spectacles and assisting at one of the greatest history-making epoche of the century, and few at present un derstand the meaning of 'it all. Least of all can such men as Dillon and O'Brien and the Impelling forces behind them be comprehend ed by satirical swells and smart parochial wire-pullers. The great fact is that we are path for generations, and the most instructive of all the facts connected with their paining had encountered until the fraudulent use of his great name had filled her rooms and her purse.

"Well, well," said the great man, gently

"Well, well," said the great man, gently if, from any cause they fell, their placer would at once be taken by others, perhaps and not for an hour would it be doubted whether the nation would be born,

#### HAPHAZARDS.

"Mere Indian warfare and border strife, a . Il lively discussion between Church and State or concerning the sale of whisky so the Indians " &c, -these seem to be the chief incidents in " Canadian History previous to the Conquest, and since then the interest has nagged." As I have not preserved the exact words, I should not use inverted commas; but these convey the gist of an opinion expressed by a friend of mine while deriding the work of our Historical Societies. I was naturally surprised that such an opinion should be held by a man of excellent judgment in most things, who has good educasional advantages and availed himself of them and who, like myself, is a Canadian of Irish de-

As to the period of the French regime, -the almost universal opinion was happily expressed when Lord Dufferin called it "the heroic age" of Canadian History; and whoever has read that most delightful of narratives, "The History of our own Times," must admit that as interesting a chapter as there is in the book is the one in which Justin McCarthy tells of the rebellion of '37, and how Lord Durham (that extraordinary combination of character, almost autocratic in private life and yet in English politics an advanced Liberal) outlined in his famous Report and prepared the way for the present form of Government in Canada. The free :nstitutions we now enjoy and the full measure of liberty that makes Canadians the most contented people under the sun, were not always ours, -and it seems to me that it argues almost unworthiness in the heir to accept so precions an inheritance without even so much as caring whence it came. Even if it were admitted that all other history is without interest and its reading useless, it does appear to me that that should be most attractive to every Canadian which tells of Indian massacres and English invasions of Canada by land and sea, and of all the constant difficulties and dangers which beset the early settlers of this country, while with a fertitude worthy of all at St. Joseph's, Preston. praise they laid deep the solid foundations on which stand firmly in our own day those free institutions of our Dominion that make her the eavy even of Republics. Happy the country that has no history, but happier still the land that can boast such a history as ours.

I am a Canadian of Irish descent, and I yield to none in being a Canadian. True, our fathers came to these shores but yesterday, as it were, descendants of the Norman followers of William rightly claim as part of the history of their the Uatholic University at Washington—one of country those chapters which tell of England the Rt. Rev. John Carroll, first Bishop of Balbefore the Conquest. In this I believe as in will hang on either sides of the portrait of the creed, and therefore it is not for the purpose Leo XIII. of showing that Irish-Canadians should be interested in the earlier pages of the history of this country that I now refer to ago, and which at the time fastened my atten. at Naples. tion. It is a little pamphlet of some forty pages, about the size of your hand, and contains an address delivered before the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal in 1872 by John O'Farrell of Quebec, a very scholarly man. The pamphlet was printed in the same year by Lovell. and I dare say copies may still be had from ported by references to authentic documents, is | tor a long time. that "a considerable portion of the French speaking population of this Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of this Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of this Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, which is the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser, where the speaking population of the Province is of Bishop is a fine scholar and a Home Ruser. marvellous victories which preceded his last defeat, large numbers of the regular troops who served under de Montcalm were men with unmistakeable Irish names, soldiers of the famous Irish brigade.

The reporter states briefly that at the finish of the lecture there was applause. But I can imagine the wrapt attention of the audience, the hushed enthusiasm that at last must have broken out into the wildest cheers. Even to effect and makes the blood tingle. Just read it C. M. yourself and see ; thus the lecture closes :-

"No one can venture the assertion that the " result of that battle (of the Plains of Abra-"ham) would have been the same, if de Mont-"and de Bougainville, with their trained Irish States. 'soldiers; for when again, the 28th April "1760, on the Heights of Sillery and St. Foye, "the Brigade met the British in the shock of " battle, an expiring ray of glory was shed on "Irish valor, and this time it was not the French " who ran."

Here is a bit of neglected history that might serve for the basis of an Irish-Canadian historical romance. Montcalm's splendid victories of Carillon (Tyconderoga) and Fort Oswego would afford subjects for the painting of glorious battle-scenes. Through these and scores of other untouched incidents the fortunes of the hero might be traced. His fortunes in love and war might be told, and having brought him safe, or safe enough, from cannon-balls and sabre-cuts, the dashing young soldier of the Irish Brigade might very properly be married to that perfection of all womanhood, the heroine. And in this finale at all events there would be plenty of historical foundation, for in the pamphlet I refer you to foundation, for in the pamphlet I refer you to General, which opened, August 10, at the there are many extracts from the Registers at mother house, Convent of St. Clara, Sinsinawa Quebec showing that in those days Irishmen Mound, Wisconsin. were very much given to taking in marriage. Here is ample material for a very pretty novel, with, its subject and its scene and all its incidents away off of the beaten track. But where is the novelist?

To-night I am more inclined to be of the opinion of " Vase" than at the time of my last writing. With him I am at the moment somewhat prepared to be surprised at the man who still clings to life and desires to prolong his exsuit clings to life and desires to prolong his ex-sistence when already weighed down with the Church an income of a round million from oneburden of old age or reduced to stupidity from the effects of a beastly cold in the head. Every now and again for the past forty-eight hours at short intervals I've been wheezing out a "God bless us," and these ejaculations have each time followed a sneeze sufficiently shattering to have been caused by inhaling a whole jar of "Irish Blackguard."

PAUL.

ROASTED BY MOLTEN STEEL.

PITTSBURG, August 30.—An explosion of hot

thought, fatally. The explosion was caused by the upsetting of a ladie of hot metal.

The ladie contained ten tons of molten lead.
It is now said the metal boiled over. Keffler was thrown into a mould in which there was three inches of hot steel, and was roasted alive. Nicholas Bowers was so badly burned that the

Nignoise bowere was so couly nursed that has feed fiesh dropped from his bones. He died in a few hours. The clothing on Wm. Hagin, Durkee and Issac Lane was burned from their bodies. Their sufferings are terrible, and no hoper are entertained of their recovery. Stephen Clinat, Michael Deze, John Dudas and S. S. Schultz were frightfully burned, but will recover.

## CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe-

Brooklyn is credited with a Catholic population of half a million, The Shrine of Knock was visited on one day ecently by 40,000 persons.

The growth of the Catholic population in this country the past year has been 655,294. The Pope will issue an Encyclical to the French pilgrims during the present month. Three new Catholic parishes are about to be formed and churches erected in the auburbs of

Denver. Miss Adrian, a prominent English lady, s convert, received the sacrament of Confirmation recently from Cardinal Manning.

Rev. M. Fogarby, Theological Professor, Carlow College, Ireland, has been appointed to the First Chair of Theology at Maynooth College.

The Catholic churches of this country number 7,424 against 6,829 one year ago, and there are 7,996 clergy as against 7,596 in 1880.

Mr. J. Power, formerly a Protestant Epis-copal minister of Detroit, Michigan, has be-come a member of the Paulist community, New York. Right Rev. Dr. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, is at present visiting Shanagolden, County Limerick, Ireland, of which place His Lordship

The Church of St. Robert, Carthforth, England, has recently undergone extensive repairs and has been also decorated. The sacred edifice

has been reopened. The Rev. John Crilly has been appointed to the mission of Clifton Hill, near Garstang, England, and the Rev. Alfred Walmsley, assistant

According to newspapers from the East Indies, there has been in the past year thousands of conversions to Catholicity among the Kols of the Chota Nagpore district in Western Bengal.

The Rev. D. P. Phelan, D.D., editor of the Western Watchman, St. Loulis, Missouri, is taking a vacation trip to Europe, during which he will visit Ireland, England, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy.

The seating capacity of St. Peter's Church is 54,000; of Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's, came to these shores but yesterday, at the History of still the whole past of Canada is the History of Cur Country. Just as true is this, as that the dral, 13,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000.

Signor Gregori le painting two portraits for

The Italian Government has sent to Sœur Marie Joseph Bocquin, of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, a silver medal in recognition of her heroic services to the nick a pamphlet that appeared several years and dying during the last outbreak of cholera

> Owing to the numerous Catholic schools that are being erected all the country over, it is hard to procure Sisters to take charge. Rt. Rev. Bishop Bonacum, of Lincoln, Neb., is in Loret, Cy., to secure a community of Loretto Sister for his diocese.

Father Damien was not the first pricet to die of leprosy at Molokai. In November last Father and I dare say copies may still be had from Gregory Archambaux died of leprosy there. He him. It certainly is worth having and would never had any exterior wounds but his inward repay reading. Mr. O'Farrell's theory, sup pains were the more excruciating, and he lingered

"Irish extraction," and that, in some of the a perceptible halt occasioned by an accident.

harmony with the nationalists. Father Didon, the celebrated Dominican whose preaching at Notre Dame recalled the days of Lacordaire, is now in Paris correcting he proofs of his book on the Divinity of Christ The infidels of Europe who reported the apost

asy of the brilliant priest still howl. The Rev. P. V. Byrne, C. M., for the last three years president of St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., has been appointed a member of the Western band of Lazarist missionaries. Fr. Byrne is succeeded in the presi

Mr. E. J. Jermanowski, to whom the Holy Father has just sent the Oross of St. Sylvester, has been for ten years a citizen of New York and has distinguished himself by his munificent charities to the poor of Poland, and "calm had but awaited the arrival of de Lèvis to the poor Polish emigrants in the United

> The Rev. R. P. Edmund Dardel, a Capuchin Father, of Aix-les-Bains, has been appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the Seychelles Islands, with episcopal character; and the Rev. Velasco. O. , has been appointed coadjutor of the Vicar-Apostolic of Northern Tonkiu, with episcopal character.

> Irish Monks founded fifteen monssteries in Bavaria, fifteen in Switzerland, thirteen in Scotland, twelve in England, twelve in Brittany, ten in Alsace, seven in Lorraine, and seven in France. Many saints were given to Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Norway and Sweden.

> Bishop Wigger of Newark, who returned last week from abroad, has engaged six sisters of the Holy Cross to take charge of the new Catholic Mission in State street—Lee House —and also two Slav priests for Slav churches to be opened in Passaic and Centreville. He o brought a Polish priest for the Poles of Newark, who are to have a church of their

Mother M. Emily Power, O. S. D., so many years Superior of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, forming Congregation of Most Holy Rosary, was unanimously elected Mother-General of the Congregation at the Chapter-

Of the fourteen hundred millions of people in the world, about two hundred and thirty five millions belong to the Catholic church. India, of the two millions of Christians there. nearly one and three quarters are Catholics In China there are about twenty-eight Bishops. over five hundred native priests, and over a million and a quarter native Chinese Catholics.

Chicago's population of nearly a million souls contains 450,000 Catholics who possess church property valued at \$5,000,000, an annual revenue from parochial schools (in which are 43,000 hildren) and from other sources of over \$1,000,half the population, including one-half the chool children.

The Memoires Catholiques publishes a letter from Nagasaki, Japan, addressed to the Superioress General of the Nuns of the Holy Child Jesus, at Chauffailles, by a young Japanese woman, Tokon Madedjiro. She has lately been admitted into the above-mentioned congregation under the name of Sister Mary Bernard, and is probably the first Japanese nun—at least in modern times.

The new president of the Liverpool Astrono mical Society, the Rev. Father Perry, S. J., F. R. S., will spend the coming Christmas far away from home. In the month of December metal occurred in the Homestead steel works of Carnegie, Phippe & Co., this afternoon, killing Andrew Keffler and another workman and seriously injuring seven others, two, it is tronomer from Barbadees to Cayenne, there to

watch the great solar solices which takes place just before Christmas. Father Perry is sent out by the Royal Astronomical Society.

Sister M. Vincent, for many years Soperioress of St. Columba's Convent, St. Columbillia's
parish, Chicago, has been transferred to Baltimore, and will be replaced in the former city by
Sister M. Matthews. Sister Vincent's connection with St. Columbillia's numbers over ten
years, during which time and mainly through
her educies the schools of the parish were
brought to their present very high state of efficiency. The good wishes and prayers of thous
ands attend her to her new sphere of duty.

We wish every success to the Judica Advocate.

We wish every success to the Indian Advocate a new quarterly review, conducted by the Benedictine Fathers of the Sacred Heart Mission, Indian Territory. A year's subscription is but 25 cents, single number 10 cents. Rev. Father Ignatius, O.S.B., the editor, writing to us says:

"You know that every day new injustices are computed, excited on the property of the committed against our poor Indians. Such wrongs, provoking the wrath of God, are always a danger to the whole community of the United Shates." It is true. God punishes injustice in the nation or in the individual.

It is generally believed that the report made by the German minister at the Quirinal re-lative to the Giordano Bruno fessival drew from the Emperor William a private letter— some say of sympathy with Leo XIII., some say of remonstrance with Signor Crispi. Cer tain it is that the official and Protestant press of Germany has treated the celebration with the greatest coldness as a meeting of international anarchists.

The Catholic Temperance Societies of England and Ireland have just held a most im portant convention in Thurles, county of Tipperary, Ireland. Father Nugent, of Liver-pool, was, of course, the moving spirit of the great meeting; Cardinal Manning, founder of the League of the Cross, sent a friendly letter, and addresses were made by Archbishop Croke, Rev. Arthur Ryan and distinguished laymen. The proceedings of the convention are published at length in the Liverpool Catholic Times and are most interesting.

Bishop Gordon, who was conscerated at Aberdeen, Aug.13 left for Jamaica on the 22nd inst., in company with Father Martin Parker, once an Auplican clergyman, but now a pricet of the Society of Jesus. They sailed from Glasgow in the Anchoria of New York, so as to avoid the long sea voyage by the Royal Pacific mail. A Jamaica paper has inserted an article of welcome in which it speaks very favourably of Catholicity and very kindly of the new Bishop.

The Rev. Father Piperni, missionary priest of the Holy family in Bethelem, Holy Land, is soliciting alms in this country on behalf of the orphan asylum, and agricultural school which he and his brothers in religion have established for the benighted children of this storied spot The Rt. Rev. Bishop, of Buffalo, who has visited these institutions, and witnessed the admirable work they are performing, authorizes Father Piperni to appeal to the charity of the faithful through his diocese, provided he obtain the consent of the local pasters.

It was officially stated last week, from Cardinal Gibbons, that the answers to the invitahierarchy to be held in Baltimore, beginning November 10, indicate a very large attendance and an observance upon a magnificent scale. A unique and unprecedented feature will be the probable attendance of a delegation from Rome, headed by a prelate holding a high rank in the Propaganda. Cardinal Tashereau, Archbishop of Quebec, returned a cordial acceptance of the invisation, and fully fifty of the Bishops of the Nicited States will be present beginning. United States will be present, besides Canadian Archbishops and Bishops. A delegation of distinguished laymen from the Pacific slope have sens requests that seats be reserved. There will be a great pressure upon the capacity of the Baltimore Cathedral, and the alterations, in cluding re-arrangement of the gallery formerly occupied by the children of the Orphan Asylum, which is nearly completed, will add to the seat-

#### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

ing room.

At the Prorogation of the British Parliament-The Irish Ballways-The Slave Trade.

LONDON, August 30 .- Parliament was prorogued to-day until November 16. The Queen,

most cordial. Since the beginning of the session nothing has happened to diminish our confident expectation of unbroken European peace. The only exception to the tranquil course of events has been the very partial renewal of attempts formerly made by the followers of the Mahdi to invade the south frontier of Egypt. The invad-ing force was arrested and dispersed with conspicuous skill and complete effect by the Khed-

ive's troops, supported by a small British contingent under General Grenfell.

The conference on the affairs of Samoa, consisting of representatives of Great Britain, Germany and America, who assembled at Berlin in the spring, agreed upon a convention regulating the government of those islands. The instrument has been accepted by me and by the Emperor of Germany, and now awaits the assent of the American Senate.

At my suggestion the King of the Belgians has consented to summon in the autumn a conference of the European powers to be held at Brussels to consider the present condition of the slave trade by land and sea, and to deliberate on measures for the arrest and mitigation of the evils which the traffic still inflicts upon mankind.

I have come to an agreement with the French Republic by which the various controversies respecting the boundaries of our respective possessions on the west coast of Africa have been adjusted.

A new postal telegraph convention has been concluded with France and Germany.

It has afforded me much pleasure to accept the loyal offers of several native princes who have come forward to share the military burdens imposed upon my subjects in British India. I welcome their co-operation in the common de-

fence of the Empire. Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I gladly acknowledge the care and liberality with which you have provided for the wants of

the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: The measures you have taken with no gradging hand to strengthen the naval defences will enable my subjects to pursue industry and interprise in more complete security of peace.

The act reforming the local Government of Scotland will, I am convinced, contribute largey to the welfare and contentment of my people n Scotland. I much regret that pressure upon your time prevented your passing a measure conferring a responsible government on my subjects in Western Australia, and trust this very de-

period. I note with satisfaction the improvements introduced into the constitution of the universities of Scotland, and the steps you have taken toward the establishment of technical education in England and Wales. The Intermediate Education act for Wales will supply a deficiency in the educational system which has been fels

sirable object will be effected at an early

for many years. have assented with much pleasure to the bill for bringing the less prosperous portions of Ireland into rapid communication with the prin-cipal markets of the United Kingdom by means of a systematic extension of rallways. This provision will confirm the increasing agricultural and commercial well-being which has accompanied the gradual suppression of disorder in Ireland. I sincerely hope the new board of apriculture will be the means of still further developing the oldest of our national indus-

I am thankful to be able to recognize signs of growing prosperity, the fruits of returning confidence, everywhere discernible. In the hope that, under the operation of your wise counsel, it may be strengthened by the consent of all my subjects, I commend you reverently to merciful care of Almighty God,

ON BOARD THE SS. COBAN.

Visit to Charlottetown, St. John's and Sydney.

A Pleasant Voyage Bown the Gulf and Its Incidents-P. R. Land Newfoundland as They Strike a Visitor.

When at last, after many vain efforts, to get away, the Coban sailed out of our port, looking

around to take stock of our fellow passengers, an inventory disclosed that not only was the Dominion fairly represented from many quarters, but the neighboring Republic was also there in the person of a tall Michigander, whom we designed throughout the voyage as "Uncle Sam," Ottowa gave us the Messa. Harrison, jolly good fellows they are. Whitby sent along a rather severe visaged Scotch lawyer of the Grit persuasion, who looked rather glum at but malted at the close of the opening evening concert to the melodious strains of "Auld Lang Syne." I should have given place aux dames, and mentioned three charming young ladies from our own city, who were duly design ated its inseparaties Mr. Drummond of Petite Cote, was also with us, and two of his daughters. Who could have foresen that one of them was so soon to be gathered in by the pitiless resper death, and that she was then making her last journey. Mr. Drummond has the heartfelt sympathy of all. Farnham, represented the Eastern Townships, and did his part well. Cornwall (Ont.,) more than held its own through Mr. and Mrs. Milliken. The Mesers. Wickam, of Prince Edward, were a valuable part of our contingent. Mr. Wilson, of Point St Charles, carried off palm as a vocalist. I also take liberty of mentioning the Rev. Chas. Taylor, president of the lican Theological seminary, of St. Or. Chas. Taylor, president of the Anglican Theological seminary, of St. John's, Newfounland, He was the life of the party, a ripe scholar and thorough English gentleman, who will long be remembered by his fellow passengers on the Coban. Our trip to Charlottetown having been made in the farrest of weather was of the brightest description. W scouted the idea of seasickness. Every one did his or her level best to make the time pass agreeably and everything went as merry as a marriage bell, which was only projer, as I forgot to mention we had on board an exceedingly agreeable couple whe, if I mustake not, were on their wedding tour.

#### CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

At length we reached the tight little island of P.E that claims, and not without substantial reason, to be the garden of the Dominion. We arrived on Saturday night and our first greeting on Sunday morning was from Hon. Senator Howlan and his most amiable wife, who were hastening along the wharf to bid us card wille failthe in true warm hearted Irish Canadian fashion. After attending mass at the Catholic cathedral, which is, to be candid, a very poor edifice (soon to be replaced), where a very fine service was held, and as one of the lady passen gers styled it "a duck of a short sermon" was preached, we were taken in hand by the Senator and the best of everything placed at our disposal. Talk of hospitality!
We drove around Charlottetown and its en-

virons. It is perfectly charming at this season of the year; numbering about 13,000 inhabitants it is progressing rapidly day by day. The public buildings are creditable, and it bossts of a first class hotel, the Davies house, whose genial proprietor is a general favorite. What shall I say of the welcome we were accorded by everyone we met. The Hon Mr. Sullivan, premier of the province, and a man of acknowledged ability and great popularity, who has presided over the destines of the island for several years; Mr. Blake, M.P.P., who represents the city is the local Legislature "by a large majority,": solid Liberal-Conservative, clever, genial and generous; Dr. Cavin, one of the professers of St. Dunstan college, an old graduate of the Propaganda; the Rev. Father Charles, president of the institution, who made us quite at home in the college quarters; the Mesars. Redden, enterprising young merchants enjoying the reputation of "live men" ever enjoying the reputation of "live men" ever ready to do a good turn, and many others not omitting my collesgue, Captain Walsh, M. P. who used some very strong language in his own good-natured fashion, because we could not spend a day at his country seat and there in her speech, of prorogation, said:—

My Lords,—Is is with much satisfaction I release you from the labors of a protracted session. Our relations with other powers continue most cordial. Since the beginning of the cordial since the cordinal since the cordial since the cordinal since t the Captain's it would be difficult to find. The prettiest sight we saw in Charlottetown was the gardens around the public buildings. They are attended to free of charge by Mr. Newberry, one of the officers of the Provincial Government. The flower beds outrival anything I have seen, not even the skill of the florist who delights the eye in the grounds of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa can compare with the admirable effects produced by Mr. Newberry. I cannot close my remarks about those we met without mentioning Mr. Edward Roach, the veteran librarian of the local parliament, now in his 75th year. Despite his age he took us not only through the modest buildings, but actually inslated on accompanying us to the roof that we might enjoy the view. Next to the "gem of the ocean" P. E. Island occupies the warmest place in the veteran's heart. Showing us through the little picture gallery, pointing out the en-graving of Daniel O'Connell he told us many anecdotes of the great liberator whose eloquence he had heard more than once. He spoke of a celebrated speech he had once listened to from the immortal Dan, in which he referred to P. E. as a little island with 40,000 inhabitants in the full possession of legislative freedom that was denied his ancient race of 8,000,000. "Little did I think at that time," said the old man, that I should ever see the place myself."

Naturally Mr. Roach is fond of speaking of his sons, one of whom was a distinguished officer in the naval service of the United States, who lost his life in the Samoan disaster; the other is the well known literateur whose brilliant pen has contributed so much to popularize the Bos ton Pilot, and whose writings and their way into many of the leading newspapers and period icals of the neighboring Qapublic. Prince Edward Island is one of the happiest spots or Prince the face of the globe. There are no powerfully wealthy people, but no paupers. The last cen sus gave them 108,891, of whom 47,115 are Catholics, the remainder belonging to different Protestant denominations, all living harmoniously together, although they have broubles. There are 16,663 owners of land in the island and 13,629 occupiers. Agriculture is the principal resource of the country. There,

the principal resource of one country. There, are, however, good fisheries.

The manufactures are limited but have rapidly developed of late. They consist of butter, cheese, starch and soap factories, canneries, arist, saw and woollen mills, factories for canning and preserving meet and fish country for ning and preserving meat and fish, carriage fac-tories, etc. By the census of 1881 the figures of Island industries were as follows:— 

The following census statistics compare the fisheries of 1880 with those of 1870:— 1870. 1880. Increase, Vessels and boats employed..... 1.183
Men employed..... 1,646
Quintals of cod, had-2,729 5,792 dock, hake and pollock caught...15,649 26,392 10,473 Barrels of berring and gasperaux....16,851 22,457 5.626

Yearly wages, over.....\$800,000 Value of products.....\$3,500,000

Barrels of macke-rel.....16,047 Barrels of other fish.... 91,792 706 175,408 Barrels of oysters..... Lbs. of canned lobsters......6,711 3,275,316 3,268,606

A comparative statement of the exports of the A comparative statement of the exports of the province of Prince Edward Island for the years ending respectively 81st December, 1871, and the 30th September. 1888, shows—values, 1871, 31,478,645: 1883, \$8,000,000. These few figures \$1,478,645: 1883, \$3,000,000. These few figures will give the reader an idea of the rapid progress the people of Prince Edward Island are making in that locality for many years, and several in the locality for many years, and several in the local

to refer to the schools, colleges and other evidences not less convincing of moral progress as

and the control of th

NEWFOUNDLAND.

After forty-eighs hours' pleasantly spent in Charlotestown, we again boarded our mod steamer, and, under the guidance of our new captain, Mr. Frazer, a great favorite, off we atomer for Terra Nova. I referred in rather dippant terms to the male de-mer on our way down the Gulf; the less I now say about our feelings on the broad Atlantic the bester, Suffice it to remark; in all candor, that the night before we reached St. John's Newloundland, I had some serious doubts about the sanity of these, mysely included, who had undertaken such a journey as a pleasure trip. When at length it was announced, "land is in eight;" that we were approaching the "narrows," as the entrance to that most singular of barbors is called, everyone plucked up courage. The ladies em erged from sheir cabins, and wish a sigh of relief, chorused—at last !!! The basin and neck of the harbor of St. John's resemble a soda water bettle about as nearly as anything I can think

On approaching the wharf the unanimous expression was, "This is Quebec No. 2." Here we found we were no longer in the Dominion. The Custom house guardians were on hand—I say the guardians because the officer was not, neither did he file an appearance for nearly two hours, during which the ladies were not allowed to go ashore with even so much as their hand satchels, the guardians aforesaid being there for the special purpose of keeping guard until the arrival of the high and mighty officer. Well, at last he did arrive, and I should not be surprised had be smelt sulphur in the atmosphere as the result of the language the male portion of the passengers had indulged in, at his expense, during our long detention. Everything has an end, however and our effects having been doly chalked, we were permitted to proceed to the Atlantic hotel. a fine building kept by Mr. Foran We had a very large cargo of thur, etc., to discharge, and the captain told us we might count on two days to investigate the colony. I was singularly for tunate in the persons it was my privilege to meet during our stay in the capital of N. F. L. His Lardship, the Catholic Bishop, Mgr. Power, is a prince of the church, with all the courtesy and kindness of the best of mundane princes, a universal favorite, most accomplished as a scholar and enjoying the reputation of an administrator of great ability. He was kindness personified, taking us in person through the different establishments over which he presides, although pressed for time, it being his busiest day. The Cathedral, St. John the Baptist day. The Cathedral, St. John the Baptist church, would be a credit to any city; it has standing room for 15,000 persons, and though not quite complete in its decorations, has one of the finest altars in America. Several of the best works of Foley, the Irish sculptor, also embellish the interior of the edifice. noble structure is St. Patrick's church, in the lower section of the city. The Sisters have a really fine building for the education of young ladies, and the Christian Brothers (of Ireland) have charge of the parechial schools, one o which is held in the lower part of a building was proud to see inscribed as "St. Patrick Hall," the main story of which is a first-class the main story of which is a first-class room for public concerts, lectures, etc. It is certainly a credit to the Irishmen of St. John's they should have erected so noble a building in honor of their patron saint. The population of St. John's is about 30,000, of whom 20,000 are Catholics, mostly of Irish descent The English cathedral is a fine building, but is, I am informed, saily deficient in acoustic properties, There are several very pretty churches belonging to the different Protestant denominations. The civic government is unsatisfactory to some of those I spoke to. The electric light system is in vogue and guides the weary passenger up and down bill and on the transverse. Shops may be seen in many quarters, yet the business of the city is confined principally to one street near the water's edge, which would remind one forci-bly of our old Notre Dame street of thirty five years ago. The drainage of the city is simply abominable, and as a consequence diphtheria

has been playing sad havoc this summer and now I understand they are threatened with a maligant fever. St. John's is a very interesting and well built city. Before leaving bone I took up a geography belonging to one of my boys, and found that our youth are taught that the capital of Newloundland is a city "com-prised principally in one street." This is a grave injustice and I hope more accurate information will be given in future publications. Newfoundland, which is in area one sixth larger than Ireland, has suffered greatly from njustice and mismanagement and in fact is still a victim of unfavorable circumstances. It is the oldest colony of Great Britain, and yet as the afficial pamphles informs us "only eighty five years have elapsed since it became lawful to erect a dwelling house and enclose or cultivate a portion of land," It was a penal offence to do so. A lot of greedy monopolists in England for long years were enabled by their influence to have these enactments passed by the British Parliament so as to keep within their own

clutches the fruitful fisheries of the Banks. Captains of fishing vessels were obliged to give bends that they would bring back to England as many fishermen as they carried out. This was to prevent settlement and thereby competition. Despite these laws rigorously enforced a few sturdy settlers did make their homes there; they contended for their rights, and at length gut them. Eighty five years ago the obnoxious legislation was abrogated. The first public road of nine miles was built only sixty ears ago. The present state of affairs is no doubt better, but the mass of people have only changed masters. The English monopolists have been replaced by a few local monopolists, who control everyloosl monopolists, who control thing in legislation, tradeland commerce. supply merchants are lords of creation. Many of them remain in the country just long enough to make fortunes and then go back home. A new generation is then sent out to go through the same process in carrying on the business of the established firms. This is of course disastrous to the progress of the colony and until the masses of the people realize that their true interest is to agitate unceasingly for admission into the Canadian Confederation there is little not the Canadian Confederation there is little hope for the amelioration of the condition of the toilers on land and sea. This brings me to say a word on the subject of Confederation which is in every one's mouth in St. John's. No sconer is a Canadian traveller recognized than he is put down as an agent for gobbling up the country. Yet, I met very many warm friends of Confederation and many others who, whilst opposed to

nation and many others who, which opposed to union with Canada, will tell you that it must come before long. Amongst others of whom I had the pleasure of meeting was Mr. P.Bowers, editor of the Colonist, the leading spirit of the anti-Confederates on the press of the colony. He is a cultivated and genial Irishman who wields a facile and forcible pen, but while striking his political opponents mercilessly is the most pleasant companion one could fall in with. His wife, an accomplished lady from Prince Edward Island, vied with her husband in making our too short sojourn in St. John's most pleasant. Mr. Bowers did all in his power to give me in. formation on the resources and possibilities of the island, and whilst I cannot see things as he does I shall always feel deeply indebted to him for his kindness and hospitality. Hon. Mr. Rodgerson, one of members of a late administration, was also extremely obliging, as indeed were all those I had the pleasure of meeting. Having enjoyed a few drives to view the scene ry and made some purchases at the request of the ladies, just to remember St. John's by (how childlike and bland) wherein we discovered that Canadian notes or even Ameri can gold is liable to a heavy discount in that land of promise; we were informed that our time was up and that we should again resume our nooks on board the Coban, as we were to sail at daybreak on Sunday morning. We had a much more pleasant voyage on the return, and reached Sydney, N.S., where I have many friends. Here again we met with more than ordinary kindness. Judge Murray Dodd, late M.P. for the district, now the most highly considered judicial officer that has graced the bench



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torburing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply discases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair,
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KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and weakness cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, an instantaneous pain-subduing plaster. 30c.

is another Irish Canadian whose hospitality I feel bound to acknowledge. At Charlottetown we visited the Bellerophon and other English men-of-war. Here we were fortunate enough to find some of the French vessels, and the sons of La Belle France made our inspection one to be long and pleasantly remembered. I cannot conclude this hasty and imperfect sky tch without mentioning an incident that occurred on the May Queen, a little steamer that plies between Sydney and Sydney North. I had no sooner got on board than a French Canadian rushed to me and grasped me by the hand as though I had been a long lost brother. I asked him where he hailed from and he said from Mons-real, and had come to Sydney so that whilst following his avocation as a recamboat en-gineer he might learn English, a feat he has aready accomplished within a few months.

No wonder the French Canadian is making
his way throughout the Dominion. I asked my new found friend how he liked Sidney, and he replied with characteristic bonhomie-le monde cst ton par ici-(they are good people here.) We were detained a little longer than we expected in this port owing to the supply of eval not being equal to the demand of so many ships at the International pier. Some visited the mines, others took a drive over to the Bras (10) lake, and became more and more delighted with Cape Breton and its hospitable people. Here I shall close my already 100 long effusion. If any one wishes to be convinced of the truth of S.r. George Cartier's song,

Rien n'est si beau que son pays, let him just take in the St. Lawrence an I its gulf after having visited our western and northwes-tern regions, and should he then fail to be a patriotic Canadian he does not deserve to live. The whole country is grand; but do you wish to reach the climax? Then steer your barque to the island that bears Mount Royal on its bosom for there is no place like Montreal.

J. J. CURRAN, M.P.

Montreal, August 28, 1889.

SPRING VALLEY'S MISERY

Terrible Scenes Among the Starving Miners

Chicago, August 30.—The Rev. J. O'S Huntingdon arrived here to-day on route from the Illinois mining district to his home in New York. He said: "The situation in the mining regions is unspeakably descreasing. Hunger and disease are abroad and death is desolating the homes of the hopeless victims of this unnatural struggle. It would be hard to exaggerate the horrors which I have witpessed during my week's trip through the coal region. It is bad enough everywhere I went, but it is worse at Spring Valley than elsewhere. But even there the poverty-stricken inhabitants are not like the poor I'm used to seeing. There is no whining; the people show intelligence and pride. Even hunger hasn's debased their feeinge as one might expect. I am used to scenes of want, but what I saw at Spring Valley was more pitiful than anything I ever witnessed be-

fore.
"The cottages are nice and are surrounded poverty within was shocking. Women told me they had not as much as a piece of soap to wash their children's clothes. Sickness is increasing, and doctors told me people were so enfeebled by long privation and anxiety that an epidemic might break out at any moment. Business is unterly dead. Merchants are giving their goods away. The people go to the drug stores for medicines and druggists supply them as far as they may be, but take no account of the purchases on their books. Despair is written everywhere, but there is determination also n the faces of the hungry men and they will not

yield "The award of the arbitration committee was a clear endorsement of the strikers' refusal to a clear encorrements of the operators. The outlook accept the terms of the operators. The outlook is black enough. The mine owners profit whether the mines are operated or not. When whether the mines are operated or not. production is lively land values rise. They sell lots then at a handsome advance. The miners prosper and build houses and then hard times come, wages are cut, a strike or lockout results, the operators repossess themselves of the miners? homes, and in due time another wave of prosperity rolls up and again operators reap a rich reward in advancing land values."

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Suggestion to Temperance Societies.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: SIR,—While fully appreciating the benefits accruing to society by the efforts of the various total abstinence organizations in our midst. I think they overlook one great means of recruit-ing their ranks and still better furthering the holy work in which they are engaged—I re er to the enlightenment of the people as to the baneful ingredients of the beer and liquor which is daily destroying many of the flower of our youth and causing so much misery in the land. I would suggest to the officers of these societies to procure samples of the beer and liquor sold in the city, submit them for analysis to a first-class chemist or analyist, and give the result to the public through the Press and on the platform. By this means the people would be made aware of the deadly poison (for some of the beer and liquor now retailed is nothing less) which they are putting in their mouths to steal away their brains, and, worse than all, shortening the lives which God has given them. If men (and women too) are educated by scientific authority to a knowledge of the vile compounds which are used in much of the malt and spirituous liquors now manufactured, they will naturally hesisate in using them. This will lead to more serious relection on the danger of partaking of them, and be a warning to those already addicted to their use of the suicidal course they are pursuing. High license, in the absence of total prohibi-

tion, is a measure which total abstinence societies should take up and endeavor to have adopted. Though some writers claim that it does not restrict the sale of liquors any more than under the old system, they give no figures on which to base their contention; while, on the other hand, we have the testimony of eminent divines, Oatholic and Protestant, to the beneficial effects of high license in several of the large cities of the American Republic where it has

TEMPERANCE.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN For Coughs and Colds is the most reliable Medicine in use.

DYING FOR THE GREEN.

Air: "THE WEARING OF THE GREEN."

Oh! people dear, and did you hear The news that's going round ! What's happening to our brothers dear In Balfour's dungeons bound. Since old Oromwell, is a truth I tell, Such times have ne'er been seen— They're crushing brave, true Irish hearts For loving of the Green,

For loving of the Green, Their loving of the Green; They feloue brand Who love their land. Old Erin's Isle so Green.

Waile Englishmen, with voice and pen, Are fighting Ir-land's Cause, And claim for her the right again To regulate her laws, A mosley band go hard and hand, Call'd Unionists, I ween, Who'd insule, curse, sye, faith and worse, All those who love the Green.

> All those who love the Green, All those who love the Green-Their bearts may break For Erin's sake, But still they'll love the Green

In dungeon cells, where noisoms smells En langer pris'ner's lives, Are slowly dying Ireland's sons, Away from home and wives;
"Tis not because they're "bold outlaws" Or murderere have been-In prison flats, they're kept like rats For loving of the Green.

> For loving of the Green, For loving of the Green; Sure, Parnell tells In loathsome cells They're dying for the Green.

When will they know, this "tribe of Joe,' Or Bullour's cruel clique, They never will our cause o'erthrow While Irishmen can speak; Maybe before a year is o'er, Dismay'd, they will have seen True sons of England grasp the hands Of those who love the Green.

Of those who love the Green. Of those who love the Green; All Balfour's crew Will sink from view And proud will rise the Green,

J. R. M.

## URIEL:

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane.)

CHAPTER XVI -Continued

I felt the kindest thing for me to do was to fade out of the memory of all men, and to let the report of my death remain forever uncontradicted. So I found my way hither, and have lived a not unhappy life. If the sin of my house and family has been a guilty pride, in my deep humiliation it has now been ex. "Joseph Martin; I seem surely to have plated, and I may, perhaps, be the last of the heard that name." Golden-Haired Pendragens who shall bear the doom of misfortune. ' "And you can bear this life," I said; " and persevere in it?" on the part of some that he might really "Yes, Mr. Wyvern," he said, smiling; "God has been good to me, and given me some thing to live for." I looked at the child, who was playing at our feet. "Ab, yes," said that suspicion hang over him and injure him? his father, lifting him to his knee, "he, too, If so, it is a double reason for being kind now it a gift, my angel gift, as I like to call him: to the poor daughter."

all that is left me of my poor Jacqueline. "No, Aurelia," replied Geoffrey, "that But it was not of him I was thinking when I said I had something to live for. What gives me courage to bear my life is the work but Joe Martin was the real criminal, and which God, as I think, has given me to do. your poor brother was innecent."
In lifeboat service, in which I have taken "Innecent! Uriel innecent?" exclaimed part ever since I came to this country, I have found my call. Most of those who devote themselves to this work would tell you the same. It is not a profession, but a vocation. They teel, one and all, that they have a call from God to save life, and that they must answer to that call. When it came to me in my lonely widownood it roused my heart to a new courage, and made me centent to live that he was dying, he confessed all to me, in that I might spend my life in saving others. So now, when the storm gathers and the bil-

crew of the Speranza." "" You see, Geoffrey, he is a noble soul, this poer lost Uriel; but, alas! he will not declare himself. In this resolution he is unalterably fixed, and nothing seems to shake him from his purpose. If, indeed, his name were cleared and his innocence proved, he would not refuse to come back to England; but to return only to darken his family there's more to hear. You remember the with the shadow of his disgrace be carteen, Julian's cartoon? well, you were will not do; and, indeed, one can hardly wish to persuade him. He has made me promise to keep his existences secret from his family, unless in the seemingly impossible contingency of his innocence being proved, and this the case, you must consider the conpresent, and communicate it to no one liv-

lows break, it sounds to me like a voice sum-

moning me to the post of danger. It was so

I felt that night at Penmore, where I had

been driven in for shelter; stranger, as I was.

I could not have kept back from joining the

ing."

"O Geoffrey!" exclaimed Mary, "and here my father—come and help me to tell him all—we are all reading it! You should have we must not delay a minute."

"Geoffrey healtared. "Father Adrian, perlooked it over first; we ought not to know."
"All right," said Geoffrey, "it's a most amazing business. You see, it was to be a soret unless his innocence was proved, and not now; it is your doing, and you yourself the proof of that I hold this mement in my must tell him."

pocket.,'
"You?" exclaimed Mary.

"Yes, I," replied Geoffrey; "It is, as I said, an amazing business. Bill Fagan, as they called him, was not Bill Fagan at all; he was Joseph Martin, the trooper in Uriel's his attenuated form and features, his heart regiment, who really committed the orime for sank within him lest the great joy he had to which the poor fellow was condemned. He confessed the whole to me last night, when he | brain. was dying, and I took down the deposition Aurelia appreached her father, and kneel-from his lips, and had it preperly attested. Ing beside his chair, she took his hand. was dying, and I took down the deposition Uriel is innocent, and this paper will prove it tothe whole world."

outhe whole world."

There was but one thing for Mary to do on good and joyful news; will you listen?"

A weak hollow voice answered her almost hearing this explanation ; she threw her arms rould her brother's neck and fairly hugged in the words of Tobias; "Joyful news, had then, being a woman, she laid her Aurelia?" It said. "What manner of joy is hims: Then, being a woman, she laid her Aurella?" It said. "What manner of joy is himself in the shoulder and cried for joy. So there any more for me, who sit in darkness many feelings were clamoring in her heart for and in the shadow of death? God's holy the mattery, but, perhaps, for the moment will be done. I submit; but do not speak to the appearment one was a sense of honest pride me of joy." Then turning to Geoffrey, whem

the appearment one was a sense of honest pride in her dark all Geoffrey. And Julian, too, he had his share in it all; they divided the part between them.

"Well, now then," said Geoffrey, "you see why I was in a hurry to go to the castle, I was at the life farrelia; but, saints alive! now he had been so Julian's to tell had a life in the life farrelia; but, saints alive! This is as it should be."

"I have heard of the fight yender, and that you did your duty as a brave gentleman. This is as it should be."

"I did little enough," said Geoffrey, "but the men who have been so long a terror to the men with it?" said as the neighborhood are taken, and one was "No." said Mary, shortly and decimally.

" No," said Mary, shortly and decisively; "you must go alone. It's your own business, of a former tenant of yours. Joseph Martin." Geoffrey, and you must tell it to her with your own lips. Now, don't keen him another minute. Gertrude; let him go at once; they told me some other name."

only, and she gave her brother a parting

CHAPTER XVII. a happy moment.

Geoffrey felt the tank which lay before him was not an easy one. To communicate bad tidings is a hard matter; but there are cases, and this was one, in which it is almost as hard to knew hew to communicate good ones, To tell Sir Michael that his son was living, that son whose name for years had never crossed his lips; to aurounce to Aurelia that the cloud had been lifted, which since her childleh days had rested upon her house—all this peor Geoffrey thought within himself seemed to need a graceful, elequent, sym-pathetic tongue; whereas he had no gift to say more than that "the thing is so, and I thank God for it." So the old feeeling of bashful awkwardness came back upon him very strongly as he presented himself at the castle, and begged for an interview with Miss Pendragon. He was shown into the room al-ready known to our readers, that very room where some eight menths previously he had stood on the occasion of Julian's first visit to Merylin, and had watched the courteous bearing of his friend, at the same time catching a glimpse of his own reflection in the mirror. All the shame and misery of that most miserable moment rushed back upon his heart, and to his own consciousness down to his very finger ends he was the same stupid, awkward simpleton that mortified self-love and a sharp touch of jealousy had depicted him on that memorable morning.

Meanwhile Aurelia had not been without

her anxieties. In the retired life she led rumors were long in reaching her, and false rumors equally long in receiving their correction. She had heard a confused account of the fray with the smugglers, and of Mr. Houghton's presence on the occasion; and the messenger who had summoned Father Segrave to the scene of the action had left behind a general, but not very distinct, impression of bloodshed and danger. So that the announcement that Geoffrey was walting below and wished to speak to her conveyed to Aurelia the first certain assurance of his safety, and in her joy she entered his presence with a warmer cordiality than was her wont. "I am so glad," she exclaimed, holding out both her hands. "I have been fearing and fancying all kinds of things. There were rumors of killed and wounded."

"The rumors were true," said Geoffrey some of the fellows got a scratch or two, but nothing serious, with one exception. Poor Clara's father was badly burt, and died this morning."

" Poor unhappy man." esid Aurella ; "he was a bad fellow, I am sfraid. Clara always seemed in terror of him. You must let me see after her now, Mr. Houghton, you must indeed."

"You shall see after ker as much as you please," replied Gooffrey, "provided you will listen to what I have to tell you about that man, for it concerns you nearly. You knew him as Bill Fagan, but that was only an alias, of which he had plenty. His real name was Joseph Martin, and be was the

son of one of your father's former tenants."
"Martin!" said Aurella, putting her hand to her forchead, as if trying to remember.

"Yes," said Geoffrey, "it was the name of a trooper in your poor brother's regiment. At the time of the trial there was a suspicion have been the guilty party; for he was not unlike your brother, and in the dark they might have been mistaken for one another."

"I remember," sald Aurelia; "and did

Aurelia. For a moment she covered her face with her hands, but the next instant she looked up quickly. "But if it is only suspicion, that is almost worse, and the poor man dead too."

"It is not suspicion," said Geoffrey, "It is the presence of witnesses. Here are their signatures, and his own cross to the name I wrote for him. After he had done that, he BEW Father Adrian. I believe, poer fellow,

that he died penitent.' Aurelia took the precious paper in her hands and tried to read, but her tears blinded ber. "How did it come about?" she said; hew could you have guessed? And, oh!

my poor father !" "It was about six menths back," said Geoffrey, "that I first heard the suspicion started, and it took me that time to track him out. You see, he was a big fellow, and so easier to follow. But, now, that's not all, right; it was really Uriel. He is living, and Julian has found him."

For a minute or two it really seemed as if Geoffrey's fears were justified, and the shock of the great joy more than Aurelia could She sat motionless with her head bear. tents of this letter a strict confidence for the buried in her hands; then rising suddenly, she exclaimed: "Oh, how cruel we are to keep him waiting! Come, Geoffrey, come to

Geoffrey hesitated. "Father Adrian, per —" he said.

haps— Yes, by-and-bye," said Aurelia, "but

She did not wait for answer or remonstrance, but led the way to her father's apartment. She opened the door gently, and as Geoffrey's eyes fell on the figure of the whitehaired old man, with his look of suffering and communicate might be too much for the feable

"Geoffrey has come to see you, dear papa,

killed in the struggle-the son, Sir Michael.

embrace, "what a precious old Geoffrey dozen, but he was really Martin, Jee Martin you are, no one in this world will ever once a trooper in the—the dragoons, as you

may perhaps remember."

The old man sat mere upright in his chair, and grasping its arms in both his hands fixed his gleaming eyes en Geoffrey; but he did net speak.

"Martin was in your son's regiment," continued Geoffrey, "and last night, before he died, he owned the truth. Have courage, Sir Michael, and hear what he bade me tell you; it was he who committed the crime with which your son was charged; Urlel Pendragon was innecent."

There was a faint cry, and the old man fell back on his pillows, convulsed with an emotion that seemed to stop his breath. Geoffrey sprang to his side, and supported his head on his arm, while Aurelia still held his hand and tried to scothe his agitation by a few gentle words. Gradually Sir Michael regained his power of speech, but his mind seemed coninsed and wandering. "Was any one speak-ing of my son?" he said, "was I dreaming, or did I hear his name?"

"No, no dream," said Gooffrey; "he is living and innocent. You have mourned him as dead, but he is living as a brave and noble

man. Then at last the full heart found relief, and from the white lips of the unhappy father came broken words of thanksgiving and blessing. Geoffrey stood beside him, still supporting him, and from time to time repeating the same tidings, or joining in his words of murmured thanks. A gentle and loving mother could not have been more patient or more tender with a suffering child. Aurella felt it. "It has been all Geoffrey's doing, papa," she said: "we owe everything to Geoffrey."

"And Julian," added Geoffrey, even in that moment mindful of his fidelity to his friend.

"God bloss them both," said Sir Michael. "God bless you, Geoffrey Houghton; in the hour of my anguish you did a son's part to

me, and I shall never forget it."
"You did, indeed," said Aurelia, turning her eyes toward Geoffrey, as he stood there, with her father's white head resting trustfully on his arm, looking like the strong, brave, honest friend he truly was.

Geoffrey gazed down on the grateful countenance that beamed on him through its tears. It was, perhaps, the very happiest moment of his life.

Gradually all was told, and Julian's letter read, which conveyed the happy, almost incredible tidings, that the dead was living, and that the lost was found. Then Aurelia proposed that Father Adrian should be summoned, and that her father should be left with him awhile.

"I will fetch him," said Geoffrey; "he knows about Martin's confession, of course; but not this other matter which Julian had to tell.

So leaving Sir Michael to his daughter's care, he hastened to seek the chaplain, and making known to him the contents of Julian's letter, begged him at once to go to the old man, on whom the effects of so much agitation could not fail to be serious. Full of joyful wonder, Father Adrian hastened to comply with the request; and Geoffrey was pre-paring to leave the castle, when a quick step behind him made him look back.

It was Aurelia, who, leaving her father or the chaplain's entrance, had hastened to find Geoffrey, and bid him farewell. "You must not go without a word," she said; "If I only knew hew to thank you!"
"There is no need," said Geoffrey; "my

thanks will be to see you happy. But there is plenty yet to do."
"How so?" asked Aurelia.

"Why, we must get this confession of Martin's acknowledged by the proper authori-ties," replied Geoffrey, "and the sentence reversed; something formal and regular, you see. Nothing else will satisfy Uriel, or put him straight in the eyes of the world," "I see," said Aurelia; "and how is that to be dene?"

"Oh, I must see about it," said Geoffrey."I ave been thinking of Paxton. He knows everybody, and has a world of power, I up wages, which course was violently opposed derstand, with all the bigwigs. I think he'd

belp us in the proper quarters,' "Of course, he would," said Aurelia ; "and how you do think of everything, Geoffrey! You will write to him at once, will you

"Why, no," said Geoffrey; "I'm no great hand at letters. I must write to Julian tonight, and tell him what has turned up, and get him to make Uriel reasonable, you see. And then, to morrow merning, I think I'll just go up to London. There I can see Paxten, and find out what has to be done. It will save time, and a lot of letters, which always bother me. The right words never

seem to come. "O Geoffrey !" said Aurelia, "how little you know ! And just new, with papa, I kept wondering all the time how you seemed to be always finding the right thing to say, and how you could soothe him, and keep his thoughts clear and steady. I could not have

"Well, but I wasn't writing, you see," sald Geoffrey; " that is the bother. So I'll be off to morrow-there is no time to be lost."

"Then I have only to say good-bye, and God speed you," said Aurelia, as she held outher hand, "and thanks-but that I can never say. O Geoffrey, how right Mary was in choosing St. Raphael for your angel! Truly, you have been like him, and brought us joy."
Geoffrey took the offered hand, and tried to speak, but something choked his utterance, and he turned away. Joy, indeed ! his heart was full of it; yet mingled with it was something that found expression in a sigh.

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

GEOFFREY'S LONDON SEASON. No welcome could have possibly have been warmer than that which Geoffrey received from Mr. Paxton, when, presenting himself at the gentleman's elegant little house, in the most aristocratic quarter of the great metropolic, he told his tale and stated the purpose of his coming.

Paxton entered heart and soul into the business, and premised that no time should be lost in putting into the proper hands. "Make yourself quite easy on the subject," he said ; "it is a charming end to our Lengend of Meryllo, and with the proofs with which you are provided there can be no fear as to the issue. But, before I set to work, I must state my conditions."
"By all means," said Geoffrey; "I am in

your hands altegether."
"Very good," said Paxton." "Then, to begin with, you take up your quarters here. I have not forgotten my delightful three days at Laventor, and seize with avidity this occasion of returning your hospitality. Then, in the next place, as you very judiciously re-

marked just now, you are in my hands altogether, and if I am to help you, you must leave the management of the affair to me." (To be Continued.)

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-ING. Stook raising and grain raising are equally LONDON'S TRADE PARALYZED.

The Striking Coal Laborers go to Wo k While the Dockmen Stay Out.

LONDON, Aug. 28 .- Midnight. - The strike of the coal porters is practically ended and they will resume work to morrow, the merchants having conceded the main demands of the strikers. The officials of the dock com-panies offered to concede all the demands of their strikers except compensation at sixpence an hour. The delegates of the dockmen insisted upon sixpence and the conference was suspended without a definite settlement.

The tea trade is urging the dock companies to actile with the strikers, and their overtures seem to be received favorably. The dock companies have referred the questions in dispute to a committee composed of officials of the companies and delegates from the strikers.

Mr. Burns declares that if the dock companies do not yield a compact will be made with the wharfingers to unload ships in midstream. At a meeting of dockmen to-night Mr. Burns announced the receipt of cheques from New York and Hamburg.

Never before has the business of the great portof London been in such a paralyzed cordition as it is to-day. Cargoes of wheat from Australia and fruit and eggs from the cortineut are rotting by ship loads. There appears to be a universal demand for an inorease of one penny per ton for leading up and sixpence per ton for landing. Many firms expressed their willingness to accede to the demands of themen, but the latter releval to returns to work until the whole of the employers gave in.

London's great carting agencies are also threatened. The van drivers are expressing a determination to go out before the end of the week. The dock laborers, with whom the strike originated, still remain firm. They have perfected a system of pickets who are on duty day and night at the dock gates, railway stations, in the river and along the streets, who intercept and who generally win over the men brought from the provinces by the dock authorities to assist in unloading ships. Ship owners having contracts to carry nails are experiencing great difficulty in getting their beats away and one ship is now being secretly loaded by the officers and crew of the ship and clerks from her owners office. The prices of coal and meat have increased 25 to 40 per cent.

Seven members of Parliament yesterday urged the dock directors to accede to the men's demands. The directors promised to consider the matter. The Salvation army, the Lendon Cottage mission and similar bodies are materially assisting the strikers with cheap or gratuitous meals and lodginge.

Mr. Burns, at a meeting last night, pronounced the strike the stepping stone to a greater and nobler movement of workingmen throughout the country.

An extra insurance against the risk of pillage arising from a civil riot has been paid on reseels and dooks here. Goods to the value of millions have been insured.

An increased number of men are at work to-day. Mail steamers are being loaded slowly. Some of the carmen have resumed work. Several ships laden with sugar are lying in the Thames unable to unload. All the sugar cargoes at Greenock were bought to-day in fifteen minutes at an advance of sixpence on previous prices, and sent by train to London.

At a meeting of the striking dock men this morning Mr. Burns said he had heard that 4,000 Belgians would be imported unless the strike was ended. He had at once telegraph-ed to the Belgian Workingmen's union and blooked that move of the employers. The atrikers now number 150,000. The leaders express a determination to press their claim and march through the streets until the de-

mands of the dookmen are granted. In the vicinity of St. Pancras station there was much excitement this morning. Many coal heavers resumed work at an advance in by the strikers. A mob numbering several thousands, attacked the coal vans leaving the yards under police escort. They unhitched the chains and traces, compelling the drivers to return. In a short time 6,000 strikers had arrived on the scene and started for the coal yards.

The Glasgow dockmen bave formally de-

manded an advance of wages. ETS EFFECT ON THE CONTINENT.

BERLIN, August 29 .- A belief that the dock laborers' strike in London will result in a general rise of wages throughout England, to the detriment of English competition with foreign markets, caused a general rise on the Boerse here yesterday in local and mining

ONLY A SPARK NEEDED TO BEGIN A TER-RIBLE WORKMEN'S RIOT,

LONDON, August 28. -The strike has reach ed its crisis, and it now remains to be seen whether Burns will be able to restrain the fury of 100,000 hungry men, goaded to the point of desperation by the misery of their starving families, for another week. If this is possible, and it would be impossible under any other leader, it is the general epinion that the dock companies will be obliged to give in.
If Burns loses control of the strikers, there

will ensue the bleodiest riot ever knewn, To-night the men are gathered by tens of thousands along the river front. Their aspact is gloomy and sullen. Many thousands have not tasted food to-day, and to return to theirs homes means to be obliged te listen to the ories of their children for bread, to endure the equalor and destitution that necessity and the pawn-broker have brought about. Although the city, apart from the rendezvous of the strikers, is quite, there is no little alarm felt for the public safety. The police department is on the qui vive. The entire force is ready for lustant action, and the military in the barracks and at the tower are under arms and in readiness for immediate gervice.

It is no idle apprehension of danger that has brought about these precautions. It is everywhere admitted that but for the superb management and heroic work of Burns there would have been an outbreak before now. The deck laborers themselves number 30,000. and to their assistance have come 10,000 stevedores, 10,000 watermen, 8,000 lightermen, 8,000 carters, 5,000 river sallers, 2,000 steamboat engineers, and enough other small labor organizations belonging to the Dook Laborers' union to swell the number of actual workingmen on strike to 100,000. To these must be added from 30,000 to 50,000 of the idle ruffians of the slums who attach themselves to such movements for the purpose of inciting to riot and bloodshed. A more formidable mob than the great

gathering of angry men in the East end tonight could not be brought together. Every man is savage and hungry, and once carried beyond the peint of endurance, they would be irresistible. Burns himself is down excessful in Dakota and Minnesota. Plenty among them, implering and commanding, and government land. Cheap railroad land, endeavoing to impress the leaders with a Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and sense of the terrible responsibility that rests

ordinary times crowds his river, lay meored to the wharves, and rising and falling with the tide.

A DESERTED CITY.

The great warshouses were closed and the shutters of doors and windows drawn. The docks were deserted and their gates barred, A more than Sunday calm was over everything. All perishable freight is already ruined. Six theusand tons of mest brought from New Zsaland is rotting on the Brittah India company's steamships, and thousands of pounds in value in fruit and vegetables are decaying in the holds of idle vessels. The Peninsula & Oriental company have paid back their passengers' money, after keeping them two days on board waiting for the hold to be loaded, and the small passenger steamers that ply between London and the conti-nent are carrying their freight back and forth as ballast. Two passenger steamers of the Allan line, that should have sailed for Boston week ago, are deserted in midstream, and score of American freighters are moored at

their piers. John Burns, the heart and soul of the strike, is himself a working engineer. He is about 35 years of age and is a member of the County council of Batterses. Burns' character is very high, and he has the respect even of his opponents. He is a man of great strength under same direction. Sudents received at any time. Apply to as well as magnetism, and it is due entirely to his personal influence that the strikers have been kept under control for tifteen days.

lief movements have been organized, but, as only a few thousand at the outside can be fed by charity, the suffering will be terrible if the atrike does not end soon. If the atriker; are driven to desperation, a terrible crime will be laid at the door of the dock companies.

There are many signs that the strike has been preconcerted, and that the socialistic bodies in London have been busy preparing for it for some time. In point of fact what seems to be impending is something very like a general rising among the labor olesses. There are always alarmists in every emergency who predict all sorts of calamities, hence one is not surprised to find that there are whispers of the docks being set on fire, and of a general raid on the shops of the west end. The strikers feel their strength, and their leaders press upon them night and day that the metropolis is pretty much at their mercy.

The dock companies have issued a manifeato in which they offer the regular dock laborers fivepence per hour ordinary time and sixpence per hour overtime. The companies promise to abolish the contract system and to substitute piece work, the rates for which will be sixpence an monr ordinary time and eightpence an bour overtime. The overtime being reckoned from eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Burns rejects the offer as being a gaird bas krow-cosiq dellods of agbob a the men under the fivepenny scale. He also insists that overtime shall be reckoned from

alx o'clock in the evening.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance company workmen at Freenwich have

The tailors are joining the strikers. The crews of three American cattle ships have joined the strikers.

The Dock laborers at Dover have gone on

BELGIAN SYMPATHY. BRUSSELLS, August 29.—The Belgian Workmen's council has sent a telegram to Mr. Burns, expressing sympathy with the London strikers and denying that Belgian workmen have been despatched to London to take the places of the deckmen on strike.

Continued on eighth page.

Another Rush Seizure

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 29.—A letter by the sceamer St. Paul, which arrived from Junalaska night before last, from an officer on board the cutter Rush, says that the latter, on August 6, captured the schooner Lilly, of Victoria, while taking seals in Bebring sea. Three hundred skins were found on board of the Lilly, which were transferred to the Rush. A prize crew of one man was put on the schooner with orders to take her to Sitks. The seized States court there. The Rush expected to be relieved by the Bear at Ounalasks, when she will proceed to San Fancisco. Fourteen sealers in all have been boarded by the Rush and warned to leave B bring sea, in addition to the six captured. The cargo of the St. Paul con-

sisted of one hundred thousand sealekins.
Victoria, B.C., August 29.—The Black Diamond left here yesterday morning, ostensibly upon a trip up the coast, but she is really off on a scaling cruise into Benring sea. The owners believe they have a perfectly legal right to hund seal in Benring sea. This action shows what the popular feeling is here in regard to the United States jurisdiction in Behring sea, and her power or ner policy to enforce it.

Doubloons by the Jugful.

St. AUGUSTINE, Fla , August 29 -A large amount of treasures was discovered to-day in the ruins of an old building owned by the Countess De Mountjoy, a native of this place, who married abroad and who is now at Cairo Egypt. A gang of workmen came across a quantity of doubloons and half doubloons. The news spread, and in a few minutes a crowd of excited citizens were on the ground digging like mad and gathering the coin by handfuls. The contractors hearing of the discovery, called upon the authorities and succeeded in clearing away the crowd, and by sifting the rubbish found upwards of \$1,000. They have placed a guard around the premises and will continue

excavating to-morrow. The rubbish was being carted away to fill a street in the suburbs, and one workman, who was employed to level up the earth, and who had much secretiveness about him, worked the bouanza for all it was worth. A cart which had been loaded when the find was made was dumped and was found to be rich in the shining metal. The dates are from 1720 to 1825 at which date the house, an old stone structure was owned by Father Crosby, a wealthy pries Several years ago, while repairing a chimney in the same house, a jug full of doubloons was discovered by the mason, Philip Gomez.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice true government land, now open for settlers, in the Tur-tle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, con gental acciety. For inviter information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Mipn.

Never give away to melancholy. Nothing encroaches more. I fight against it vigorously. Why destroy present happiness by a distant misery which may never come at all, or you may never live to see? For every substantial grief has twenty shadows, and most of them shadows of your own making .- Syaney Smith.

The good we do men is quickly lost, the truth Good markets, rich soil, excellent schools and churches. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & quiet as if commerce were unknown in Lonton. The vast flotilla of freighters, that in love for all truth.

### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE **BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.**

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

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

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

#### ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE FORDHAM, N.Y.

[Enjoys the Privileges of a University] JESUIT FATHERS.

Situated 12 miles from City Hall, between Har-

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

have been kept under control for fifteen days. The effect of the strike on commerce is paralyzing, and the result will be, the ships where says, to drive traffic from London to Southampton, Plymouth and Liverpool.

But more serious still is the effect upon the families of the strikers, as 100,000 men out of work means privation for nearly half a million men, women and children. The misery in these homes is appalling. Several results and an applying to the Rev. Sister Superior.

DIGAUD CONVENT, UNDER THE Direction of the Note Annalyzing the next among the attractions of this new Institution is the containing scenery of its surroundings The course is the remaining scenery of its surroundings the course is the enchanting scenery of its surroundings the course is the enchanting scenery of its surroundings the course is the enchanting scenery of its surroundings are contained in the enchanting scenery of its surroundings the course is the enchanting scen

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P.Q. (Near the Ottawa River) CLASSICAL (Near the Ottawa River) CLASSICAL and ENGLISH COMMERCIAL COURSES. The Classical and English Courses are thorough. Practical Business and Banking Departments The best authors and most approved system of teaching are adopted and taught by competent Professors. Most careful attention is paid to the Basiness Training of young men. Plano, Telegraphy, Stenography and Type-writing are optional. Board, Tuition, Bed, Washing, etc., \$120 a year studies will be resumed on Wednedar, September 4th, 1839. For Prospectus and College Catalogue, address to the REV. O. JOLY, C.S.V., President.

### WANTED,

For the St. Sophie (Co. Terrebonne) Catholic School, four Female Teachers, capable of teaching French and English. Address, JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, Secy. Treas. 52.6

#### $\mathbf{WANTED}$ .

For the Municipality of St. Anicet, No. 1, a Female Teacher, with Eiementary Diploma, to teach French and English. For terms and condivious apply to
I. I. CREVIER, Sec.-Tres. WANTED-A FEMALE TEACHER. holding a Second Class Certificate, for Second Division of Belleville Separate School References required. Apply stating salary to

F. P. CARNEY, Secy. Treasurer. 4.2 FOR SALE-THE MANOR HOUSE, BEAUHARNOIS, P.Q. Elegant and commodious residence, built for the late Lord Ellis. Commands a panoramic view of the St. Lawrence. Improved grounds and gardens. Fruit and shade trees, etc. For terms apply to the Sisters of the Holy Names, Hochelaga, Montreal.

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may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as may not be aware that intemperature in original plast as reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you hap on to be a victim of this habit and with to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so it you will take

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

On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

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ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 17th. For Prize Lists and Forms, Programmes, etc., drop a post card to H. J. HILL, J. J. WITHROW, Pres. Manager, Toronto.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No 1444. DAME MARIE LOUISE BOUTHILLIER, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintift, vs. CYRIL: E LAFORTUNE. of the same place, Defendant. in action in separation as to property has been in

## n action in separation to tuted. Montreal, 5th August, 1889. ETRIER & PELLETIER, August for Plaintin TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CODERBE'S INFANTS' STRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

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we teave them remains forever, and therefore the aim of the best education is to enable students to see what is truth, and to inspire them with a love for all truth.

To \$8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO. Holly, Mich The state of the s

A Hint to These Whe go Shepping-The Matter, of Making up-British Royal " Mesalliance."

The Filrt.

I do confess thou'rs smooth and fair, And I might have gone near to love thee, Had I not found the slightest prayer That lips could speak had power to move thee, But I can let thee now alone, As worthy to be loved by none.

I do confess thou'rt sweet, yet find Thee such an unthrift of thy sweets, Thy favours are but like the wind, That kisses everything it meets. And since thou can with more than one, Thou'rt worthy to be kneed by none.

The morning rose that untouch'd stands, Arm'd with her briars, how aweetly smells!
But plack'd and strain'd through ruder hands Her sweets no longer with her dwell; But scent and beauty both are gone, And leaves fall from her one by one. Such fate ere long will thee betide,
When thou hast handled been awhile.

Like sere leaves to be thrown saide;
And I will sigh, while some will smile, To see thy love for more than one Hath brought thee to be loved by none, —Sir Robert Aytoun.

#### The Matter of " Making Up."

it is all nonsense to tell women not to "make up." They will do it, and we must confess that some are positively repulsive merely because they endeavor to do away entirely with all the dainty accessories so necessary to a charming and attractive toilette. The trouble is that so many silly women in their anxiety for self-improvement overreach the mark which divides refined elegance from grotesque vulgarity. The fault lies not so much in the use of some one or more article to improve defects, but the way in which they are used. Ah! the men are so fear-fully inconsistent. That is the trouble. How often they are heard to declare, in terms most smphatic, that womans's greatest charm is in being perfectly natural. Now watch them, please, when introduced to a fascinating hit of femininity. Do they stop to study up causes and effects, to find out just what has given that delicate tinge of color to the pretty white cheek, to inquire why the - syss look so dark and brilliant as they dance and sparkle beneath the early fluffy bang ? Of course not. The inconsistent creature, man, reslices but one thing. The girl is levely, and he who is so ready to condemn is also the first to admire. The cute little weman laughs in her sleeve and goes on her way rejoicing, feeling quite repaid for the extra attention given to her skilful and artistic

make-up. She who is denied nature's roses is indeed fortunate of a lover who sincerely admires trees. The castle Kumamoto, which is noted the lily style of feminine loveliness, but if, on for the solidity of its structure, was damaged the contrary, he is ever guilty of unintentionally raving over the brilliant complexion of seme other woman, who can blame the little woman if there arises in her bosom the temptation to seek in the rosy cablet the longed for and much to be envied reseate hue becoming and so transforming? Many noble women feel no scruples in the lavish use of face powder, who would stand aghast at the mere mention of rouge. Is there such a difference after all? One is pink, the other white ; one is dabbed on the cheek, the other on the nose. Ah, me! women are dreadful hypocrites and would even blind their eyes to their own foibles. - Philadelphia Inquirer.

#### British Royal "Mesalliances."

If the second daughter of the Prince of Wales marries the nebleman to whom she is said to be bethrothed she will be the fifth living princess of the royal house of England to contract what persons of her rank usually regard as a "mesalliance." This means a marriage with a person who is not of royal or semi-royal rank or a member "in good standing" of a reigning or formerly reigning family. These royal ladies are Princess Mary of Cambridge, cousin of the Queen, who is wife of the Duke of Teck; Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of the Marquis of Lorne ; Princess Beatrice, the Queen's youngest daughter and wife of Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Princess Louise of Wales, recently married to Lord Fife. Doubtless the fact that there is at present no sufficient supply of marriageable princes has much to do with the apparent changes in the family policy of the royal house. - Buffalo Courier.

#### The Retort Courteous.

Prompt and effective was the action of a thin, keen eyed woman whom I saw in the millinery department of a big store. Spinster was written all ever her face, and a defiance of age was noticeable in the material and cut of her wardrobe. She informed a saleswoman her Easter bonnet must be bought then and there. She was so tired of shopping to go a step farther. The willing, but inconsiderate clerk took down a bonnet of sober character, with the remark, "This, I think, will please you; it is suitable for a middle-aged lady.'
The spinster quietly requested her to put the bennet on her head, which the unsuspecting woman, herself of an uncertain age, promptly did. Then, looking her full in the face, the irate and ancient maiden sweetly said :-"It fits you perfectly, perfectly; you were right, it is just the bonnet for a middle-aged per-The saleswoman bit her lip and removed the bonnet in speechless chagrin. She knew her want of tact had cost her a customer. The Easter bonnet was sought for elsewhere.-New York Letter.

#### A flint to Ladies Who Go Shopping.

A certain pretentious shopper, after testing the shepman of a millinery establishment beyoud the forbearance limit, pompously ordered a reel of cotton to be sent to her house. It was agreed that she should be made an example of, a warning to her kind. She was surprised, and her neighbours were intensely interested. Soon after she arrived home, a common dray, drawn by four horses, proceeded slowly to her door. On the dray, with bare arms, were a number of stalwart labourers. They were helding on vigorously te some object which she could not see. It was a most puzzling affair. The neighbours stared. After a deal of whip cracking and ether ceremonies the cart was backed against the kerb. There reposing calm, end up, in the centre of the cart floor, was the identical real of thread which she had ordered. With the aid of a plank it was finally rolled, barrel fashion, to the pavement. After a mortal struggle it was up ended on the purchaser's decretep. The fact that the purchaser came out a little later and kicked her property into the gutter detracted nothing from it .-

#### Fashion Notes.

Stout women should avoid belts, horizontal rows of trimming and ornamentation at the top of sleeves.

Some new sailor hats consist of a straw brim with a crown of cleth like the yachting or travelling costume with which it is

The shirt is now indispensable to the female and various other materials with afternoon rested.

and visiting costumes. Plaited from the neck to the waist it has taken the place of the vest or waistoeats, this being now relegated to tailor-made dresses.

Ribbon four inches wide is set in the side seams of bodices, and drawn forward to a knot at the waist line. Plisse and accordion-plated toilets are

charming pepular novelties. The skirts, bodices and sleeves are all made entirely of plisses of thin woollen or sliken stuff ever a well-fitting lining. In arranging the trimming upon the bon-net care must be taken that the outlines of

the shape are preserved. These tiny affairs can easily be smothered in ribbons, laces, or flowers, and their prettiness entirely destroved.

Broad bands of soft leather, in colors to match the material of the gown, are worn as hems, cuffs, collars, waistcoats and revers on walking and driving suite intended for country

What are Toby frills? Merely China crepe, mousseline de soie, mull, muslin or lace, hemmed, plaited and arranged around the throat in two or three ruffles. Of course. the neck must be cut low and faced. Wearing these frills close up under the ears ruins at once the antique and quaint effect. If you wish you may have your lower frill reach to the shoulders, the second half as wide, and the first half the width of the second.

The revived bereges of this summer come with interwoven and printed borders on plain colored grounds of delicate intermediate shades, blue, rose, gray, beige, green, bronze, purple, yellow and cream.

#### JAPAN'S EARTHQUAKES.

Houses Collapse, Streams Dry Up and Numbers of Persons Lose Their Lives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 27 .- According to the report of the Governor of Kumamoto Ken, Japan, the centre of the recent earthquake was Mount Kimpo, which is situated to the west of Kumamoto, the chief town of the province of Higo. Kimpo is one of a chain of volcanos connected with Meunt Aze, one of the most noted volcanos in the country, but no eruption has ever taken place there. Fears are now entertained of a terrible eruption. Rumblings have been heard there, and the mountain has discharged lava in several places. On the morning of July 28, the day of the destructive shock, the weather was cool, but at twillight the sky was clothed by a dark cloud tinged with a pale reddish color and the atmosphere became close. At 11.10 p.m. a noise as of thunder was heard. Simultaneously a strong earth-quake movement commenced. The people ran from their houses, a number of them only to be crushed to death by falling walls and for the solidity of its structure, was damaged in several parts. In the streets fissures appeared in several places, some of the cracks measuring six feet in width. In other parts of the town subsidences occurred. In some instances steam was seen speuting from the fissures created by the earthquake. There were several fires caused by the overturning

of lamps, but they were easily extinguished.

The first shock was seen followed by severalamalier and two severe ones. The most severe shock was the first one, where even unusually strong houses were almost displaced from their foundations. Old houses and those not very strongly built were brought to the ground with force sufficient to kill, and in other cases injure numbers of persons. All the wells in Kumamoto have either been rendered so foul with mud as to make them useless, or are dry by reason of the escape of water. The city is temporarily forsaken by those who can afford to remove their families. In Kumamote three persons were crushed to death and six wounded, and twenty-two houses were thrown down and sixteen parti-In the neighboring district of Akita the shock was more severe. Fifteen lives were

lost, 13 persons were injured and 32 dwellings were overthrown, white many farm houses were damaged. In Saga there were under-ground sounds "as of many cannons." Then ensued prolonged vibrations from south to northwest, dwellings leaned over at inclinations varying from 70 to 80 degrees, accompanied by loud cracking of posts and walls, and the ground quivered so that pedestrians stumbled and fell. The shock continued for

four minutes.

Daring the night there were three other disturbances, the last being the most severe. The greatest disorder and fright prevailed. A night of terror was passed in the open air by unclad masses of humanity. In the districte of Tekanami and Kami-Tunaki the ground, for a space of nine acres, began to crack on July 28th and the phenomenon continued until the whole surface was covered with s net-work of fissures. At the latest accounts fifty-three distinct shocks had been felt, only two or three of them being severe. Within twelve hours on August 3rd thirty-five earthquake shocks were experienced at Kumamo

#### GREEK EARTHQUAKES.

London, August 37 .- Numerous earth-

quake shocks were felt in Greece. In many towns the inhabitants spent the night in the open air. The greatest amount of damage was done at Etsolicon.

The earthquake originated in the Gulf of

Corinth. The cable is broken and a number of houses at Acarnania and Eteolicon were wrecked. No loss of life is reported.

THE QUARE FELT IN RUSSIA.

London, August 27.—An earthquake was experienced on the Russian frontier yesterday. In the village of Khenzorik 129 persons were buried alive.

#### WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

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

#### Boulanger Exhorts.

LONDON, August 27.-General Boulanger, in a manifesto, calls upon the electors of the department of the Seine to remain united and preserve discipline, in order to ensure respect for their sovereign will. Accompanying the manifesto is a list of Boulanger candidates for the department of the Seine.

A huge Boulangist meeting was held this evening to protest against the Government's action against General Boulanger. The with him." crowd consisted chiefly of Workingmen. The proceedings were carefully watched by troops and police. M. Laisant and M. Laguerre made addresses in which they condemued the verdict of the Senate court. The meeting unanimously declared in favor of General Boulanger. A mot outside the hall stoned the police and the mounted guards were compelled to charge in order to clear the wardrobe, being worn in silk, orepe de chine streets. A large number of persons were are been dhrinkin' an' the thoughts of the pike

"Well boys," said Darby Donovan, "'ye've related year experiences of the speort ye had on your fishin' trips times age. An' by the same token, but every one of thim's an eye opener! Not that I'm blamin' ye, boys, for mane, relatin' their experiences, comes as nat'ral to thim as aitin an' drinkin'."

"I mind the time when I was a bould fisherman myself, an' many's the noble fish 1 hooked, an' many's the better one I missed. Falth, I remimber once whin-but, sure we've had fishing stories enough to-night to last till

" Not at all, not at all, Darby," said the

poas. The "boys" were three in number, Darby making the fourth,—they were men getting on towards the "sere and yellew-leaf"time of life; honest, hardworking labering men; and neighbor-like were passing an hour or two together in the enjoyment of their pipes, and some lingering recollections of long ago as they sat themselves on the fence at the bottom of Darby's small patch in the cool of

a lovely August evening.
"Go on Darby," said the boys.
"Well thin," said Darby, "here goes."
"It was six years ago next month, or may be seven, that I took my tackle and set out beyont there with the detarmination of troublin' me for saysons. I'd already had six goes at that same fish, an' every time! hooked him an' got his head just out of the wather, he'd give me a knowin' sort of a wink with his north eye, an puttin his tongue in his cheek, he d turn a double sort of a sum merset, an' go back to his diggin's with the book in his jaw an' may be a spoonbait or Rooshan carp in his dirty stomach."

"Well, says I to myself," as I got to the wather an', threw in my line, "well, says I, if I don't land ye this day my fine gintleman, it won't be for the want of thryin', for

take the rise out of ye."
"I'd no sooner said the words when I felt a pull at the rod, an' from the play he was making with the line I could tell my gentle-

man was at the end of it." "Arrah! ye're there are ye, says, I with s shout, an' maybe ye'll be tryin to play your gymnastic thricks upon meagain, says I, but, faith, ye'll find I'm one too many for ye this time anyhow, an' so, seeing my gintleman was gettin' rather tired of his divarsion, I pulled gently in, and had just got him halflength out of the wather, whin he gave me one of his blessed jarks that nearly pulled the hand off me, the line broke like tindber, and away wint the ould thief back into the wather, with as nate a dive as ever ye sat

your eyes on."
"By the hokey-pokey," says I to myself, "but this bates cook-fightin' anyhow, that's the sivinth time ye've given me the slip, ye ould thief of the world, but I'll catch ye yet, or my name ien't Darby Denovan."

"Well, then, I sits myself down on the butt-end of an ould butther tub an' pullin' in my disappointment."

"I'd been sittin' down in this way for an hour or maybe two, whin all of a suddin' I hears a mighty great splashing in the wather, an' as I looked up to see the cause of the disturbance who should I see but my old enemy the pike, standin' up in the middle of the strame, an' him looking as me as bould as Heather.

Arrah, go along with ye"—says I, "sure I It can be started at full speed, is much lighter than the steam fire engine and possesses vari-

likes of ye." "See here, Darby now, says the Pike, givin, like the looks of, see here now, I'd have liked adapted to the construction of flooring in to have been on good terms with such a noble sportsman as yourself, but for ye to come here for the sivinth time with murder in know it, to try to take the life of a poor omadhaun of a fish, with a family of his own that never did a cent's worth of harm to you or yours, is more than any sinsible fish can stand, so I give ye fair warning to get out of this at wanst, or may be ye'll be a dhrowned man by morniu."

an oy morniu."
"Thim's mighty big words of yours, Mr Pike, says I, but they dont frighten Darby Donovan ; ye've one or two marks of mine in your gills now, my fine fellow, an' the odds aren't a hundred to one yedon't have another within this next blessed minute."

An, so saying, I pulls out my empty whissey bottle and aimin straight at the ould fellow's nose, I let fly, but as bad luck would have it, the bottle wint wide of the mark an athruck the wather a yard or two

"By the hokey crow, its a fine marksman ye are, Darby, but I'm a better, says the pike, as he raised himself up out of the wather, an' made a runnin' jump at me, with his mouth

Seein' that the ould chap looked in 'arnest, I made a struggle to get out of his reach, but before I'd time to rowl myself off the butthertub, he'd got me by the tails of my coat, an' there he kept bumpin' me in the small of the back till I oried out "blue-murdher."

"Arrah! be alay, Mr. Pike," says I, "sure

couldn't ye see I was only joking with "Joking, be smothered," says the pike,

"ye've had fine spoort with me mere than wanst, an' I'll be even with ye this leight, place goodness." "An' with that he catches another hold of

my coat an' drags me towards the wather.
Begorra, thinks I, I'm done for, so I shuts my
eyes expectin' the worst, an' suddinly feelin' the whater dashin' clane over me, I makes another struggle for life, an feelin' I was risin' to the top of the fleed, I looks up, an' who should I see standin' before me but ould Mick McCarthy, an' he houldin' an empty bucket of wather in his hand right forninat me."

"Ie that you, Mick!" says I. "Faith, then it is," says he. "Where's the Pike?" says J. "Sorra the Pike I've saen this day" says Mick, "barrin' the turnpike down by the four cross-roads," "It's a fish I mane," says I. "Arrah come along now cut of that," says Mick "an' don't be making a Jimmy Joe's mother of yerself. Sure where would the fish be now but lying snug an' warm in their own safe corners."

" But there was a pike there Mick awhile agone, (an' whisper here, now,) it's speakin' to me he was, an' thryin' to murdher me in the bargain."

"Oh, millia murdher", says Mick to him-self, "sure I didn't think it was as bad as that, its dillayryum traymuns is the matther "What's dillayryum traymuns, Mick!"

says I, looking up in his face.

"It's Greek for ould rye whiskey" says Mick, an' faith, my boy, ye must have tested no small quantity.
"Thin there's no pike ?" says I.
"Sorra a pike," says Mick.

the truth of it. The ould rye whiskey I'd

whirlin'till I found myself puttin' speech into the mouth of an ould fish. "But it was a lesson to me, boys, an' I've

never ferget it, an' by the blemin, of good-ness I never will." "What was the lesson, Darby?" sald one

of the "boys" enquiringly.
"Well the lessen boys, I l'arned, was this:
Nover take anything in your mouth that will take the ressen out of your brains. I've never tasted rye whiskey, ould or new, good or bad, sure everyone of us knows that spoortsmen from that day to this,no, nor any other liquor are spoortsmen all the world over, an'tyin'-I either, barrin tay; an' as I see Biddy at the door there with the tay-pot in her hand, an' the evenln's advancin' I'il make bould to wish yez good night while I go an' take a dhrop of my comforther. So, good night to ye boys."

"Good night, Darby."

Is devoted to collecting the takening the takening places, old new. She haunts the second-hand book shops, buying up old fashion magazines and mewspapers, besides subscribing for several new ones. She has already her large scrapbooks filled with colored plates, and an interesting collection is is, showing the various stages of the same through which women have

"Good night, Darby."
And so ended "Darby Donevan's story." J. R. MARTIN.

## DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

The Electric Light in Warfare—What Steam Has Done—General Notes.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN WARFARE.

Remarkable progress has recently been made in this country in the application of electricity to the purposes of warfare, and work of a very high order has been dene at the Government Torpedo Station, where a long and elaborate experimental course has been carried out. The electric light, especihookin' an ould thief of a pike that had been ally, is coming to play a most important part in modern warfare, and American investi gators in this field, many of whom have contributed so materially to its present state of development, will be interested in the report of some experiments which lately took place in the Solent, England. As a better means bought at first hand. Classed with the candle of defending the readstead an electric search stick mania is the mania for fairy lamps, one light has recently been erected on the Spis, near Hurst Castle, opposite the Needle's passage, and six gun boats, with several terpedo crafts, tried, under cover of night, to effect an entrance from the westward without being perceived. The attempt was a failure, begorra, I'll stay here till midnight but I'll as each vessel was spotted by the powerful light when miles off, and the guns were all ready when they came within range. make matters worse for the attacking flotilla, the smoke, which they created in profusion, so as to prevent the ships from being seen was blown astern by the wind, and the result was a complete victory for the electric light.

#### WHAT STEAM HAS DONE.

A very interesting calculation has recently been made by the Statistical Bureau in Berlin. Four-fifths of the power machines at present in activity in the world have been erected during the past twenty five years. The country which possesses the highest amount of horse power is the United States, with ,500,000 horse power; then follow England, with 7,000,000; Germany, with 4,500,000; France, with 3,000,000, and Austro-Hungary, with 1,500,000. These figures do not include locemotives, of which there 105,000 at work, with a total horse power of 3,000,000. Thus the total horse power in the world is 46,000, 000. A steam "horse power is equivalent to three actual horses' strength, and each liv out a naggin of ould rye whiskey, I had a ing herse represents the strength of seven pull or twe at the bottle, just to comfort me men. Thus the total horse power of the en tire world represents the work of 1,000,000, 000 men, or more than twice the total working population of the earth. Steam has thus tripled the entire human work power of the earth.

The electric lighting at the lighthouse on Uape de la Have in France la generated from

a motor which is run by the wind. An electro fire engine is a new invention.

A new process of hardening plaster of Paris me a crooked sort of a squint that I didn't has been discovered, whereby it can be

Professor Ayrton says that the power which runs to waste at Niagara Falls exceeds your heart, for it is murder Darby an ye that which could be produced by the annual consumption of 150,000,000 tons of coal.

A new mat, which acts as a foot scraper without retaining the dirt on its surface, and which is readily cleaned, is made of flexible wood matting. Strips of clear white hard maple, straight grained and well seasoned, are connected by means of galvanized iron wire, with a rubber tube between them, and the result is a very durable and flexible mar.

The ductility of aluminium will render is the best of all possible materials for bridges. The weight of the wire ropes, as also of the bridge itself, for a given span, being but one-third that of iron, engineers will perform feats of bridge-building now wholly beyond their powers. The age of aluminium will be the age of bridges. They will probably be thrown over the East and North rivers at intervals of every few blocks.

The cochineal furnishes the gorgeous car mine, the crimson and purple lake. The outtle fish gives us specie; it is the inky fluid which the fish discharges when alarmed. Indian yellow comes from the camel. Ivory chips produce ivory black. The beautiful Prussian blue is made by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse snimal matter with impure potassium carbonate. India ink from burned camphor, but the process is a secret. Ultramarine blue is obtained from lapislazuli, but there is very little of the genuine article on good will must be the greatest in their Queen, the market.

At the close of the past year there were completed and in course of construction in this country eighty five electric railways, comprising about four hundred and fifty miles of track, and the reports show that during the first year over eighteen millions of passengers have been carried over these lines.

## OURIOUS COLLECTIONS.

The Craze that Some Women Possess for Gathering Queer Things.

From the New York Star: Nearly every one seems to have a manua for collecting something. With many persons it takes the form of collecting dollars, which gradually grow into houses and lots, and dollars continue to sprout from every brick in the house and from every square inch of the lot. These are lucky collectors. There are other kinds of collectors, not less lucky, perhaps, but their collections remain what they were from the beginning, instead of being metamorphosed into other things. There are some men who save every letter they write. Such a collection is not appreciated by their heirs, it is almost needless to say. Almost as needless it is to say that every one collects some one thing, or, if they do not collect, they want to. Because they do not collect is no reason that they do not want to, but because they are unable to do so for some reason or other. Perhaps women are more given to this peculiar fad than men, and the reason for this will be that they are content to collect things of less value than men. Every now and then some woman will start a craze for collecting some "Thin there's no pike ?" says I.

"Sorra a pike," says Mick.

"An' to cut the stery short, boys, that was the truth of it. The ould rys whiskey I'd expensive one. Fans of all countries and dates, been dhrinkin' an' the thoughts of the pike | big and little, historic and otherwise, form the you heat that were in my mind, had set my ould braine collection of many a woman, who glosis over bound."

them as a miser does over his gold. Another woman collects shawls, and has as many as eight shawls besides innumerable others of silk, crepe de chine and lace. The India shawls require great care to keep them from moths; and as the possessor of them never wears them—for they are not intended to be worn, but only looked at occasionally—they must be taken out, aired and thaken several times a year. But even with this careful treatment than are offer committed by careful treatment they are often corrupted by ONE GIRL'S WHOLE SOUL

is devoted to collecting the fashion plates, old

collection it is, showing the various stages of folly and fashion through which women have passed during the past hundred years or more. Another girl is collecting pitchers of all metals, sizes and descriptions. She has already fifty of them, some hideous and some truly beautiful. They are tall and eleader, of Venetian glass, and of Doulson, Royal Worcester, Dresden and Sevres china. She has some quaint silventially appears and of pitchers picked up in bric-a-brac shops, some of pitchers picked up in brica-brac snops, some of American cut glass, others of earthenware and pewter. Several are of Japane e china, and are very grotesque, almost startling. They are arranged on shelves and in cabinets, and are more decorative, and therefore more enjoyable, perhaps, than the fashion plates. The candlestick fad is not a new one, but it has obtained a strong hold upon the affections of many women, who hearn their collection with a pair of silver who began their collection with a pair of silver candelabra that belonged to some ancesto: Starting with this, they have made a large col-lection of silver, brass, bronze, china and glass candlesticks, some in parts and some singly. Trips to Europe have been made for the express purpose of finding some quaint specimen in out of the way towns, and brica-brac shops have been searched in Europe and America. Something with a history is always desired by these insatiate collectors, but at the same time they do not despise modern things that may be girl possessing thirty-eight lamps of this kind, each one different from the other. These are arranged.

IN HER COSY PARLOR

on tables, shelves, nantel and cabinet, and when lighted the effect is fascinating. This girl likes to have something to show for her money, and has no intention of hiding her lights away under bushels, which, translated into modern Erglish means that she will not collect fans shawls, or anything else that must be kept in chests, closets, or dark cabinets. Scent bottles of all sizes and shapes represent another collection, and make an interesting collector. Some of these are quaint and curious indeed. Of silver and gold, most of them, and antique, with strange histories. European shops and chateaux have been ransacked to find them. Of grotesque or artistic form, and studded with jewels, the tiny relics of the past lock as if they might tell many a romantic tale if they could but speak. many a romantic tale if they could but speak.

Perhaps, in some instances, they carried deadly poisons, instead of sweet smelling spices, for the purpose of injuring some hated rival. Or may they have been filled with some potent love philter? If they could but tell us how it worked? The cup and saucer mania has passed away, but it left behind it a mania for collecting spoons. This fad is a strange one, and is within the range of all. The apponent wirl is tound. in the range of all. The spooney girl is found everywhere, and talks incessantly of her spoons. They are not collected by the dezen, but by the niece, as it were ; that is, they are bought ore at a time, and, of course, as in other collections, no two are alike. They are large and small, an-tique and modern, plain, engraved, repourse, and of gold, silver, aluminum, ivory, glass and wood. There is the tiny salt spoon that belonged to some ancestor, and the slender teaspoon of a century ago; the Russian spoon of to-day, gill and enamelled; an apostle spoon is much sought, as are the French spoons of the eighteenth century. Ladles and gravey spoons, along with mustard and salad spoons, are eagerly bought; the plan of the spoony girl being to buy a spool in every city or town she visits.

### THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE.

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

## Mary's Pre-Eminent Dignity and Power of Love.

The Blessed Virgin is the Queen of Saints and Angels, and, as the Mother of God, is exalted above every other creature, and is only below the Ineffable Trinity. Whom, then, should God more delight to have honored by us. She is the Spouse of the Holy Ghost-She is His Mother; and nothing seems more in accordance with His love and goodness, and the cornance with his love and goodness, and the very design, the very idea, if we may use the term, of His mediatorial kingdom, as revealed in the Gospel, than that he should do her the honor of making her His chief agent in His work of love and mercy—the medium through which He dispenses His favors to mortals.

There is juvin heaven among the agents of

There is joy in heaven among the angels of God, we are told, over one sinner that repent-eth. The saints and angels, filled with the spirit of God, and in perfect concord with the divine purpose in creation, and with the Word in becoming incarnate, are full of love to all the creatures of God, and join with Him into whose glory they have entered, in seeking the blessed-ness of those He had redeemed by His own Precious Biood. They take an interest in thessiva-tion of souls, the repentance of sinners, and the growth and perfection of the regenerated; and the ever Blessed Virgin. As she is exalted above every other creature, only God Himself can surpass her in His love for his creatures.

We understand, then, why Mary holds so

distinguished a place in Christian worship, and performs so important a mission in furtherance of the mediatorial work of her Divine Son. of the mediatorial work of her Divine Son. Her love is greater—for she is full of grace—than that of any other creature. She is more intimately connected with the Most Holy Trinity, and holds a relation to God which is held and can be held by no other creature. In some sense, as the Mother of the Incarnate Word, she is the medium through which is effected the delification of man—the end of the supernatural order. She cannot be separated effected the definition of man—the end of the supernatural order. She cannot be separated from that end. We can essily understand why God should assign her a part assigned to no unier creature. Her love is only less than His, and her heart is always in perfect unison, with the Sacred Heart of Her Son, and Mother and Son are which is always in perfect unison. and Son are strictly united and inseparable. Popular Literature," Dr. Bronson,

### LUCKY BOSTONIANS FAVORED BY

FORTUNE.

Mrs. Catherine Callahan, Mrs. S. F. Faylor,
Miss May Gilman and Miss Ella Allison, all Bostonians are favorites of Fortune. A month ago they invested in The Louisiana State Lottery, and all drew prizes. Mrs. Callahan's investment was for her son Timothy and his friend Wm. Barry, and drew \$15,000, one-fortieth of the capital prize of \$600,000. The other ladies also invested \$I, making a pool for all three, and their ticket, No. 26,728, drew a share of the fourth capital prize of \$50,000. They sent M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., \$1 00 -Boston (Mass.) Record, July 8.

Mr. Parvenu—" Have you 'Promebbeus Unbound?" 'Clerk—" Yes sir. In calf or Russia leather binding?" Mr. Parvenu—" Can't you hear, you confounded idiot? I said un-

# | Irish Marriages and Deaths,

#### MARRIED.

CAVENAGH—GLYN-July 30. at Epson parish church. England, Wentworth Ottage Caronagh, Bedfordshire Regiment, son of General-O Cavenagh, K.C.S.L., of Long Ditton, Surrey,

Cavenagh, K. U.S.I., of Long Ditton, Surrey, to Marion Glyn daugher of General S.r. Julius Glyn, K.C.B., of Easom, Surrey. Gaul.—Hongan.—August 5, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Donnybrook, Dublin, Nicholas Gaul, Frencis street, Waxford, to Cecilia Mary, daughter of the late William Cronin Horgan, M.D., Coroner for Drogheda, and step-daughter of William H. Horgan, Merrion, Dublin. Merrion. Dublin.

HACKET-RONATER-August 4, at St. Mary's Church, Clonmel, Laurence Hackett, of Main street, Clonnel to Alice Ronayne, daughter of the late P. O'Mahony, Esq., merchant, Clonmel.

MURPHY-Woulfe-August 7. at St. Michael's R. O. Church, Limerick, Sergeant James Murphy, R.I.C., late of William street, Limerick to Karie, eldest daughter of Cohu Woulfe, Carr street, Limeritk.

Woulfe, Carr street, Limerius.

Nolan-Keogh-August 7, at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Bayewater, by the Very Rev. R. Butler. D.D., assisted by the Very Rev. R. Kirk, Superior of the Oblaves of St. Charles, and the Rev. W. French Keogh, brother of the bride, John Brown, eldest son of the late William Nolus, Exq., of Signmonsourt. of Simmons-cours, Donnybrook, county Dublin. to Mary Lynch, eldest daughter of Major Keogh. late Military Train and Com-missariat Staff. Powis Honse, St. Mark's road,

N. Kensington, London, W.
Riordan,—Wall.—August 6. at St. Mary's
Cathedral, Cork, William H. Riordan, eldest
son of the late Edward H-rrick Riordan, solicitor, Kanturk, to Bridget, widov late J. J. Wall. Sunday's Well, Cork.

#### DIED.

BARRETT-August 1, at 1 Ontario terrace, Rathmines, Dublin, Mrs. Barrett, widow of the late Redmond Barrett, after a short

BRADLEY-August 2, suddenly, at her residence Gravelmount, Mrs. Bridget Bradley, relice of the late James Bradley.

CUNNINGHAM—August 5, at his residence, Donglas, Isle of Man, Patrick, second son of the late John Cunningham, Summer hill, Dong-

las, in the 25th year of his age.

Costello—August 7, at his residence, Riverview, Crossmolins, the Very Rev. Bartholomew Costello, P. P., V. G. aged 78

years. Caser-August 6, at Iona terrace, South Circular road, Dublin, Bridget, eldest daughter of Professor Casey, F.R.U.I. DARCY—August 8, at her residence, Ballyfad, Coolgreany, co. Wexford, Anne, wife of the

late Hugh Darcy.
DUFF-August 8, at his residence, Springville, Kells, James Duff, at an advanced age.

DEMPSEY—August S, at Shanganagh, of consumption, Julia, fourth daughter of the late Michael Dempsey.

FARELID—August 5, at the Parochial House.

Allen of congestion of the lungs, the Par

Allen, of congestion of the lungs, the Rev. John Farrell, P.P., sged 67 years. FARLEY—August 6, at 24 Bath atreet, Irishtown Dublin, Mary, relict of the late James Farley, formerly of Tipperstown House, Cel-

bridge, co. Kildare, aged 69 years.

GLADSTONE-August 4, at her residence, Queen arreet, Abblone, after a long and bedious illness, Margavet, wife of Robert Gladstone, aged 52 years.
GUNNING—At the residence of his father, 7
Pembroke-place, Ballisbridge, Dublin, John

Gunning, jr., aged 33 years. Gorman-August 9, at her son's residence, 1 Lower Dominick street, Dublin, Ellen Gor-

HILLIAND—August 5, at Painstown, Navan, after a long and painful illness, Thos. Hilliard, in the 25th year of his age. Hickey—August 7, at New Ross, Mary, widow

of the late Thomas Hickey, of Mary street.

JORDAN—August 3, after a long illness, James
Jordan, late of 37 Upper Abbey street, Dublin, in the 57th year of his age.

JUNGE—Ab Ballsghaderreen, Michael Judge,

aged 78 years.

Kelly-August 5, at the residence of his brother, Englishtown, Belvinglass, James J. Kelly, late of 121 Upper Derset street, Dub-

Dublin, after a long and tedious illness, Alexander, youngest son of Laurence Kineella, Kill-

amer, youngest enter the Extraction, Killamerin, county Wexford.

Kavanach—August 8, at Newtownbarry, Ignatus, youngest child of Peter and Kate
Kavanagh.

Lacy—August 9, at her residence, Oldcastle,
county Meath, Mrs. Richard Lacy, fourth
daughter of the late James Fox, Mooneystown Athlory and sister of Michael Fox. town, Athboy, and sister of Michael Fox,

Oldcastle. Lincu—August 4, at the Parochial House, Ballymens, the Very Rev. John Lyach, P.P., V.F., in the 85th year of his age.
Lynch—August 5, and 2 Old Erighton, Monkstown, co. Dublin, Belinda Jane, widow of the

town, co. Dublin, Belinda Jaue, widow of the late Joseph Lynch, J.P., of Roebuck House, county Cavan, aged 75 years.

Magan-August 4, at his residence, Kilmore, county Meath, John Magan, aged 45 years Mockler-August 5, at the residence of her father, Morolestown, Killenaule, co. Tipparary, Mary Teresa, eldest daughter of Patrick and Bridget Mockler, aged 24

years.

McChaith—August 5, at King's square,
Mitchelstown, Dr. Edward McCraith, of nneumonia. MULLIGAN-August 3, at his residence, Ballyca-

new, Patrick, fifth son of James Mulligar, Neville Court, aged 38 years. McDonnell — August 1, at Moygownagh, Henry McDonnell, father of the Rev. P. Mc-Donnell, Mensin—At his residence,66 Queen street, Dub-

lin, Cornelius Merrin.

MOONEY—August 7, at his daughter's residence 24a Upper Erne street, Dublin, after a lingering illness, Denis Mooney, employed for 12 years by the Alliance Gas Company, Great Brunswick street, in the 77th year of his

age. McCarthy-at Mallow road, Cork, Ellen, wife of John McCarthy, formerly of Bushy

Park.

MANNIX—August 9, at his residence, 62 George's street, Cork, Bridget, wife of the late Thomas T. Mannix, of Cork, and youngest daughter of the late Daniel Creedon, Tourcen, Mallow. McGuinness-August 8, at his residence 14 St.

Bridget's avenue, North Strand, Dublin, James McGuiness, retired Sergeant-Major 98th Regiment. MILLER—August 8, at Arduaree Rectory,
Ballina, the residence of her nephew, Very
Rev. W. P. Skipton, Margaret Miller, aged 86

years.
O CONNOB—August 1, at her residence, Henry street, Kenmare, Margaret, wife of John O'Connor, late of Shamrock Cottage, Donegal, and youngest daughter of James Carden, and youngest and residence of James Carden, and youngest and residence of James Carden, and youngest and residence of James Carden, and youngest and younges

and youngest daughter of James Carden, formerly of Reserves, retired commissioned officer of the King's 30th Light Dragoons.
O'HEA-June 13, at Carlton, Melbourne, Australia, Cornelius, son of the late James O'Hea, Lissictimiu, Barryroe, and brother to the Rev. J. J. O'Hea, C.C., co. Cork.
O'SULIYAN-August 9, at the residence of hisdaughter, 190 Great Brunswick street, Dublin, Timothy O'Sullivan, late Inspector D.M.P., and offer of O years.

aged 70 years. QUINN—August 5, at his residence, 33 Middle Gardiner street, Dublin, James Quinn, in the

Tobin, of Little Bray, co. Dublin, aged 21.

years,
WALSH-August 9, at the residence of his sonin-law, 5 George's quay, Dublin, William
Walsh, formerly of Freshford, county Kil-

kenny. WHELAN—August 3, at the residence of his son-in-law, St. Mel's road, Longford, Rohard-Whelan, fermerly of Westport, co. Mayo.

S. CARSLEY.



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

(Continued from sixth page.) LONDON'S TRADE PARALYZED.

IF THE DOCK COMPANIES COME HALF WAY THEY WILL BE MET,

LONDON, August 30 .- The committee of the wharfingers have compiled another proposal for submission to the dock companies. The agreement is practically a compromise. It includes the terms for piece work proposed yesterday by the companies, namely, 6d au hour ordinary time and 8d overtime. The rate for ordinary work, according to the proposal, will be 4s for 9 hours and 6d an hour for the succeeding the proposal of the pr ing three hours, with an allowance of half an hour for dinner. For four hours' overtime the minimum payment will be 4 shillings, reckoning the day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., or, reckoning from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 81 an hour. The minimum weekly payment for regular dock laborers

Burns declines to express an opinion as to whether the companies will accept the proposal. Burns and the strike committee met later to discuss the wharfingers' scheme, but failed to agree Another meeting will be held to-morrow. There is little doubt that if the companies are

said he felt depressed, although he hoped for the best. A notice has been posted at the strikers' committee rooms suspending relief measures, owing to the fact that tradesmen upon whom orders had been issued were demanding that the committee's coupons be exchanged for oash. The outlook for the strikers is decidedly gloomy.

A MANIFESTO ISSUED.

A meeting of a committee of strikers presided over by John Burns, was held last night, at which important action was taken looking to make the strike general. A manifesto was is sued early this morning, colemnly appealing to the workers in every calling in London to strike on Monday next unless the demands of the dock hands are conceded before that date. The final demands of these men are:—Sixpence an hour for a regular day's work and eightpence an hour for evertime, counting from 6 p.m. until 8 a.m., as the evertime hours under the contract system, the pay to be eightpence during the regular working hours and a shilling for over-time, nobody to be employed for less than four

Labor organizations, including the Stevedores the Sailors' and the Firemen's union, numbering 60,000 men. The accession of these unions is most important. If the dock companies refuse to accede to the terms demanded, grave complications must ensue forthwith. The condition of affairs becomes graver hourly. Mr. Burns addressed 6,000 men at Tower Hill, giving as the watchword, "No surrender." He was cheered

Cardinal Manning, Sir Andrew Luck and Lord Mayor's Deputy Smith conferred with the officials of the Dock companies to-day. It is understood that the Cardinal pleaded the cause

of the strikers.

It is reported that the gas stokers are dissatisfied, and fears are entertained that London would be in darkness to day in case they struck, with additional danger by reason of neglected

Mill workers at Deptford have joined the strikers and shippers are arranging to unload steamers at Dover.

The Seamen's & Wharf Laborers' union at

Brisbane, Australia, sent a cable despatch here to-day, saying that employment would be fur-nished there to 250 of the striking London dock-

Three thousand ironworkers at Keighley have struck. The lightermen at the Royal arsenal at Wool-

wich have gone on strike.

The dock insurance against billage has fallen half a cent.

BOTH SIDES DECLARE AGAINST FURTHER NEGO-TIATION.

LONDON, September 2.—The riot insurance rate is advancing. The dock directors having refused to negotiate except with old dockman, Burns declares against further laterviews.

A monster meeting of strikers was held in Hyde park this afternoon. Mr. Burns, the Socialist agitator, and other labor leaders made

speeches. Resolutions declaring that the men would continue the strike until their demands were fully conceded were unanimously adopted. The enormous crowd dispersed in an orderly

It is estimated 150,000 persons took part in the demonstration. During the meeting Mr. Burns and others passed through the crowd and took up a collection for the strikers. The money was received in hats and parasols and a large sum was obtained. An American gentleman who was present gave a handsome donation. In an interview Mr. Burns said that the strike committee had decided not to have a procession to morrow. They propose to devote the day to real work, especially to improving the methods of collecting funds. Five thousand railway men held a meeting at Darlington to-day, and decid-ed to strike unless shorter hours of labor were

granted.
Cardinal Manning sent a messenger to Hyde Park to request Mr. Burns to visit him. Mr. Burns called upon the cardinal after the meeting. His Eminence expressed admiration at the excellent order maintained and congratu-lated Mr. Burns upon the general good behavior

of the strikers. mass meeting of lookmen and others was held at Southwark, at which a project was mooted to form a separate committee for South London in order to have a better voice in the

for the strikers if they obtain the sixpence rate with the four hour minimum. It says: "The number of men seeking work at the docks will largely increase. The companies will employ more permanent workmen and avail themselves of fewer cannal employees. Only a few will be benefitted. The lot of the many will be harder than ever. The law of the survival of the fittest will be exemplified by the strike, the wide reaching consequences of which will be unprecedented in London's history."

The directors of the dock companies have ablaid on his face on a plank analysashed to it.

unprecedented in London's history."

The directors of the dock companies have absolutely declined to make any concession beyond what has already been offered. Matters remain in state quo. The strike committee to night decided to withdraw their appeal for a general strike and substitute an appeal to trades unions at home and abroad for financial help to continue the struggle. The work of distributing funds to the needy has been resumed, the Wharf Laborers' union at Sydney having cabled £500 for that purpose. The strikers were informed to-day that the Bishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London had expressed aympaths with Bishop of London had expressed sympathy with the movement

Tue long smouldering discontent of the laborers on London docks received a strong stimulus from the revelations before the House of Lords committee on "sweating" last year. The leader of the labor movement vigorously prosecuted a campaign in the east end and fanned the embers of discontent until the dockmen were roused from the lethargy induced by their surroundings and submitted to the guidance of Burns their champion, and other active spirits, their concerted action leading the present crisis. This was only done slowly, the con-ditions under which labor is employed, especially the large overplus of men daily seeking work at the docks, rendering it impossible to take decisive action until the workmen were fully prepared. The continuance of the strike for seventeen days and the strikers' determined attitude now shows the leaders carefully calculated the course of the movement before the starting of the strike. of the strike.

AS BAD AS THE WORST " SWEATING" CASES. Interviews with police officials, coroners, officers and other functionaries show that for years past the condition of the dockmen's families has been as bad as any of the worst cares revealed before the sweating committee. The local Radical clubs and other organizations are alive to the importance of striking while the iron is hot. They are assisted by lecturers and by a house-to-house propaganda intended to foment discontent and forward what promises to develop into an organized crusade against capitalism or marally.

capitalism generally.
Wade's arms, a typical east end tavern, is the headquarters of the strike committee, and is likely to become the centre of a movement in behalf of labor, the ramifications of which will touch every British elector and capitalist. Public feeling both in the east end and in city commercial circles favors the strikers.

Steps are being taken to afford the strikers refuge. Mr. Lafone, proprietor of Butler's wharf, Bermondsey, has given each striker two shillings to tide him over Sunday.

It is stated that the managers of the Albert Docks have practically conceded the demands of the strikers contained in the proposals sub-mitted last night. If the other dock committees do not agree to the proposition, the Albert

The strikers are boasting that Monday next will witness a greatic amalgamation strike of the dockmen be accepted by noon tomorrow.

This crening Burns, the leader of the strikers, and take on their old employes at these figures.

Burns had a conference with the dock companies yesterday afternoon and submitted the compromise proposition agreed upon Friday and the wharingers had entirely and the wharingers had entirely and the wharingers are the strikers. compromise proposition agreed upon Friday night, stating that the wharfingers had endorsed it. The dock companies issued a state-ment in conjunction with the wharfingers to the effect that they have carefully considered the proposal and are unable to accept it, and denying that the wharfingers had assented to it.

STRIKE NOTES.

The strike has spread to Chatham. The iron workers at Firth, in Kent, have struck.

The Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company has 1,000 employés engaged by the hour. The mechanics' crews on the Northwest-ern railway demand a 5 per cent. increase in

Two thousand coal heavers and hargemen employed by Parker at Lambeth have joined the strikers.

The council of the strikers held a meeting last

evening and after a long discussion on the situation decided to continue the strike. struction decided to continue the strike.

The dock laborers on strike number 110,000.

As an immediate sequence of their cessation

20,000 stevedores, 6,000 lightermen, 2,000 clerks
and nearly 50,000 grain weighers are comput-

The employees of Yarrose & Co., who are under a heavy contract to supply the Government with Torpado appliances, struck, while 5,000 ironworkers at the Isle of Dogs have gone out for an advance of sixpence.

THE GUILLOTINE EMPLOYED.

Execution of a French Fisherman at St. Pierre de Miquelon by the Kuife-Thousands Witnessthe Speciacle.

A private despatch was received in the city on the 28th uit., from St. Pierre de Miquelon giving an account of the execution of one Noel, a French fisherman, who was condemned to death some months ago for the atroclous murder of an elderly man named Coupart, whom he cut to pieces after the style of Jack the Ripper. There was no guillotine and no executioner in the place, and the authorities were much embarrassed as to how the execution was to be carried out. The Privy counoll had decided that justice must take its course as an example was desmed necessary, but the Governor was unable to find a contractor who would undertake the erection of a guillotine or a man to work it and was obliged to telegraph to the French Government. A guillotine was sent out by way of New York. Saturday last was fixed for the execution, and at 3 a.m. on that day Noel was aroused and told to prepare for death. One hour afterwards the condemned man was carried out, bound hand and foot, and driven in a carriage to Courbot square, where the execution was to take place. In spite of the early nour there were about

2,000 people on the square basides the author-lites whose duty it was to see the execution carried out. While the executioner was making his arrangements Nosi recognized him and said, "Oh! well Jean Marie, you are going to kill me. You will have another to kill before long. You ought to offer me a last drink before I die. I will be the first weak. man to die in this way here ; would to God I were the last." The executioner was more nervous than the condemed man and placed the latter to far forward on the block. "My neck is too far ahead, said Neol, "you wil strike my shoulders. I beg of you don't be long and above all don't miss your strike.' The executioner was over a minute getting the man in the proper position, and Neel was about to speak once more when the executioner touched the lever and the knife came down on Noel's neck. The head was severed from the neck, but remained hanging by a place of akin which the executioner had te out with his pooket knife. When the head fell in the basket convolute contractions were noticed for a moment.

A special to the Gazette from St. Pierre, via Halifax, says :- Noel was guillotined at five o'clock Saturday morning in the presence London in order to have a better voice in the conduct of the strike. Mr. Quelch, as leader of the Social Democratic Federation, denounced the manifesto calling for a general strike. But for that he believed the direction would have yielded to the strikers' demands. Canon Liddon, of St. Paul's, has subscribed to the relief found. In a sermon at York to-day, Canon Flerning expressed sympathy with the strikers. Meetings to express sympathy with the strikers are being held throughout the country. of two thousand spectators for Jack the

#### COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 16;-417 bbls, against 19,335 bbls for the week revious. There has been more doing during the past week b th on local and export account. Several schooners have been loading for the Lower Ports trade, and yesterday 5,000 bbls of batters, and passage and for Livernoof bakers' and patents were sold for Liverpool shipment. Sales of straight rolls have been made at \$4.65 to \$4.95, atrong bakers' at \$5.25 to \$5.30, and Hungarian patents at \$5.60. Western millers are selling direct to Lower Ports and Newfoundland men at relatively much lower prices than are being obtained much lower prices than are being obtained

much lower prices than are being obtained here.

Patent winter, \$5.25 to \$5.60; Patent sprine, \$5.70 to \$5.80; Straight roller, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.50; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$4.20; Out down Superfine, \$3.85 to \$3.65; City Strong Bakers, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Strong Bakers, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Strong Bakers, \$5.20 to \$5.55; Outario bage, extra, \$2.10 to \$2.35; Superfine bage, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

OATMEAL, &C.—The sale of a lot of 50 bbls of standard Western catmeal at \$3.85, and a lot of granulated \$4.05. We quote standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$3.90, and granulated \$4.05 to \$4.10. In bage, granulated \$2, and standard \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled cate \$4.25 to \$4.50; monthis \$21 to \$23. Bran.—This market is quiet at \$12.50 to \$13 per ton on track for car loads. Shorts \$14.50 to \$16 as to quality.

to \$16 as to quality.

Whear.—Receipts during the week 57,231 busnels. Spot business is very limited, and prices are more or less nominal at \$1.03 to \$1.05. tor No. 1 Manitoba hard and 98c to \$1700 for

CORN.—Receipts for the week ending Aug. 27th were 183,663 bus, against 272,132 bus the week previous. The sale of a cargo of 24,000 bushels is reported here at 42c in bond. Ship pers say there has been no money in corn this

PEAS.—Receipts during the work were 5,744 bushels, against 8,800 bushels for the week previous. The market is steady at 78: to 79c in store, the cale being reported of a lot at 77c in store. Lots in bils are quoted at 32.75 to \$2.80, half barrels \$1.60 to \$1.70.

OATS.—Receipts 18,873 bushels during the past week, against 25,020 bushels the week presented.

vious. There is a little more enquiry and holders are somewhat firmer, sales being reported at Sale to 32c per 33 lbs, as to quality, and Upper Canada are quoted at 33c to 34; per 32 lbs.

Banley.—The market continues quiet. We quote 45c to 55c as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet and prices no more at 50c per 48.1bs.

minal, at 50c per 48 lbs.

MALT.—85c to \$1 per bushel.

SERDS.—Market dull and quiet; timothy seed, \$2.05 to \$2 10 for Canadian. American, \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover, 82c to 9c per lb. Flax seed, \$1.50 to

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the week were 1560 bbls, against 883 bbls for the previous week. There has been considerable business at the lower range of prices ruling of late, sales of Western mess having transpired at \$13.00 to \$13.25, and of Western short cut clear at \$13.50 to \$14.00. Canada short cut has and at \$16.00. Lard has sold in pails at \$5c, 1500 pails being reported at that figure, and one lot a shade below it.

Canada short out clear, per bbl, \$16.00 to

Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$18.00 to \$00.00; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.50 to \$14.00; bless pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.50 to \$13.50; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11½c to 12½c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb, 60; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½c to 6½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts during the week were 3,637 pkgs, against 3,666 pkgs for the week previous. The demand is now confined to local wants, and a quiet feeling predominates. Not-withstanding this, holders of straight dairies are asking 20c in the Eastern Townships, and creameries are held at 21c to 22c for August make. Earlier makes of creamery are quoted at 19c to 20c. Western butter is quiet, as American grades appear to fill the bill for export in preference. The exports last week were 1,108 pkgs, against 4,496 pkgs the previous, and to page, scanner, 130 page the previous and 50 page for the corresponding period last year Oreamery, 19c to 211c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 19c; Morrisburg, 17c to 19c; Brockville, 15c to 18c; Western, 141c to 16c; Rolls, 14c to 16c. For selections of single packages ic additional

is obtained. CHERSH.—Receipts during the week were 30,905 boxes, against 35,739 boxes for week previous. The exports last week were 48,227 boxes vious. The exports last week were 10,221 boxes against 21,829 boxes the corresponding week last year. The demand during the past few days has been quiet, owing to factorymen refusing to accept shipper's offers. There are quite a number of orders on the market for fine cool August cheese at 90, but holders are asking higher figures. The sale was made yesterday of a round lot of finest colored July at 930, and a lot of finest July white at 83c. Quite a lew sales of medium to fine July goods have transpired at \$\frac{1}{2}\$t to \$\frac{3}{2}\$c. The market on the whole, although quiet, is firm, with prices apparently in buyers' favor. Factorymen have sold up so closely that they say they are prepared to hold till October if needs be. A few contracts in the West have been made for the whole of August at 91c. The advance of 6d on the cable to-day to 44s has imparted more strength to sellers.

Finest colored......94c to 94c 

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGG3.—Receipts for the week were 698 pkgs, against 1,250 pkgs for the week previous. market to day was weak, and in order to make sales slightly lower prices had to be accepted. Sales are reported of 100 bbls at 130, and 50 cases at 193c. Single cases of fine candled stock have sold at 14c. The excessively hot weather checks business.

Hops.—A further sale of new hops is quoted

on p.t., and we quote choice new Cauadian 23c to 15c, choice 1888 Canada at 16c to 18c, medium to good 11c to 14c and old 4c to 7c per

Brans.-Little doing, and prices range from \$1.90 to \$2. Hower.—New extracted honey is quoted at

HONE.—New States and quantity.

Hay.—Good enquiry for old pressed hay; \$10 to \$11 for No. 2, and \$12 to \$14 for No. 1, as to quantity.

New \$10 to \$11.

Ashes.—The market is quiet at \$8.65 to \$3.70 for first puts and \$3.40 for seconds.

PERSIAN LOTION



For schriewing the complexion, imparting or preserving its rosey har, or venously freekles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pinples and all other cruptions.

other cruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a bona fide preparation, unique of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin. Is not a white powder suspended in water, or perfume. The PERSIAN LOTION, on the centrary is a medicinal preparation, transparent and limpid like water.

When the skin is burnt by the sun, the PERSIAN LOTION promptly restores its freshness, and rosey hoe, by adding a teaspoonful every morning to the water used for the toilet. The PERSIAN LOTION is sold in all respectable from the control of the water of initiations.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor, 1538 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

apples are reported at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per bbl. for will be plenty of apples for all requirements.

ORANGES.—Market steady at \$5.50 per box.

LENONS.—Demand small at \$4.00 to \$5.50

or box. California Figur —Bartlett pears in good

demand and higher at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per box; grapes \$6.60 to \$7.50 per case; plums \$2.75 per box; peaches \$3 per box.

PEACEES.—New York peaches \$3.50 per carrier; Canadian \$1 to \$1.15 per basket. Charas.-Concords are selling at 350 per-

backes per 10 lbs. ALLERIA GRAPE:,-The first shipments of the resonance or the received, sales of which are reported at \$5 per leg. The fruit was fine.

BANAMAS — Receipts are again heavy and prices are lower, sales of two cars of good quality being reported at \$1 per bunch. Ripe fruit has sold at 55c, and we quote 55c to \$1.25.

Prive — Capadian plums are in fair demand.

PEUMS.—Canadian plume are in fair demand with sales at \$1 to \$1.25 per basket.

PEARS.—Hudson Kiver pears are arriving in fair quantities and selling at \$2.50 to \$2.50 per keg, and at \$5 to \$7.50 per bbl as to quality.

MELONS.—Water melons 25c to 30c each, and musk melons 25c to 25s.

musk melons 25c to 29c.

BUTUSERRIES.—Safuenay in large boxes \$1.00 to \$1.25, and in small 70c to 80c.

TOMATOES.—American 35c per box.

ONIONS.—Spanish Claper box and \$4 per case. POTACOES.—The market is steady at 75c to 30c per bag.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sug 4s, &c.—Market quiet and unchanged at 8)c for granulated at the refineries, and at 8§c to Sic from dealers. Barbadoes molasses 440 to 46c.

PICELED FIGH.—There is a good enquiry for dry codfish, and prices are quoted at \$5.00, although some holders have been instructed not take less han \$5.25. The cod fishery of Nova Scotla is the worst known for years, and the report of the Newfoundland catch is wretched. rices in St. John, Nfd., have gone away up to \$4.80. Quite a demand is experienced for green cod, but the supply is small. A few Chaps Breton herring are selling at \$6.00 per bbl. Labrabor herring are expected next week, which is about the earliest ever experienced. The quality is said to be unsurpassed. Prices are expected to open at about \$5.25 to \$5.50. A. cargo of 1,000 is expected here about September: 10th. The fish trade is reported good all shrough Canada.

FEE Oils.—The market remains quiet but steady. A lot of Newfoundland cod oil is offered at 38c, and we quot 38c to 40c, as to quantity. Halifax is quoted at 38c to 37c. Steam refined seal oil is firm and quoted at 43c to 47th, under a fair demand. Ood liver oil is quoted steady at 650 7Gc.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.

71 3007 1928 295

50 • • previous week 4368 3204 Large receipts continue, little change in prices

either in export or butchers. We have had fair trade in the former, though reports from the other side have not been the most encouraging. The receipts of butcher's cattle were not so large as week previous, but with the large number left over, there was little improvement Hogs quiet. Calves in good demand in trade. Hogs quiet. at from \$3 to \$7 each. We quote the following as being fair values:-

Export, 4½c to 4¾c; Butchers good, 4a to 4½c; Butchers' Med., 5½c to 4c; Butchers Colls, 3c to 3½c; Sheep, 4c to 4½c; Hogs, 5½ to 5½c; Calves, 53.00 to \$7.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for

week ending August 31st, were as follows:—336; left over from previous week, 16; total for week, 352; shipped during week, 312; left for city, 24; sales for week, 1; on hand for sale, 16. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per stock at these stables for week and shipped per G.T, Ry. ex. s.s. Lake Finron: 18 horses consigned to A. D. Outhier of Maryville, Mo; 15 to Jas. Hayter of Newton, Iowa; 15 to B. Throssel of Shtffield, Iowa; 18 to Stericker Bros. of Springfield, Ills; 12 horses and 7 ponies to John Ward of Lanesboro Miss; 12 horses and 2 ponies Park & Brathwaite of Shelby Ills; ex s.s. Concordia: 1 horses and 24 Shelby, Ills; ex. s.s. Concordia; I horse and 34 ponies consigned to VI. Catte of Chicago, Ills; 75 ponies to A. Stephen of Chicago, Ills; 5 to J. White of St. Mary's Ontario; 6 h and 1; to J. Raleton of Toronto, Ontario; 38 p to H.F. Woods of Indianapolis Ind; 5 h to G.G. Taylor of Howick, Quebec; ex s.s. Siberian; 8 horses and 8 ponies consigned to A. R. Teygart of Tottenham 2 h to J. D. Hefferson of George town. There is nothing doing in the local horse business, both buyers and horses are scarce as is usual at this time of the year.

OVER THE FALLS AT LAST.

Graham Bees it in His Little Barrel and Lives to Boast of it.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., September 1.—Last Sunday afternoon Carlisle D. Graham made a successful trip through the whirlpool rapids, the Maelstorm and Foster's flat before 15,000 people. That was preparatory to his effort to day to pass over the falls which, according to Graham and a few alleged witnesses was accomplished in safety. The same barrel was used. At six o'clock this morning it was to do into the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the fall of the river by Andy Home and Garrett Standard of the river found. In a sermon at York to day. Canon judges, saying that liquer caused him to commit predicts as and \$3.40 for seconds.

In a sermon at York to day. Canon judges, saying that liquer caused him to commit the murder. He kissed the priest six limits be confessed to the platform. It the murder he walked to the platform. It the being held throughout the country.

The properties and \$3.40 for seconds.

FRUITS, to.

Applies.—There is a very good demand and the being held throughout the country.

The properties and \$3.40 for seconds.

FRUITS, to.

Applies.—There is a very good demand and the being held throughout the country.

When Noel saw him be asked, 'Is it the life. When Noel saw him be asked, 'Is it you who are going to kill me!" The execution market is excited, and contracts for winter.

The properties and \$3.40 for seconds.

FRUITS, to.

Applies.—There is a very good demand and the choice qualities are selling well at '3.25 for the large planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the choice qualities are selling well at '3.25 for the large planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the choice qualities are selling well at '3.25 for the large planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the choice qualities are selling well at '3.25 for the large planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the choice qualities are selling well at '3.25 for the large planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the planting over resets, often out of sight, the market is a very good demand and the planting over resets, often out

shore and caught hold of a rope fastened to the barrel and towed is to the shore, where, just at 7.25 a.m., Graham was lifted out by Jones and M. Cabill. Graham was brought out more dead than alive and taken to Horne's saloon on the American side. Graham says: "The first I knew was when some one struck the barrel and said, 'Graham are you alive?" He complained of terrible pains in the back and head from the rocking he had received and could talk but incoherently.

but incoherently.

A dozen people verify the statement that Graham was in the barrel and many more saw him go over. Graham was probably led to the exploit by the appearance of Steve Brodie with the avowed intention of jumping the falls.

NO MURE PRIZE CREWS

The Rush Finishes Her (Tuise-Laughabte Ignorance of Her Officers.

Viorobia, B.C., August So.—The British schooner Juniata has just entered at Caue Flattery owing to the absence of wind. Two hands came to Victoria from there They report that on July 27th, when twenty five miles from land, they sighted the Rush. They had seven hundred seals aboard and started to hide seven hundred seals aboard and started to hide them. They managed to hide one hundred before they were boarded by Lieutenant Tuttle, with a crew. When he boarded them, Tuttle examined the schooner and found the skins and ammunition. Those, with some Indian spears, were taken aboard the Rush.

The captain gave a sealed letter of instructions to proceed to Sitka as a prize. No prize crew was put aboard. Lieutenant Tuttle innocently told the Indians not to mind going to Sitka, as they would find the Pathfinder, Minnie and Black Diamond all there and would not be lonely. As soon as the Rush was cut of sight the captain made the best of his way to

aight the captain made the best of his way to Victoria.

THINKS HE PAS THEM ALL.

Washington, August, 30.—A despatch has been received at the Treasury department from Captain Shepard commanding the Rush. It was dated at Onnalaska, Azgust 9, and amounced that he had seized the Minnie, James G. Swan, Pathfinder, Lilly and Juniata. In the despatch received no mention whatever was made of the fact of the Rush coming South as amounced in the press despatches from San Francisco. The scaling season will be at an end by the middle of September, at which time all the vessels will move south in order to prevent being nipped by the ice. The Thetis, Bear and Rush will keep a sharp lookout for all vessels that have parole and broken their pledge. Captain Sherard has been informed of the Black Diamond effair,

and will govern himself accordingly. The despatch received to-day contained only meagre information, and when the mail advices arrive next Viednesday the official report of light on the subject. With the exception of the brief despatch mentioned above, the Treasury department are without any additional information concerning the movements of the vessel is

the Behring sea.
Viotobia, B. C., August 30.—The schooler
Pathfinder arrived from Behring sea last night
Capt. Clary reports being boarded by the
revenue cutter Rush in Behring sea on July,
29th. Lieut. Tuttle took 845 skins on board also all the guns and ammunition, and place d the quartermeater of the Rush on board with instructions to take the schooler to Sitk: . After the Rush lett, the pathfinder headed for Victoria, despite the protest of the prize crey and after a rough trip arrived cafe.

DIED.

CONSIDINE.—At the General Hospital, on 27th August, Kate McGrath, beloved wife of Thos. B. Cousidine, from injuries sustained at the Grand Trunk crossing, Aquedant st.—[May her genule spirit rest in eternal glory.]

WRIDTEN FOR THE TRUE WITHISS. LINES

On the death of Mrs. T B. Considing from in junies received at the Grand Trunk crossing, Aqueduce et., 27th August

Bride-of my soul, onco-beauseous maid, Genulest of spirits, my, youth's adored shild; For such as thee was neaven made, The meek, the humble and the mild. To earth, where deceit and sin grows wild.— Were thee an angel from heaven strayed

In heart, angelic—in mind, a child. Whence seest thou, aye from whence you came-Back to thy eternal Father above;

Shall keep thee from thy God of love. Action, sweet spirit, may thy aternal peace In glory's kingdom never cease.

No earthly power, no earthly inma-

HER HUSBAND

### Christian Brothers.

St. Bonaven'are's College, St. John's, N. F. (under the payronage of the Most Rev. Dr. Power) is conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, who sim at giving the pupils a complete and thorough adocation, Elementary, Commercial and Classical. At this College boys may advance from the Elementary stage to the subjects precarited for the Matriculation and the Arts and Science Examinations of the London University.

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

The College of Ottawa re-opens on Wednesday, 4th September. 5.3



THE GELANOID PHOTOGRAPH Outfit is the wonder of the age. A child can work it. No chemicule required. A complete outfit that will make a picture 8s, inches in diameter, with full directions a picture 8s, inches in diameter, with full directions. Elmply to introduce Our Country Home, a monthly farm and home paper, to now subscribers, we will send it three months on trial for only 25 cents (atamps or silver), and sond each subscriber, absolutely free, and celtiver, all charges paid, a complete photograph outfit as described above. Agents wanted. Sample Copy Our Country Home Free, Subscribe for Smooths, only 25 cents, and get a photograph outfit free. Address high Country Home, Proc. Subscribe for Smooths, only 25 cents, and get a photograph outfit free. Address high Country Home, 8378, New York

DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT, No. 2280. DAME NATUALLY LALONDE, wile of JOHEPH LAMARCHE, a contractor, of Montreal, gives notice that to-day, under judicial authorization, the brought an action against her husband to be separated as to property. Brought an action against her number to be supramed as to property.

Montreal, August 28th, 1889.

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DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS,

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Our store close panetaally every evening at six o'clock Saturday included.

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The most perfect fitting Corset of the present time is the C. B., to be had at S. Carsley's in White, black, and all colors.

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The difference between our prices in Kid Choves and regular Montreal rates, judging from what Ladies say, is from 10c to 15c cheap-er in lower priced Gloves, and from 17c to 22c lower in best qualities,

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A most effective display of New Jet Trimming, in great variety and at lowest possible prices, may now be seen

· Jami'. A: S. CARSLEY'S.

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It has been subjected to the most severe strain and found to be as represented. AND DOES NOT BREAK OR KNOT

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IS TAKING THE LEAD IS TAKING THE LEAD IS TAKING THE LEAD Corticelli Sewing Silk is still keeping to the Is asked for more and more every day.

Dressmakers and Tailors use no other

Ask to see the new shades.

Beware of imitations. , EVER READY DRESS STAYS.

Are the lightest, most flexible and durable stay in the market.

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