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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889.

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The Beauties of a Devotion That is not a New Devotion.

Blossed Margaret Mary the Medium by Which to Obtain the Gift of a Knowledge and Leve of the Sacred Hearf.

The following is a copy of a beautiful isstruction given recently to the members of the Cateobism of Perseverance, in St. Francis Xavier's Courch, New York :-

Let us to day take into consideration devotion to the Sacred Heart, because if the fruit of this year would be a knowledge and love of the Sacred Heart we would be well rewarded.

I read sometime ago of a mether with her little child; the child had reached the edge of a precipios before the mother noticed it, and had she uttered a word of warning the child would have left her and fallen down the precipios; but with a mother's instinct she opened her dress and showed the obild her breast, and instantly the child came towards ber. That is what our Lord has done for us by revealing to us the secrets of His Divine Heart. He comes to attract ue, not by severe dootrine, but by the dootrine of love. He wishes that we should give Him the only treasure He prizes, namely, our

Tue devotion to the Shored Heart is not a new devotion. The saints of the Catholio Church have practised it long before it be came general. S. Gartrude once in a vision saw St. John the Evangelist before her, and she asked him why he who leaned on the Heart of our Lord did not publish this devotion, and St. John, answering, said: "This devotion is reserved for the last ages, which men's hearts will have grown cold; it will be the last effort of God Himself to draw to Him the bearts of men."

The one whom God chose to spread this devotion was Blessed Margaret Mary. Each saint in the Catholic Church has a special power in heaven to grant those who pray to shem a special grace, and Biessed Margaret Mary has the power to give all of us the knowledge and love of the baored Heart, and we must pray to her in order to get this devotion. Blessed Margaret Mary, even as a little girl, when alone, would kneel down and pray to our Lord in the nearest tabernacie, and God deigned to speak to her even when she was a little girl of four or five years. She was a special favorite of Him, and God showered on her many extraordinary graces. creatures in such a wa At the age of eight years, without knowing of (3.3d, He rejects us. the meaning of the words she used, she vowed to God perpetual chastity. As she grew older she wished to become a nun, but her her not to leave her but to protect her. Blessthat Order was under the special protection of the Blessed Virgin. Although she had a great desire for that life she thought it would be like burying herself; even when crossing the threshold she thought she was going to die, but as soon as she entered the convent

she concluded she was where God called her. Her special attraction was for our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and one day during the octave of Corpus Coristi, our Lord instantly appeared over the tabernacie with His Heart, exposed, and from His hands, feet and aids there issued flames of light. He then pointed to His Heart and said : "B hold this Heart which has loved man so much that it has torn itself out for the good of man; atili from most men I received nothing but ingratitude and neglect. I commission you to have the friday after the cotave of Corpus Christi established as the feast on Corpus Christi established as the feast on friends and neighbors. Ged, Himself, has which should be commemorated the love of often asked some of His saints to atone for My Heart for man."

task! She told our Lord that she was many takes to do this; but our Lord, who always takes the weak things of this world to confound the the weak things of this world to confound the found herself surrounded by the most terrible. the Church, no matter how great the obstacle her from them, and by her prayers the temp-

would be placed in the way.

I dwell on the name of the Blessed Margaret Mary, because she is the one who is nently fitted for the young. As the lungs the advocate of the Sacred Heart; she is the must breathe, the heart must love, but wee one to whom, if we pray, we will get the grace be to the man whose heart is centred on to become true disciples of our Lord. If we something simil. If that person's heart goes have read the Lives of the Saints, we will see out to something which is wrong, there is no that the greatest saints who have stood before longer happiness for that person. God has the world had, as a rule, some natural gifts made our hearts for Himself. He comes, to represent them; but poor Blessed Margaret then, and gives Himself to us as a fitting ob-Mary had nothing to recommend her but her just of love. I do not mean to say that there love and devetion to our Lord.

As I said before our Lord appeared to her over the tabernacie, and in this vision there came forth from His Heart flames ; surmounting the Heart there was a cross ; entwining the Heart was a wreath of thorns, and beneath terrible abyes.

our Lerd, who is now in heaven, and at the same time on our alters, has the same human body as we have. We are apt to think that In order to illustrate the difference be-

and the supernatural. The material side is stantly knelt down and made a promise to the heart of flesh to which God attracts the attention of all the faithful. That heart which was in the crib at Bethishem and which was broken on the cross, is the same heart which new beats for us in the Bisseed Secrament.

The supernatural and the true side is the intense love which our Lord has for us. It is something I know we do not understand; but by meditating and loving God day after day our knowledge will be incressed.

Surmounting our Lord's Heart there was a cross. The cross signifies that our Lord wishes that we should think of His passion. Our Lord suffered and died for us, and men forget this. This heart was on the cross; our Lord shed His blood for man, and every grace which man receives is due to the pasion. Too Blessed Sacrament is only a commemoration of our Lord's passion; it is the unbloody sacrifice of the cross.

The third symbol is the wreath of thorns entwined around our Lord's Heart. This wreath signifies the natural sufferinge of our Lord. What a blessing it is that we do not know the future! The little Bibs in the orthat Bathlehem knew from the first moment that it was conceived all the future. Now, this wreath of thorns signifies the natural pain which our Lord suffered at the thought of Mount Cilvary; at the thought of that Passion which He was to undergo.

Then, tor, there was a gash beneath the wound. This gash that we see in the ploture of our Lord's Sacred Heart signifies that heaven is no longer closed to man. It signifirs that the sword which barred the gate of Paradire on account of the ain of man is no longer there. When our first parents committed ain a Cherab with a flyming sword was stationed at the pate of Paradiee; but this Cherub with the flaming sword no longer stands there. St. Augustine says: "The *pear of the centurion which pierced our

Lord's heart, drove back the Cherub's aword. These are the four symbols which we must understand if we wish to know what is meant by devotion to the Sacred Heart. But this devotion can be summed up in four words. If we keep in mind the words love, Joses, reparation and heart, we shall understand this devotion to the Sacred Heart.

Let us begin with the word heart. The word heart in every language signifies love. Our Lord wishes in all truth that we should give Him our hearts. He says: "My child, give Me thy heart." He wishes only our hearts. He gives us every thing else, but this He is jealous of. No second master should interfere with the First Commandment which He has given: "Thou shall love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and thou shalt not have strange gods before Him. He wishes to become the Lord and Master of our hearts, and if we give our hearts to creatures in such a way as to violate the law

word and expresses affection. This devotion to the Socred Heart is the love which our mother, whose heart was fix d on her, would Lord had for men. Just compare for a monet let her entertain this thought and hegged ment human and divine love. Human love is like a flame on earth, which, when it burns de Margaret Mary was unable now to decide it blackens; but divine love, when it burns whether to ebey the whisperings of God or the tender accents of her mother. At last the produces a stain. Human love is generally decided to become a Visitation nun, because

love is like the rays from the sun.

The third word is Jesus. Although our Lord had human nature. He was not a human person. In the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity there were two natures, but only one person, and that was a divine person. When we consider this Heart which was united to the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity; this Reart which is worthy of all devotion; this Heart which is still the treasure by which all our sine are remitted. "Tois Heart," as S:, Augustine says, "which contains the precious blood of the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity," and to this Heart our Lord wishes us to direct all our love and

affection. There is another word-reparation. Reparation means an atonement for sine-net only for our own sins, but for the sins of our the sins of great public sinners. One time our Lord told Biessed Margaret Mary to go Imagine Blessed Margaret Mary, a poor, our Lord told Blessed Margaret Mary to go timid nun, commissioned with this great before the altar and take upon herself the task! She told our Lord that she was unable person of the King. She was to go there and person of the King. She was to go there and pray as though she was the King, and the His instructions the feast would be given to temptations, but she prayed to God to free

tations were removed. This devotion to the Sacred Heart is emiis not a pure love which one can have for his parents, friends and acquaintances, but unless we have God Himself in the first place in our hearts, we are liable to silde backwards, step by step, until we fall into a terrible abyse. Young people never learn the wreath of thorns there was a gash. If we understand what these symbols signify, we shall then have a clear notion of what is Human love is just the centrary. When you meant by a devotion to the Sacred Hears.

We must never forget for a moment that have God Himself as the Master of your

beart. same time on our alters, has the same human body as we have. We are apt to think that are Lord's body is not like ours. Yes, in all respects our Lord's body is not like ours. Yes, in all respects our Lord's body is like ours are some and learn that he same where the learn that he cartely be and from the showed His Heart to Elessed disragars. These flames was ence a nobleman who become infatuated that the learn that he cartely be and this man who become infatuated that the terrete enced flames. These flames. These flames are an and this man would give her hand to him in any like the trial our and this man forgot human would not like the him; and this case of the same seal and this man forgot human trial end at siske; we cannot understand that God whe has no need of us what a gallant knight he was. He came before the sounding the like our of dash. The same seal should be same same that he cannot should be same same that he cannot should be same that the same seal and this man forgot human trial end at siske; we cannot the person to sak her to take him for the winds what a gallant knight he was. He came before the person to sak her to take him for sak her to the same seal and the same seal the love is the same seal and this flame to the person to sak her to take him for the winds of death. Thus it becomes the order of the same seal to the same seal to the same seal to the person to sak her to the person to the same seal the person to sak her to the person to sake the person to sake the person to sake the sake the person to sake the sake that the person to sake the person to sake the person to sake the person to sake the p

God that never again would be so far give his affection to anything human.

If we could see the hearts of a great many whom we love very much, we might recoil with greater repugnance than did this nobleman from the sight of the fetid ulcer.

In order to practice this devetica to the Sacred Heart, we must know Him, and there is no better way of gaining a knowledge of this devetion than by reading the life of Blessed Margaret Mary, where we will find the words of our Lord Himself. In this ene instruction I enquot tell you all the beautiful things our Lord told to Blessed Margaret Mary. I cannot tell you how she, by practicing this devotion, became one of the great-est saints in the Church's calendar.

Among the many things which our Lord teld Blessed Margaret Mary, there is one here for us to practice—to have in our houses a status of the Sweed Haart. He even prom-ised that blessings would be showered on the house in which a picture or statue of His Sacred Heart would be exposed and vener-

ated. I have epoken of the difference between human and divins love, but young people very seldem get a correct idea of what divine love is, they only know what human love is; but human leve for any creature generally brings trouble with it. Even the Pagane brings trouble with it. Even the Pagens brings too object of exterming the Irish people, producing with great exultation through their infamous mouthbefore Jupiter: one was Pain and the other before Jupiter; one was Pain and the other Secondary. Pain complained that Secondary was attracting all the people and Sensuality said that I'ain was taking all his people from him, endapiser in order to give justice said: Low Pain and Sensuality he always julned together." This is only a fable, but like most fables it contains a deep lesson.

How different is divine love! Instead of bringing with it suffering, is brings with it the awestest consolution, and this we will expariance by devotion to the Sacred Heart. N. Y. Tables.

DEATH OF A BISHOP.

Obitmary of the Wight Boyd. Projectus J. chevens, Biskey of Denver, Col

Wednesday morning, 10th instant, Bishop Macheberd died in his episcopal city after a short illness, aged 76 years. His burial will take place next Tuesday. The name of this good and apostolic prelate is eventrized in the memory of the Catholics of Colorado and New Mexico, where he labored with wonderful success as missionary, Vicer spostolic and Bishop since 1851 amid hardships and difficulties of the most trying kind. His memory is no less cherished by the pioneer Catholics of acrthwestern Unio, to whom as priest he ministered zealously and disinterestedly for a number of years prior to 1851, and at a period that demanded self sacrifice and privation on the part of the pioneer priest. Tiffin, Santusky, Toledo, Fremont, of (4 od, He rejects us.

and the intervening territory comprised the Tage second word in love. This is a real large field of his labors in the present diocess of He was noted for bis affability. zeal and kindoess of heart. In his "Reminie cences," kindly sent by him to the writer of this sketch and published to the Catholic Universe, last October, and from February to June of this year, he gave a sketch of his priestly labors in Ohio, that was found most interesting to the love as of the early history of the struggles and trials of Cabbolicity in this country. He had premised the writer further installments but eath has canceled the promise. The following

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. The Rt. Rev. Projectus J. Machebeuf wes born in the city of Riom, France, August 1, 1812. He made his ecclestastical studies in the native city, also in St. Sulpice Seminary, Part, and at Mont Ferrand. Bishop Feron, of the dioceae of Clermont, ordained him to the priest-hood December 21, 1836. At the invitation of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Purcell he came to Olo in August, 1839. Almost immediately after is arrival at Cincinnati he was sent to Tiffic to asset the pastor of St. Mary's chusch, the Rev. Juseph McNames, who taught him the first rudiments of English. He remained at Tiffin till December of the same year, meanwhile at-tending some of the missions attached to Tifin. Among them were Peru, Fremont (then known as Lower Sandusky), Maumee, Sandusky and

Toledo.

His next appointment was Sandusky, where he resided from Christmas, 1839, till January 1851. During this period he continued to attend Fremont till 1847, and Toledo till the advent of his bosom friend Father Rappe, in 1841. At Sanduary he organized Holy Angels' congregation, the oldest in that city, and under his direction was built the present church. At Framons he also organized in 1841 St. Ann's congregation and superintended the erection of

congregation and superintended the erection of their church, a frame building now being replaced by a bandsome brick structure.

At Toledo he held divine service for nearly two years in private houses and in a public hall. Never weary of well-doing he was constantly engaged either at home in Sandusky, or on his widely scattered missions covering a territory of over one hundred wiles from each to work and over one hundred miles from east to weet and about fifty miles from north to south. Though Sanducky was nominally his home, it might be trushfully said of him that the saddle was his place of residence, so much was he traveling on horseback to reach his missions through swamp and forest and over almost impassable roads. But no matter how long or weary the journey, at its end he was ever the cheerful, witty and at its end he was ever the cheerful, withy and sprightly priest, ready to do his divine Master's bidding. In this he much resembled the lamented Bishop Rappe, whose missionary labors he shared and with whom he was on terms of the most intimate friendship. In 1850 his life-long friend, Bishop Lamy, wish whom he came to this country, and who in that year was appointed Vicar-Apostolic of New Mexico, asked him to give his walushla aid in that artansies wihim to give his valuable sid in that extensive vi-cariate. Father Machebeuf seked the consent of his ordinary and becom friend, Bishop Rappe, for the necessary permission. It was most rejustantly given, as the Bishop knew the worth and esteemed the loyal friendship of this good and

A SAD REMINISCENCE.

The Victims of the Ship Fever of 1847-Buthless Landierdiem's Work-Monument at Point St. Charles-Is next motory a major St. Ann's Church.

One of the saddest events in the city's history is, perhaps, that which is recorded on a humble monument which stands close to the entrance of the Victoria bridge at Point St. Charles, bearing the following inscription:

> To preserve from desecration the remains of 6000 immi-A.D. 1847 43, this stone is erroted by the workmen of Mosars. Peto, Brassey & Betts, employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge A. D. 1859.

Driven from their own land by the ruthless and despote landlords of Ireland, and floring from the horrors of a terrible famine, orrated and fostered for years by the Government of gone with a vengeance," the pkr exler crowded the decks of the American abip. braved the dangers of the open, looking with wistful eyes to the American Continent, the great haves for the oppressed of all nations, heping to find, 3000 miles away from their own beloved laud, a home and an existence denied them "at home," but also the germs of the stal disease contracted in Ireland accompanied them in their voyage across the Aslantic, and thousands of them only reached our shores to be partied to their graves.

For over 40 years the remains of these unformate people have been lying in one grave, forgoven and neglected by all, but the Redemutorist Fathers on taking thargs of St. Ana's pirish some 5 years ago, received that the por victims should not be neglected thereafter. Their grave being within the bound ries of the result of of the parish, the Fashers decided that at least once a year a Solemn Requires Mass for the repose of their souls would be offered up in St. Ann's Coursh. On Friday morning, 12th inst., one of those Requires Masses was sung, the sacred editor but g beavily draped in mourning and all the windows darkened, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity with a sympathesic congregation. The service although a rad and mournful spectacle, was likewise a most consoling one, especially for the descendants of the unfortunate victims, filling them with gratitude to their good priests for their kind and charitable remembrance of the port souls who departed this life under such and circumstances over 40 years ago.

The following lines, prompted by she thoughtful act of those who erected the immigrant's monument, are from the pen of the gifted Irish Canadian postess, the late Mrs. Leptohon:

A kindly thought, a concrons deed, Ye gallant sons of toll; No no let trophy could be raise On your son, ted so.; I'van this monument to your kindred dead, Who sleep beneate in their oo d, dark bed.

Like you they left their fatherland, And or used the Atlantic's foam To so k for themselves a new career, And wis another hom?; But, also for hearts that had beat so high!

Long since forgotten—here they rest, sons of a distant land,—
The apochs of their short carser
More footprints on life's sand;
But this stone wal tell through many a year,
They aled on our shores, and they slumber hera.

ST ANN'S CHIMES.

Three New Bells for St. App's Church-The thristening on . unday Last-on Interestlug and Impressive Ceremony-Sermon by Rev. Father Bonnelly of Mt. Antony's-Three More Bells to Arrive in a Few Months.

An interesting ceremony, and one forming an important epoch in the history of St. Ann's church, took place on Sunday last. In the morning solemn high mass was celebrated, at which the Right Rev. Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, was present. The choir tastefully rendered St. Therese's mass, the music of which is so sweetly pretty. The Measrs Xbrouct and other Belgian artists of the Sohmer Park Orchestra also assisted in the rendering of the music, and all combin-

ed made an exceedingly interesting service. In the afternoon there was the ceremony oblessing the first three of a chime of bells whose silver to sees will soon ring cut, and thus add an-other to the list of chimes in the city. The sanctuary was very tastefully arranged, and from beams were suspended the bells, literally govered with choice flowers. The church was prowded with an attentive, respectful congregation, whom the Rev. Father Donnelly addressed from I. Timothy, iv., 5: "For every creature is sanctified in the word of God and in prayer." The rev. father, who spoke samestly and ele-quently, dwelt on the importance of the ceremony at which they had that day gathered t asvist. He said that one of the first words of Scripture that particularly attracted our attention was the malediction which God uttered at the prevarigation of man—"Cursed is the earth in the work"-and the world remained under this malediction until the coming of the regen erator. To the church the Redeemer confided the power of elevating nature, a blessing of which the church is still the depository. Jealou of these rights the church called to her assistance all her children. She pressed them into the service of her worship, in erecting her churches, in adorning them and finally for the ceremonies which are performed within her temples. But even when she has erected those erifices, she is raill a church without a

the bell is W intimately interwaven with the the bell is W intimately interwoven with the entire history of his axistence. The joyful tense of the bell unberted him into the large family of Christians; it rejuted on the principal fastivals of his childhood, it called him to his first communion, monrised with him on the loss of a father, master or other dear ose, and thus associated itself with him in all his juys and or rows. In days of old the bell was used to corjure terminate, but those ward days made faith was tempests, but those were days when faith wan stronger than in our age. But now there are there tempests which the bell is tald to corplete, tempests of passion and of sin, which we all unfortunately, know by experience. He concluded: "This ceremony is appropriately styled The Baptism of the Bells; for here we have a convocation of the clergy and a concourse of the faithful offerings of prayer and incense aspersious of unction and smally, the imposition of a name. Is is then surprising that we should suppose after this ceremony that the bell is endowed with a soul, with feeling; that it cannot enter into and share the sentiments of that world that little nectes 'geath its steeple.'

The balls which more associally contained.

The bells which were specially manufactured for the Redemptoerias Fathers of St. Ann's Church by Messrs, Dronot of Dousi, France weighed 3,400, 2,400 and 1,800 pounds respec tive.y, and ring the notes C sharp, D sharp, and F natural, forming the base of the chime. In If natural, forming the base of the chime. In a few more months three more bells will be saded, weighing 1,550, 1,000 and 500 pounds, which will ring F, G and D sharp, completing the set. The bells blessed on Sunday were named St. Patrick, in honor of the Apostle of Ireland, St. Ann (the patroness of the parish) and St. Brigid (patroness of Ireland.) "St. Parick" is the donation of the parish, "St. Ann" of the ladies, and "St. Brigid" of the children of the bells are of remarkable finish as regards tone, attrugth and ornamentation, the manufone, attempth and ornamentation, the manu-facturers' representative in Canada being Mr. J. F. Scaulan, 26 St. Sacrament street, Mon

A ROMANTIC OLERGYMAN.

How he Married a Rich Widow and Ran Away With her Friend.

A London cablegram says :-- A man was buried here this week, whose funeral was attended by but few friends, with all precautions to avoid publicity, who was the hero of a semational marriage in Detroit less than two years ago. His name was the Rav. Henry Higginson, a minister of the English Episcopal Church, who was suspended for misconduct. Some years ago he married a weelthy lady named Mrs. Whyte-M. lville, whose first husband had been dead some years. The widow, although old enough to be the grandmother of the reverend suitor, was worth about \$1,000,000. All her friends visiently opposed the match, but the old lady was fasolnated by the young man, whose menner was most winning. She not only in-eleted upon marrying him, but before the matrimonial knot was tied she settled aboufickle in several love affairs, and a short tim Whyte-Melville. She was the daughter of Capt. Dann, of Dublin, who held an import unt post in connection with the shipping trade of the Irish metropolis.

The father of Miss Dunn at ever came to

London to hunt up the runaways, but failed to find them. A short time afterwards, in crossing from Holyhead to Kingstown, he accidentally encountered higginson. A violent scene ensued between the enraged father and the betrayer of his daughter. He promptly selzed Melville-as Higginson now called himself, having, for purposes best known to himself, dropped his own name—and demanded to know where his daughter was. The frightened dominie denied all knowledge of her whereaboum, but Capt. Dunn held him and brought him to Dublin, vowing that he would not let him go notil he had confessed the truth. On arrival at the railway station at Weetland Row, Capt. Dann feroed his prisoner into a cab, and on his attempting to escape the trate sailor drew a revolver which went off in the struggle, the ball just grazing the head of Melville. A growd gathered, and the police arrested the two men and took them to the

police station. When the case was tried the feeling of the public was se strongly in faver of the father that several influential citizens at once came forward with offers of substantial ball, and he was simply bound over to keep the peace and released. The clerical Letharic was in considerable danger of being punished by the pepulace, but he made his escape to America, where he was joined by Miss Dunn. He obtained a divorce in Michigan from Mrs. Whyte-Melville, and then went to Detreit, where he was formally married to Miss Dunn. Meanwhile Mrs. Whyte-Melville sued for a divorce from him in the English courts, and having obtained it sought to recover her money. An attachment was granted and a warrant issued for the arrest of Higginson because he falled to obey the order of the court to give up the money of Mrs. Whyte-Melville. Higginson found it discreet to keep out of British territory, and as he had invested the \$100,000 in French rentes, it was, of course, onteide the jurisdiction of the English courts. Higginson bought a property in Norway with the funds at his disposal and lived there up to a few weeks age with Capt. Dunn's daughter. He died there quite suddenly, and his wife brought the body to Lordon for burial. Higginson left a will leaving all his Norway property and ever \$80,000 in cash to her, and Capt. Dunn has gene out to visit the place and ase hew much of the money he can get hold of. Higginson had invested \$5,500 in Dublin, in addition to the \$100,000 which he got away

A CITY OF ANGRY WOMEN.

A Bentational lows Minister to Quickly Bun ont of Town.

DAVENPORT, In., July 14 -- Locisire a river betatiga et , ernt to atroa sellar eviews awa as it has never been before by a sweeping charge made by the Prosbyterian minister from the pulpit last Sauday night, to the effect trat a vicinous woman between 16 and 25 years of age could not be found in the place. The paster, Rev. Monros Drew, is amonths ago, and has been preaching to growing congregations. He was sensational in bis way of putting gospel truths, and many were drawn to his services out of curiosity. Lut Sunday he was particularly severe, saying immorality had captured the town. stated in all serioususes that he had been told that a woman of honor did not live in Leclaire.

At the end of the service the young preacher was surrounded by his congregation. who made violent protects. The next day he was waited upon by thirty young ladies, and public retraction demanded. Mr. Drew offered to take back his words privately, and andogiza to als callers, but they would have none of it. Then a mass meeting was held in the largest hall in the town, where 400 indigf name women and men met. They invited the minister to attend, but a report from Port Byron says that he left this state and went to

litude, tearing personal it jury.

A committee, composed of two men and three women, all married, was appointed to prepare a report. After deliberation the report was submitted. It expresses indignation at the statement made from the pulpit, and awerts confidence in the character of the young ladies of the place. It demands of the trustees of the church the immediate discharge of the Ray. Mr. Draw, and arows public contempt for the outrageous insult to the community. All Presbyterian churches are warned not to have anything to do with the Ray, Mr. Draw.

Lawyers have been consulted with the ings of tar and feathers are heard, and some of the young ladies declare that they will not let the matter drop until a public retraction is made, coupled with an apology and a promire not to enter the pulpit again.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Disastrous Fire at Ridgetown. Ont.—Millions of Fret of Gas Burning.

matrimonial knot was tied she settled absorbline countried here to-day. The flames broke intely upon him \$100,000. The happiness of out at 2.45 pm., and in an incredibly short the lady was but short-lived. The young time the woollen and carding mills of Messrs, busband had previously proved himself to be John Moody & San at the countries of the laws of the countries of the coun RIDGETOWN, Oat., July 11 .- A very serious and Maine arrests, were enveloped in flames. after the marriage he cloped with a pretty The builling was frame, four storeys high and DIDZ. Desides the officer and stock of woollen goods, an immense store room for bran and flour and machinery valued at \$15,000. This is a total loss together with the building and large quantities of new wool and manufactured goods. The Diamond Roller Flour mills within 20 feet of the Ourding mills, were badly damaged by fire and water. The engineer and his firemen were enveloped in blankets and kept soaked while they played on the flames. Mr. Moody lost a dwelling house on the opposite corner and had two others badly damaged. Frare were at one time entertained for the safety of adjacent residences, of which several were mere than once on fire, but they were all saved. The mill will probably be rebuilt at once.

The following are the insurances, with the companies interested : On weellen mills, Waterlee Mutual, \$2,000 ; on machinery, Lanchahire, \$2 000 : on twends and woollen goods, Phoenix, of England,\$2,000; on buildng, Mercantile, \$2,500 : on wheat and finr. Royal, \$5,500. Un Diamond mills, Lunca-abire, \$1,875; Glasgow and London, \$1,875; Productor England \$1,875 Queen' \$1.875; Imper al, \$1,875; Western, \$2,500; Fire Insura co association, \$260 on dwelling.

RUTHVEN, Oct., July 11 .- Some time during Tuesday night some miscreant partly removed the capping from Cost well No. 1, near Ruthven, and set fire to the escaping gas. The flames, having melted a pertion of the iron stoppers and piping, burned down the farm building that rose above and enclosed the well, and are now spreading far out on all sides, rendering a near approach impossible. As the gas well has a yield of 10,000,-000 feet per day, the terrible violence and heat and the deafening roar of the flames may be imagined. All day yesterday was spent in vainly endeavering to devise means to extinguish the burning gas. It is now thought that a cannon will have to be brought on the scene in order to shoot a ball that will break the piping and out off the flames. The rear of the burning gas can be heard. several miles distant from the well.

An Illustrious Abbe Dead.

QUEBEC, July 11.—The illustrious Abbe Bois, cure of Maskinonge, to whose antiquarian and historical researches Shea and Parkman have been so much indebted, died yesterday after a long and painful illness. He was a member of the Royal Society of Canada, and is said to have left behind him a large quantity of precious manuscripts relating to Canadian his-

The deceased was one of the most distinguished of the Roman Catholio clergy, and it is largely due to his efforts that the publication of the "Edicts and Ordinances," the continuation of the "Relations of the Jesuits," the works of Chemplain and the Boston manuscripts, and plushed. Nearly all the writings of the decease paneed. Rearry an ane writings of the deceased remain in manuscript, and his published works are only the least of those to which he had devoted his attention and study, and be leaves a very large collection of writings on science and history. The deceased was born at Quebec in September, 1815, and was ordained in 1887.

It is tribulation which proves the faith of each one.—St. Bernard.
A soul filled with charity has no round for Aufrighte. De' America Batton

The leading Irish journal, our excellent contemporary, the Freeman, has been doing a good work lately in collecting and collating the views of eminent men in all parts of the world on the treatment of political priseners by Mr. Ballour's Administration. The consensus of opinion is unanimous that the mode in which gentlemen, only guilty of the crime" of patriotism, have been regarded is obselete and diagraceful—in short, only fitted to the barbarism of the penal centuries. Somebody has called fere gn countrie the contemporaneous posterity; and as these ex pressions of judgment emanate from personages outside the hurly-burly of insular contentions, we are rightly justified in the detentions, we are rightly justified in the de-claration that the verdict of posterity is with the sufferers of Ireland and directly opposed to that foolish Minister, who believes in the efficacy of force and Strafford's policy of "thoroughness," and handles Pat with no more delicacy than he would the Hottentots emission and in so many cases of priests more delicacy than he would the Hottentots to whom, in a moment of casual candour which disclosed the inner sentiments of his heart, he compared him.

From the Dominion of Canada, from the broad United States, from Australia and the ans, it is despotic and immoral, and tramples European Continent these condemnatory letters atream in, and every one is signed with a Lime which represents something conspicuous in civic worth. We have statesmen and acholars, prelates and professors, gevernors of territories and aristocrats of ancient descent, all agreeing that to look upon William O'Brien and his associates as if they were of the same kidney as Robert Macaire and Bill That is tacitly admitted in practice by the Sykes is an absurdity and an iniquity.

To run over the roll of those who stigmatize this Cromwellian imitation as harsh and degrading would be to fatigue the reader, especially the reader of The Universe who has long since made up his mind on the subject, and esteems these who have been arrested, handouffed, clad in prison grey, fed on bread and water, cast into solitary confinement, chipped like poodles, and chafed with other insignities as but complimented morally and endeared to the nation which has produced and which is proud of them. Still, there is one among this memorable batch of testimonies to Irish fidelity and Tory truculence, which is so remarkable in its source and style, that to pass it by without particular notice would be to lapse into an unpardonable omis-

We allude to the pith and powerful message from Dr. O'Brien Archbishop of Hallfax, one of the most learned, plone and straightforward among the lights of our Church. His Grace is categorical. He stoops to no Whiggish mineing of phrases, ne time-rous beating around the bush. He goes to the point in a series of sentences which deserve to be indelibly engraved on a tablet in a pub-lic place, where they may be conned and digusted by the multitude while the wicked passing regime of operation obtains.

The Mast Rev. Dr. O'Brien, revealing his thoughts with the consciousness of the weight of his position and influence in the hierarchy, and the responsibility thereunto appertaining, at once approaches the very essence of the matter—the distinction between moral and civil law. An Act of Parliment is no more binding on conscience than the bye-law of a CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, railway company or of a firm of manufacturers.

As we prefer to put it, knowing that we correatly interpret the pronouncement of His Grace, the Decalogue cannot be revised and amended by process of any legislative body. New sine cannot be artificially created by the most august Senate that ever sat in big wige -much less by a House of Commons manceuvr-

ed by an accidental majority.
"Love thy neighbour as thyself" is one of
the commands bequested by the Saviour of Manking in the Sermon on the Mount,

What offence have the six Irish members of Parliament at present under bolt and bar as if they were malefactors committed, save that of obeying his Divine mandate-loving their neighbors as themselves, being true to their kith and kin, succouring the needy and helping their afficied?

This, forsooth, is a transgression to be visited with incarceration; these charged with it should be removed from the society of their fellows as lunatics, smitten with hydrophobia or leprosy, the black potatoes to be carefully removed from the pit lest they should contaminate the sound.

Did any one ever hear staler, more stupid, or more infamous, nay blasphemous non-

If this proposition were once admitted there would be an end to reform. George Washington would to-day be denounced as a rebel, instead of being honored as a pioneer of civilization, and the preachers of a progress in our own realms would be spoken of with leathing and consigned to the limbo of historic contempt.

This Parliament, continues His Grace, attempts to govern a nation according to the right hands the price of the Pontiff's patriviews of a party. And such a party, may we interpolate? It violates the rights of freemen, and under circumstances, adds Dr. O'Brien, with the fearless voice of one breathing the air of constitutional liberty as wholesome as the Atlantic breezes that play about the shores of the North American Croustadt, " resistance to it may be a duty." The permanent Coercion Act for Ireland is an obvious tyranny to the thinking of the majority of enlightened human beings. What was moral before its passage is moral now. Those years their diplomatic agents beseiged the who despise and reject it incur no moral governments of Europe, begging them to ap-

atsin. This, be it always remembered, Dr. O'Brien This, be it always remembered, Dr. O'Brien Not a single government responded. We do states as an abstract proposition, undeniable not suppose that many of them had any aftis true; but he—unless we utterly miscon feetien for the Pope, but they have millions it is true; but he—unless we utterly miscon. strue his sense—does not for a moment wish to encourage resort to armed methods. Such a course would be unwise to the verge of mania. In the first place, Ireland is unarmed and could not enter on any struggle of the kind with the faintest prospect of success; and next, other methods—the constitutional methods-Mr. Parnell approves and employs, are open to us, and assuredly, by the aid of our daily-growing allies in Great Britain, must ultimately, and that not so far off, triumph along the line. Better the ballot-bex than the barricades. His Grace's object is simply to vendicate the honeur and integrity of William O'Brien, Harrington, and the rest of nobler, more mesculine language than in his golden sentence, the degradation of come does not skadow their souls "?...

No true Irishman ever believed that they were oriminals. No true Irishman but would and he is sure, to de so—they cannot touch the cap. While doing so the condemned, man be used and he is sure, to de so—they cannot touch the cap. While doing so the condemned, man be used and he is sure, to de so—they cannot touch the cap. While doing so the condemned, man be used to the internal properties to grass, their syn souls, and he is sure, to de so—they cannot touch the cap. While doing so the condemned, man be used to the internal properties to grass, the is another. Discreditable as, the fact is, it is by their syn souls, and is the spread of holding in the cap. While doing so the condemned, man be used to the internal properties to grass, the internal prop

Their Treatment by Balfour's Minions Strongly Condemned.

The CRIME OF PATRIOTISM.

The Archbishop of Halifax Volces Manly and Vigorous Sentiments.

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The London Universe.)

The leading Irish journal, our availlent applied to the was convisced in what the man who who was an expensively partially in the may be observed, and the law is the primary squares of the green would be upon their side.

We doubt not that King Humbers and the limitant of documents would be inexpressibly in St. Stephen's. There may be some Tories, and hardly intend to enterories, and the law of the point of the point would be upon their side.

We doubt not that King Humbers and the limitant of documents would be inexpressibly in St. Stephen's. There may be some Tories, and hardly intend to enterories, and the law to be incompleted in the law to be inexpressibly in St. Stephen's. There may be some Tories, and the law, as it stands, would be upon their side.

We doubt not that King Humbers and the leaking to such a cantactrophe, since they in St. Stephen's. There may be some Tories, and hardly intend to enterories, and the law, as it stands, would be upon their side.

We doubt not that King Humbers and the leaking to such a cantactrophe, since they and hardly intend to sairore it against any blaispe of principles. There may be observed, days, at the quicket, they go about it and the limitant properties. There may be observed in what it is become feet in all its rigidity. If they are some showed to the man who with the limitant properties of the quicket in all the rigidity. If they are some showed the man with the law and the limitance of the such as the limitance of the stand they would be upon that the limitance of the such as the such as the limitance of the such as the li gentlemen whom they are taught by shallow sophists to regard as dangerous Revolutionlate. These we can pity, and pardon on the old thesiogical plea of invincible ignorance. But as for the genteel parvenues who aport the modest flower because they aspire to rub akirts with the fashionables, we have nothing to spare for them but a disdainful laugh. The wire-pullers, the acute agents who are pre-petually angling for electoral gains and the ficancial gains they imply—they are of no rating in the market. Self, now as ever, is their guiding rule.

Naturally as a Cathelic ecclesiatic, the Archbishop of Halifax must concede that if a regularly-organized Government is honestly confident that it is necessary for it to carry of God, public representatives, notables, journalists, and popular functionaries such as Mayers, High Sheriffs, and Chairmen of Town Commissions and of Boards of Guardion the rights of citizens. A hard and fast wall must be set up between the political prisoner and the rogue, or the weakling who has outraged the accepted ordinances of religion and the State, the marderer, forger, embezzler, unsurer, or the debauches, who has ruined the peace of families. The political prisoner is entitled to his immunities. foremost among the nations. Mr. Balfour deprives him of his beard and his small clothes, and roars over the piece of ruffianism as a capital joke. He has no more bowels of compassion than the boy in the fable who amused himself throwing stones at the frogs. What is fun for him may be something like death to them. But, like naughthy Harry, he does not care. There are others who do, and who recognize the cruel and irritating policy he recommends and rewards for what is—a shame only equalled by ite guilt.

His Grace of Ralifax receives his strongest and most stinging sentence for the close of his admirable epistic, which takes rank as a State document with this difference, that it is conched in a tone of scholarly vigour and clearness and has the solid influence of a pastoral from the altar. "Should the indigui-ties in Clonmel," he says, "oe prefetrated in Canadian jails they would be razed to the ground in twenty-four hours."

The Irish people have more moderation than the independent Canadians, Framed in the school of sufferings, they have mastered the lesson of patience. They bide their time. They know and feel the redemption from arbitrary administeration is near, and when the day dawns for which they are yearning, we are confident they will prove themselves deserving of the autonomy they seek by magnanimously forgetting bygone wrongs, and treating political offenders against their ensotments as honourable opponents not as vulgar and despicable malefactors.

DAKOTA.

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

THE POPE AMONG THE PAGANS.

A Beautiful Prayer Becited by Leo XIII Every Day.

Every day Leo XIII., standing before the altar of the Most High, recites these words of the twenty-fifth Pasim:

"I will wash my hands among the innocent, and will encompass Thy altar, O Lord, that I may hear the voice of praise, and tell of Thy marvellous works. I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy house, and the place where thy glory dwelleth. Take not away my soul, O God, with the wicked, nor my life with bloody men, in whose hands are inquities—their right hand is filled with gifts. As for me, I have walked in my innocence; redeem me, and have mercy upon me, My foot hath stood in the right path ; in the churches I will bless Thee, O

Lord.' This sublime passage closely applies to the the situation of the Pope to-day, and in the course of a few weeks they will have a startling significance. The wicked men are about him, and have long extended in their bloody mony-and his honor. They ask him to accept the "Law of Guarantees," as they call it by which action he would make himself an accessory in the naurpation of deminions that

can never really be alienated. Many of our secular contemporaries speak of the "Roman Questien" as though it were an exclusively Italian one. That is untrue. The Sardinian invaders themselves never pretended so much, until recently, or Crispi has decided to try a new game." For governments of Europe, begging them to approve their confiscation of Papal territory. of Catholic subjects, through whom their in-terests might be seriously involved did the Pope become merely an Italian subject. Be-sides, it was a thing which they could each hold like a sword of Damocles over the head of Italy, and whenever it suited them, plenti-ful results of the unsettled, complicated question could be seized upon as ample causes for

War. Now let us see what will happen in September, if Crispl's new law should go into "Xes," and commenced a rambling speech effect. By this law any ecclesiastic, without which lasted seven minutes. He said he was exception, who speaks against the present sure he would go to Heaven and hoped every regime, not only in public or in writing, but one else would. even in private conversation, is subject not the political martyrs. Could that he done in only to pecuniary leases, but also to penal and am not wholly to blame, said Kelly. He nobler, more masculine language than in his punishment—to terrors in prison varying with finally said. "I have only a few words more the degree of the offence. Should Lee XIII. to say, I am serry the crops here abouts are write an encyclical or deliver an allocution, bad., I give you all my blessing." Sheriff in which this regime is adversely alluded to Hodgson, of Mource county, then adjusted and he is sure to de so they cannot touch the cap. While doing so the condemned man

RIGHTS OF

Cardinal Gibbons Writes an Able Article on the Vexed Question.

The Privilege of the Laboring People to Organize for Mutual Protection-The Net-work of Syndicates and Trasts as an Encouragement for Labor Unions.

NEW YORK, July 11.-His Eminence, the American Cardinal and Archbishop of Baltimore, has prepared for the Metropolitan Magazine, for August, an interesting paper on the dignity, rights and responsibility of labor. It is interesting to obtain from so high a dignitary of the Church a recent tion of the rights of labor, which must not only represent the views of a man of great learning and ability, but also in some measure the position which his Church takes upon these questions.

"A contented and happy class," says the Cardinal, "is the best safeguard of the Republic, while discontented laborers, like the starving and enslaved populace of Rome in the time of Augusuts Carar, would be a constant menace and reproach to the country.

LABOUR HAS ITS SACRED RIGHTS as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the labouring classes is their privilege to organize or to form themselves into socioties for mutual protection and benefit. It is in accordance with this natural right that those who have one common interest should unite together for its promotion. Our modern labour associations are legitimate successors of the guilds of England. In our days there is a universal tendency towards organization in every department of trade and business. In union there is strength, in the physical, moral and social world. Just as the power and majesty of our republic are derived from

the political union of the several States, so do men clearly perceive that the healthy combination of human forces in the economic world can accomplish results which could not be effected by any individual efforts.
Throughout the United States and Great Britain there is to-day a continuous network of syndicates and trusts, of companies and partnerships, so that every operation, irom the construction of a Leviathian steamship to the manufacture of a needle

IS CONTROLLED BY A CORPORATION.

When corporations thus combine it is quite natural that mechanics and laborers should follow their example. It would be as unjust to deny to workingmen the right to band to-gether because of abuses in regard to such combines, as to withhold the same right from capitalists, because they sometimes seek to orush or abserb weaker rivals. Another patent reason for encouraging labor unions suggests itself. Secret societies lurking in dark places and plotting the overthrow of existing governments have been the bane of continental Europe. The respective policy of intelligence and virtue of the people have given rise to these mischievousorganization for men are apt to conspire in secret, if not permitted to express their views openly. The public recognition of the right to organize implies a confidence in

THE INTELLIGENCE AND INDUSTRY OF THE

MASSES. It affords them an opportunity of training themselves in the school of self-government and in the art of self-discipline. It takes away from them every excuse and pretext for the formation of dangerous societies. It ex poses to the light of public scrutiny the constitution and laws of the Association, and the deliberations of the members. It inspires them with a sense of their responsibility as citizens and with a laudable view of meeting the approval of their fellow-citizens. It is better, as Mr. Matthew Arnold observes. That the body of the people, with all its faults, should act for itself and control its own affairs, than that it should ne set aside as ignorant and incapable, or have iteaffaire managed by a so-called superior class." God forhid that the prerogatives which we are maintaining for the working classes should be constructed as implying the slightest invasion of

THE RIGHTS AND AUTONOMY OF EMPLOYERS. There should not, and need not, be any conflict between labour and capital, since both are necessary for the public good, and one depends on the co-operation of the other. A contest between employer and employed is as unreasonable and hurtful to a social body as a war between the head and hands would be to the physical body. Whoever tries to sow discord between the capitalists and the labourer is an enemy of social order. Every measure should therefore be discountenanced that sustains one at the expense of the other. Whoever strives to improve friendly relations between proprietors and labour unions, by suggesting the most effectual means of diminishing and removing the causes of discontent, is a benefactor to the community. With this sole end in view we venture to touch this delicate subject, and if these lines contribute in some small measure to strengthen the bond of Union between enterprising men of capital and sons of toll we shall be amply rewarded.

Revolting Gallows Scene.

ROCHESTEE, N.Y., July 10.—John Kelly, convicted of the murder of Eleanor O'Shea, near Geneva, Nevember 6, 1888, was hanged at Canandaigua at noen to-day, Blood sported from the man's neck as soon as the drop fell and the scene was horrible in the extreme.

Kelly walked firmly and mounted the scaffold without assistance. Father English said a brief prayer and Sheriff Corwin asked Kelly if he wished to say anything. The man said,

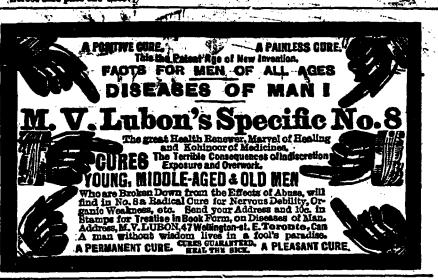
to say, I am serry the crops here abouts are bad. I give yet all my blessing." Sheriff Hodgson, of Monroe county, then adjusted

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

The last of the contract of the

CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Ars in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the about and strong the strong of the stron



shot the body. As soon the rope straighten. ed out blood shot out from the neck and then a perfect stream of bright red blood flowed down the outside of the man's clothing and formed a pool beneath his feet. The speciators were horror stricken and every one save the doctors turned away. He was proneunced dead after hanging 20 minutes. When the cap was removed it was found that there was a deep gash in his throat just as if it had been elashed with a razor. The blood flowed from this gash even after the body had been out down. The face presented a horrible appear-

ance, being distorted greatly.

Kelly's crime was the murder of Eleanor O'Shea, 65 years old, housekeeper for Geo. Kippen, a farmer residing near Geneva, by whom the murderer was employed. It is said Kelly was unduly intimate with his employer's daughter, a half-witted woman. The housekeeper upbraided the pair and in a fight Kelly struck her on the head with a hammer, killing ber.

TENANTS DEFENCE LEAGUE.

The Parnellites Make a Brilliant Move in their Fight for the Irish Tenants.

Fresh Courage to be Infused into the People by the Adoption of the Improved Plan of Campaign.

LONDON, July 11,-Parnell's Tenant's Defence League is expected to support the National League and is to be organized upon a plan which Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt have had in mind for a long time. By means of this new league, they expect to unify all sections of Ireland's friends, and bring to-gether many whom the plan of campaign divided. The plans for this new organization

of organization. It is quite likely that the project have been delayed for some months, but for the work of Mr. Smith Barry, the Irish landlord, who conceived the idea of a strong landlords syndicate. This in a large measure precipitated the formation of the Tenants Defence League and the announcement that it is all ready to be launched, is a bombabell in the camp of Ireland's enemies.

The consternation of the landlords was all the greater as they have no clear conception of what their treatment is to be by the defence League, except that only strictly legal methods will be resorted to.

The Star refers to the new movement as strike on the part of a whole nation. The Pall Mall Gazette expresses the opinion that this will prove the final phase of the

long struggle between the Irish tenantry and The Globe is frank enough to admit that the legal methods, which alone the new organization avows an intention of employing,

of Lagrender, Mr. Davitt, in an interview this evening, spoke in the most enthusiastic terms of the prospects of the Defence League. "We stand," he said "upon the verge of a new campaign started under the mest brilliant anspices. There can be no doubt, whatever,

es to the result.' MR, DAVITT EXPLAINS THE NEW HOPE.

LONDON, July 11 .- Mr. Michael Davitt, in an interview to-day, says of the new League, that it will give the people of Ireland fresh courage, which alone will be of vast importance in the fight which mult be fought. It will bring men of all shades of opinion on the popular side into fighting line under Parnell and thus the whole reverses will be made to come to his support. The Government will no longer be able to deal with the Irish as with a house divided against itself, but their attacks will be met and parried by the whole frish race standing shoulder to shoulder, with ne gap of diverse opinions to divide them, and following the leadership of Parnell. Mr. Balfour undoubtedly understands that his warfare against the Irish under these altered conditions will be something entirely different from the holiday it now is for him. but he will be able better to appreciate this difference six months from to-day than new.

480 ACRES FREE.

Dakota offers a free claim, a pre-emption and a homestead—in all, 480 acres—free to each settler. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry. reaches the Devil's 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.

BOGUS DYNAMITE.

A Stupid Hoax Played on the Parnell Commission.

LONDON, July 10. -At the session of the

of the Court building in which the commis sion holds its sessions he hurled the most violent innectives, frequently amphasizing his remarks with forcible blows with his clenched hands upon the table before him, and otherwise manifesting his intense rage at the perpetrators of the hear and those who seek to make political capital out of it. There were several of these bogus machines distributed about the building, one having been found near the entrance to each of the courts. The most superficial examination showed that they were anything but "Infernal," and were really very harmless affairs, consisting simply of a common American clock, of the sort usually sold for a dellar, from which hung a piece of string supposed to imitate a fues; this led to a box filled with ordinary and. Mr. Davitt asserted his belief that the affair was planned by Le Caron and Houston. Presiding Justice Hannen said he himself regarded the matter as a silly hoax.

The London papers also look upon the whole thing as a silly hoax, and it would deserve very little attention, but for the fact the Evening Post yesterday printed an article pointing out how easily the Court Buildings could be demolished with dynamite by the Irish enemies of England.

THE RETURNED PETITION. .

Why the Appeal of the Evangelical Alliance was not Acted Upon.

OTTAWA, July 10 .- With regard to the Evangelical alliance petition to the Queen to disallew the Jesuit act, it appears that the petition has been carried to the foot of the Throne and presented to the Queen. The petition was forwarded through the Governor-General's office to the Colonial office last April. A few days ago Lord Knutsford's reply was received. Its exact language cannot yet be given for publication as it has not yet been placed before the Council. Its tenor, however, may be outlined.

His Lordship states that he had duly carried the petition to the foot of the Throne, where vided. The plans for this new organization it was most graciously received by Her have been slowly shaping themselves for some time past, all the Irish leaders having to be could not recommend Her Mejesty's granting these governments and their mistrusts of the consulted upon details before the actual work the prayer of the petitioners, as the matter was one which should be entirely left to the ecision of the Dominion Government.

This despatch is entirely different to the communication from Lord Knutsford, dated March 21 last, which has been extensively reterred to as similar in its terms. The March letter dealt with the petition of the Protestant Alliance of England to Her Majesty's Government and Her Majesty Government passed on it. The evangelical petition was to the Throne itself and to the Throne it was taken, although with no better result.

BURKE MUST GO BACK.

Judge Bain Decides in Favor of Extradition

WINNIPEG, July 10 .- Judgment was given in the Burke extradition case to-day, when Judge Bain remanded the prisoner for extradition. Counsel en both sides entered into elaborate arguments, after which the judge summed up the case. In reviewing the evidence he said that the links fitted into each other and formed a complete chain. He thought that the formalities and technicalities of extradition cases should be very much simplified, and it seemed to him that the fact that the indictment was found against the prisoner by a grand jury of his own countrymen should be sufficient to warrant a judge to send a prisoner cack to trial. He was not trying the case, but merely as a magistrate he believed it right that any leanings he might have should be in favor of extradition, in which view he was supported by the Chief Justice of Ontario.

He could come to no other conclusion from the evidence adduced that the testimony raised a strong presumption that the prisoner was an accessory to Oronin's death, and, consequently, he had no alternative but to remand him for extradition. The matter now rested with the Octawa authorities. He notified the prisoner that he would not be de-livered up for filteen days, and could, in the meantime, apply for a writ of habeas corpus and have the case reviewed by the full court, Burke is completely broken down to-night. The chances are that no appeal will be made, as he is practically without funds, and his counsel, who have as yet not received one cent, of course will not likely go on with the

case unless funds are provided. WINNIPEG, July 11.—There is still chance of an appeal in the Burke extradition case being successful. It is stated to-night that funds have been supplied to Burke's counsel and that they will carry the case on. The witnesses, detectives and state attorney Baker have been ordered to remain here to await developments.

SPEAK A GOOD WORD.

And Do not Partake in the Circulation of an Evil Report.

If you say anything about a neighbor or friend, or even a stranger, say no ill. It is Christian charity to; suppress our knowledge of evil to one another, unless our higher sense of public duty compels; us to bear witness.

We set in this matter as though we felt that We act in this matter as though we felt that by pushing our neighbors down or back a peg we were putting ourselves up and forward. We are jesious of commendation unless we get the large share. Secial conversation as known to every observer is largely made up of what is understood by the term scandal. It would be difficult to find a talkative group of wither any who could spend an evening or of citates sex who could spend an evening or an hour together without an evil speech of somebody. "Blessed are the peacemakers," is not the maxim by which we are chiefly is not the maxim by which we are chiefly gurarmed in our treatment of personalities. Better a thousand times to stand or sit dumb than to opin our lips ever so elequently in the disparagement of others. What we should do in this, as in all our human relations, is to practice the Golden Rule. If we do unto others as we would that others about do others as we would that others should do unto us, we shall be exceedingly careful net to volunteer literords about them. Where other than a good word is to be speken, let it be speken to the person concerned, that he may know your motive is not idle, cowardly and sinister, and that he may have a chance te

PAROCHIAL -SCHOOLS.

Commended Even by a Non-Catholic Writer,

We clip the following from a recent number of the Andover Review. The writer, while not gifted with the faith, recognizes the rectitude of the position of the Church as to the absolute necessity of commingling religious with secular education: The parochial school movement among

Roman Catholics is not altogether without reason. We may deplore the ferm which it assumes, we may be apprehensive of the ulti-mate consequences of withdrawing large numbers of children from the broadening and equalizing influence of the public schools into a special class by themselves, to be subjected to a warped and narrow training; but so far as the Catholic movement is based upon convictions that there is need of a more definite and systematic religious instruction of children, we cannot entirely withhold our sympathy. When a Catholic Priest declares that the public schools are "Godless," it does not follow that he means that they are immoral, nor that they are hostile to religion; he may mean simply that the public schools do not, and of necessity cannot, teach that view of God and of religious truth which he believes to be essential to the salvation of the children, If he means this, instead of denouncing him as an "enemy" of the public schools we must admit that he is right. The problem which presents itself to the Catholic Priesthood, especially in our large cities, is a very serious one. A considerable part of the nominally Catholic population—children, that is to say, of Catholic Church under various circumstances incident to American life, without entering into any new religious relations.

They drift off into practical infidelity. They
may retain eneugh of the impression made by early training to be ready to send for a Priest when in some great need or in mortal extremity, but they pay no attention to religious duties, have lost all regard for the Church and the Priest, lead lives of unrestrailed vice and crime, and are Catholics, if at all, only in name. It is a short-sighted Protestant who watches the disintegrating process with approval, simply because it deprocess with approval, simply because it de-taches a portion of the Catholic population from the authority of the Priests. From this class are recruited the "hoodlums" and "toughs" of our cities, who begin to be a me-nace to society almost as soon as they are able to walk alone, and carry on a running warfare against law, order and decency until the State Prison closes upon them or the gal-lows tayminates their career. It is impossible lows terminates their career. It is impossible that a faithful Catholic Priest who holds in his heart to the tremendous sanction and penalties proclaimed by his Church, should view those tendencies without concern. The root of difficulty is the absence of

effective religious training of children. No one who has any knowledge of the succession of religions services at which Catholic churches are filled on Sunday congregations which are in the main distinct each from the other, can say that the Church does not fully improve the opportunities which Sunday gives her. But there is a long interval between Sunday and Sunday, which is spent by the average Catholic child either upon the street, or in homes where there is neither disposition por ability to teach religious truth, or in public schools where the instruction is purely secular. If religion is what Catholics and Protestants alike esteem it, the supreme concern in life, an hour or two on Sunday is scarcely enough time to devote to it. Confronted by this difficulty the Catholic Church devises the parochial school, in which secular and religious instruction may be imparted together by duly accredited agents of the Church, the religious element being always dominant and the intellectual discipline of the child subordinated to consideration of the welfare of his soul. Here, then, we have the motive and the purpose of the parochial school, for which there are certainly some things which may be said. We may disapprove of this movement, but we are inexcusable if we do not understand it.

Catholics are not alone in feeling that the secular instruction of the public schools, supplemented by an hour a week in the Sunday school, constitutes, for the great multitude of children who have little or no religious training at home a very inadequate preparation for life, regarded in its highest and most serious relations. We have not a few schools and academies founded and maintained by Protestants with a distinctly religious purpose. Perhaps, if religious convictions did not sit more easily upon Protestants than upon Catholics, we should have more institu-tions of the kind. Perhaps, if Protestantism represented a united host, as Catholicism does we might yet see a Protestant parochial school movement of large proportions. As it is, the Catholics are able to cite some Protestant authorities of good repute who deplore as much as they do the absence of religion from public instruction, and would even be ready for a division of the public school funds, if, thereby, good denominational schools could be insured.

Olergy and Laity.

Cardinal Gibbons, presching in New Or-leans, quoted a passage from Gibbon's "De-cline and Fall of the Reman Empire," to the effect that one of the most potent causes of the rapid apread of Christianity in the early days was the exemplary plety and strong zeal pervading the entire body of Christian people, which made of each one an apostle of religion. Thus it was that the Christian merchant whe introduced wares into the house of his patrons brought also to them a knowledge of Ohrists so the soldier presched Christ in his camps and the artisan in his workshop. This is essentially right, for Christ did not establish His Church for the olergy, alone. God, forbid that He should have done to be gained by the clergy. It is the heritage of the laity as well. And the laity of our day LONDON, July 10.—As the session of the or phono duty compets us to pear witness. have done, to, heaven is not should and if it be true charly to keep our knowled gained by the clergy. It is the heritage of soarcely contain himself when speaking of this edge of such cylls to courselves, much more begins informal machines which he insisted should we refuse to spare evil reports of one were placed where they were found by the another. Discreditable as the fact is, it is by their awn souls and in the spread of holy regenerates of Ireland. At those who affect to far the commonest tendency to suppress the ligion as were those brave predecessors of करणाम करिए क्लेक्सिन कर प्रमाणक पार के के किन प्राथमिक की अक्सिक करते कि की अपने पूर्व किन के किन के कि किन कर

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Interesting Items Cleaned From all Quarters of the Globe.

The Catholic population of Australasia is

The magnificent Catholic cathedral at Hong Kong holds 4,000 people. In Switzerland there are 1,100,000 Catholics.

6 bishoprice and 2,411 pricets. The cable announces that Cardinal Pecci, brother of the Pope, is seriously ill.

The league of the Sacred Heart claims membership of 20,000,000 men and boys.

The loss of the Cathello Church property in Johnstown, will amount to about \$206 000. Mrs. James F. Barbour, of Washington, will give a fine organ to the Catholic Univer-

According to the latest statistics the Oathello population of the United States is 12,000,000.

Abbe Rousseau, Vicar of Charlesburg, P Q., has been appointed chaplain of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum.

Archbishep Corrigan will unveil O'Denovan's statue of Archbishop Hughes on October 2, at Fordham College.

A project has been started in Rome for the erection of an International Jubilee Monument to Lee. XIII. The collection in the Catholic churches of

the Philadelphia archdioosses for Johnstown amounted to \$35.000. Two celored young men were recently brought to Wurtzburg, in Germany, to be

educated for the pricatheod. The Paulists will send their theological students to the Washington University when

that institution opens next fall. In a general chapter of the Franciscan order, held in Pisa, 1262, St. Bonaventure instituted

the recitation of the Angelus. The Protestant University of Berlin refused to send delegates to Rome for the inauguration of the monument to Giordano Bruno. In the Philippine Islands the Spanish Jesuits have charge of 156,827 Christiaus. In

the year 1887-88 they haptized 2,600 adult

It is proposed to hold a Catholic Congress in Bavaria with special reference to the existing difficulties between the Bishops and other matters.

Very Rev. Anthon Thoma, of Munich, Bavaria, has been appointed bishop of Passan, Germany. He is the seventy-ninth bishop of the diocese.

Money is being raised among the Catholics of Boston to send a colored Catholic delegate to the anti-slavery congress to be held at Lucerne, Switzerland. The Pope erected some time ago, a Vicari-

ate of Cilicia. Funds are now been collected to erect a Cathedral church in Tarsus, the birth place of St. Paul. Daniel, Maurice and Geoffrey O'Connell,

grandeons of the Liberator, are pursuing their education at St. Augustine's Bonedictine school, Ramagate, England. The golden jubilee of the Xaverian Brethern

was celebrated with great honor by the mem-bers of the congregation stationed at Liverpoel, Eng., on the 5th inst. Two hundred and twenty colored Pretes-

tants were received into the Catholic Church. by the Josephite Fathers of Maryland and Virginia within the past year. Father Lawson, of Liverpool, has been ap-

peluted rector of the Jesuite at Garnethill, Glasgow. Father Clayton, of Glasgow, has been appointed English Provincial. In the United States there are 800,000

Catholic Pelanders, 126 Pollah pricate, 132 Polish churches, 112 parochial schools and a Polish Seminary at Detroit, Mich.

Father Purten, S.J., the Catholic chaplain of the Soldier's Home in Milwaukee states purchase. that there is no ground for complaint of the treatment of the Catholic veterans there.

It is reported in Milwaukee the Very Rev. Dr. Zardetti, formerly at the head of St. Francis' Uatholic college in that city, now of Dakota, will be made bishop of Winona.

Father Crotty, of the boycotted church at knockrea recently closed by order of Bishop O'Dwyer, has been given another parish near Croom, a short distance from Lim-

A meeting was held recently at Brussels of representatives of all the Belgian universities, in order to arrange for the formation of a general association of Belgian Catholic atu-

The Jesuits are to build a handsome college in Detroit. It will have a stone front, and will consist of three stories. It will cost \$100,000, while its site will be worth \$50,000. On the occasion of his silver wedding re-

cently, the Comte de Paris forwarded from England ten thousand france to the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris for distribution among

Very Rev. E. Sorin, C.S.C., Superior-General of the Fathers of the Holy Cress, has just returned home from his vielt to Rome; this makes his fiftieth trip across the Atlantic. The Rev. Charles Kuhlman of Marshall,

Ill., manager of the Church Progress, at St. Louis, has salled for Europe to spend his vacation in the land of his birth, near Munster, Germany. Archbishop McEvilly of Tusm, when giv-

ing Confirmation in his discose, which is the largest in Ireland, administers the total abstinence pledge to every canadidate for the reception of the Sacrament.

The church with the largest congregation in the world is the Catholic church of St. Stanislaus Kosta, at the Chicago. There are twelve priests attached to the church and their flock is over ten thousand.

A painting of the Madonna, dated 1384 has been discovered in the village of Messembria, an old Greek colony, near Bourgas. It bas been removed to Sophis, where it will be placed in the national museum.

A chapel for German Immigrants has been epened in the building to be known as the Leo House, New York. The chapel is named in honor of St. Raphael the Archangel, and the Rev. John Reuland has charge of it.

Right Rev. Bishop Marty has been re-elected President of the Catholic Indian Bureau, whose headquarters are in Washington. He has received the honor of re election every year since the organization of the Bureau.

Rev. Abbé Bonin, ef Saint Augustin, and Rev. Abbé Beurget, of St. Janvier, have left for Manitoba, and the Rocky Mountains to ascertain the most fertile lands which they can recommend to intending settless among

closed. The French Embassader has demand ed the respening of the school, on the ground that the Sultan's decrees and the treaty of Berlin grant complete religious equality. His Eminence Cardinal Lavigerie has ad-

dressed to M. Carnet a letter pointing out the damage which would be inflicted on French Catholic missions by the adoption of the Bill making military service ebligatory for the clergy.

Cardinal Gibbons has gone to Cape May to spend two or three weeks. While there he will put the finishing touches to his new book "Our Christian Heritage." Archbishop Ryan accompanied the Cardinal from Philadelphia to Cape May,

The Benedictine Convent at Nursia, (the birthpiess of St. Benedist), is threatened with destruction by the Italian Government. The Ri. Rav. Abhart of St. Paul's, Rome, begge tur the sum of \$30,000, which, he says. will suffice to rescue the numerous community.

The congregation of St. Gabriel's church, in Prairie du Chien, Wis., includes 407 families, and numbers nearly 3,000 members. The last report showed the remarkable (for these modern days) record, an average of over seven members in the families of the congregation.

The ladies of the Ursulines at Quebec propose on the 1st of August to calebrate the 250th anniversary of the arrival in that city of Mother Mary of the Incarnation, the foundress of the order. The Pope has, at the request of Cardinal Taschereau, granted an

Father Kenelan Vaughan has received the Papal rescript authorizing the establishment of a branch of the Confraternity of Expiation. The Decree was issued and signed on the eve of Pentecost, and the inauguration took place the next day at the Church of San Silvestro in Rome.

It has been asserted—and the matter should asuredly be confirmed or denied—that the telegram to the Pope, sent by a well known Italian lawyer as a protest, the terms of which were considered toe strong, against the Bruno celebration.

The exclusive and tashionable circles of Columbia Heights, in Brooklyn, are agitated that Miss Angela Willets, the only of Edward B. Willets, a wealthy Episcopalian has become a Catholic and joined the Sisters of the Divine Compassion, in New York. She is 22 years of age.

The brightest writers among the Jesuits are preparing the matter for the first number of the new monthly review the provincial of the order, Very Rev. T. J. Campbell, S. J., intends to start about Outober. It will be semething like the Forum and North American Review in make-up.

We are pleased to learn that the Holy Father has shown his approval of Sir James Marshall's work, "The Missionary Crusade in Africa," by conferring upon the author the tonor of Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great. The brief has been sent to Sir James through Archbishop Stonor.

Father Hahn, director of the Indian normal sch. lat Renselaer, Ind., has forty-one Indian boys under his care. He says that the boys were a little slow in the begining of their scholastic year, but that after some months they yielded to discipline, and are becoming fair students and good workmen.

A letter just received from Buenos Ayres says that Father Fidelis is on his way to Buston. In the line of his labors in South America, Father Fidelia has traveled more than 60,000 miles, and is now on his way north via Mexico and California. He will be in Boston for a visit, probably in September.

The French Government has expropriated and effered for sale, in spite of the protest of the Bishop, the property attached to the See of Nimes. But the respect still felt for the Church there has prevented any of the positious-of the New York Times, had a

Last week the most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg. Bishop of Ossory, received a number of young indies into the Order of the Sister of Mercy, at the Callan Convent, County Kilkenny, including two from Wexford, Miss Ry:n Glynn, nlece of Rev. J. Ryan, P.P., Bool avogue; and Miss Callen, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Cullen, Coolcots.

Mrs. Margaret O'Kavanagh has arrived in London from Australia, the Holy Land and Rome. At an audience granted here by the Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., she obtained permision to establish a religious Order for the promotion of temperones. She also received the special blessing of his Hollness, after the usual indulgenced religious exerciaes.

The plans for a Seminary to be erected in Brooklin have been completed by Architect P. C. Keeley, and work will be begun at an early date. The seminary building is to form an addition to St. John's College, in Lewis an addition to St. John's College, in Lewis avenue, near Willoughby avenue. It will be opened in October, 1890, on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Bishop Leughlin's ordination. The seminary is to be called St. John's.

A large gelden estensorium, richly jewelled sent by Pope Lee XIII., to Cardinal Gibbons as a seuvenir of the Pope's jubilee, is to be placed upon the main altar of the occasions. It is twice the usual size of those in daily use upen the altars of Catholic churches, and is about three feet from pedestal to apex. It is new, having been made for the jubilee.

The hair shirt of Blessed Thomas Mere is The hair shirt of Blessed Thomas Mere is now preserved in St. Augustine's Priory, Newton Abbett, Devoushire, whither the Augustine Canonesses removed from Spetisbury (not Splisburg) in the year 1861. It is of undoubted authenticity, and in perfect preservation. A large portion of one of the glesses was presented by the pure to the Canonesses. sleeves was presented by the nuns to the Convent of St. Dominic, Stone.

The conversion of the Rev. L. W. Town-The conversion of the Nev. 1. W. Townsend, the Superior of the Oxford University Mission in Calcutta, was according to a correspondent, a most startling piece of news to the English Church authorities throughout India. Mr. Townsend, albeit a shy, retiring man, was a distinct power in India. He is not only a good Sanskrit and Bengali scholar, but is well read in Continental literature of every variety.

A new method of extinguishment of the A new method of extinguishment of the church debt has been adopted by the church of Our Father, Spencer, Mass. It is the penny a day" plan, in which each one pledges one panny per day for the specific purpose. Some 88 families out of the 126 connected with the society have already because the period of the 126 connected with the society have already because the period of the 126 connected with the society have already because the period of the 126 connected with the society have already because the period of the 126 connected with the society have already because the period of the pe come interested, and \$700 of the \$5,000 necessary to pay the debt has peen raised. This is an illustration of the adage that the

yard amounted to 94,872. From this plain plausibility which the speculations referred enumeration it is easy to form an idea of the 50 may now seem to have from a merely hudevotion excited by this grand monument of reparation,

The citizens of Stormsburg, Neb., through W. J. Frawiey, have made an offer of property worth \$20,600 to Bishop Bensoum if he will establish a percehial school at that place and guarantee to maintain it for six years. The Bishop will accept the effer provided he can Bishop will accept the effer provided he can find some society of the Church ready to take hold of the school and run it. Word has been received by Bishop Bonsoum from the provide for His Church another worthy suc-Sisters at Dubuque, Ia., who intended open-ing the new school at York, that they cannot come at present as agreed.

Le Monde of this city has been furnished by a friend of the family with the following beautiful particulars of the finding of the body of Mr. Grethe, who was drowned while fishing on Dominion day at St. Rose: "After long and fruitless searches, some one pro-posed to try the experiment of floating a orose on the water, and placing upon it a piece of bread blessed at last Lent. They did this and launched it on the water watching it with the keenest interest. After descending the current for about forty yards the cross stopped suddenly and commenced whirling round in a circle, and to the astonishment of all the body of Mr. Grothe rose to the surface. The widow of the drowned man is keeping the cross as a precious souvenir."

In Cape Girardeau, Mo., was witnessed one of the grandest religious displays ever seen in this country. It was the golden jubiles of the Sisters of Loretto, and the ceremonies extended over three days—June 17th, 18th and 19th. The mayor of the city called a public meeting to raise a purse to present to the Sisters, and it was resolved by the commcil that the first day be a holiday and that a civic demonstration be made in honor of the Sisters. The mayor presented the purse, Prelates from all parts of the country were present. The Convent of Loretto has many historic associations. It was the haven during the civil war of many Southern girls—the majority of whom were Protestants-and though the place changed several times to and from the hands of opposing forces, the convent inmates were never molested. Sisters of Loretto have houses by the score in about half the states of the Union.

The Roman Catholic Prayer Book authorized by the Third Plenary Council of Balti-more, which met in the Cathedral in Novem-ber, 1884, has been completed and placed in the hands of John Murphy & Co., the Catholic publishers, of Baltimore. It will be printed and issued by the firm in several styles of binding in two weeks. Being prepared and putforth with the authority of the Plenary Council, it will take the place, as the council latended it to do, of the various Catholic prayer books which have been in use hitherto. It is so arranged that the entire service of the struction. mass for every Sunday in the year can be followed by the congregation just as it is said by the clergyman. Besides one proyers, collects and epistles the book contains a selec-York, who had special supervision of the work. Every page in proof sheets was sent to every Catholic bishop and archbishop in the United States, and as issued it will have the unanimous indorsement of the hierarchy.

THE NEXT POPE.

Vain and Silly Speculations.

[From the Catholic Standard.]

capitalists of that rich district from becoming buyers. There has not been a single offer of speculations as to who probably will be the speculations as to who probably will be the larly to his catechiam lessons ever since, and encommor of the present Sovereign Pontin of the Church. Leo XIII. We have seen similar surmises, from time to time, in a number of the leading daily newspapers of our country, and paid little or no attention to them, because, however plausible some of them seem-ed, when locked at from a merely temporary or secular point of view, they were all unworthy of consideration, owing to the two-fold fact that first they were attempts to peer into futurity; and, secondly, because the office of visible head of the Caurch is one which God watches over and guards in a special manner; and with regard to choosing an incumbent to that office He rules and overrules alike secular movements, and the intentions and purposes of those who are intrusted with the choice of a Sovereign Pontiff in a way that sets at defiance all human surmises, and often disappoints the expectations of those who think they are in best position to form a correct estimate of the probable result of the action of the Cardinals in Conclave. Time and again has every one whose election was thought probable been passed over, and some one else been chosen who had not even been thought of before the Cardinals entered into Conclave.

ourselves; mostly very holy men, and porseased of great prudence and wide knowledge of the affairs and condition both of the world and of the Church. They are men, too, who Cathedral in Baltimore for use on special give due weight to considerations of true and real expediency in coming to a conclusion for whom to vote. But, along with all this and beyond it, they constantly invoke divine assistance; and God, in answer to their prayers of the Church, and in fulfillment of the divine premise to Peter, watches over and directs the proceedings of the Conclaye so that His own purpose is carried out in the choice of a successor to Peter, and sometimes in such a way that the first exceptions and desires of the cardinals themselves are disappointed.

Looking back upon this in the light of history, the hand of divine Providence can be plainly seen by those who read history with believing minds and hearts, in proceedings of the Conclave in times of great excitement and confusion, and even in the few instances in which from a purely human point of view the selection of a Sovereign Pontiff seemed a most unfortunate one. Even where this seemed most obvious God had His own supremely wise purpose to fulfill through it, and God did thus fulfill His purpose. But in the vast majority of instances the choice has quickly been recognized as a most wise and happy one, even when beforehand it was entirely unthought of and entirely un-

expected. Moreover, our present universally beloved and venerated Sovereign Pentiff Leo XIII is not only living, but though aged and teeble, may in the wisdem of divine Providence have his life prolonged for many years to come; and long before his death the face of temporal

man point of view, For these and kindred reasons, it is the For these and kindred reasons, is as one height of felly to speculate as to who, probably, will be selected when the time comes to calculate a mooses of to our present Suversign Pentiff Lee XIII, happily religning. Faithful Cathellos knew full will that when cessor to St. Peter.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCUR-RENCE.

What Happened to a Non-Catholic Missis stant Pilet

When our dear once die we plously hope they escape perdition, but we also humbiy fear they have not flown immediately to heaven. Likewise the Church-over her best children she says the De Profundis. If at the funeral of our loved ones we were to join the Church and say with sufficient fervor, the prayer for the departed, God in His intuite mercy, might give us visible consolation more frequently than is now the case. In this connection I have but recently learned of an ex-

traordinary occurrence.

In the Redemptorist Monastery (New Or leans), the other day, I found one of the Fathere instructing a gray-haired, intelligent leoking gentleman. After the lesson the Rev. Father said to me, in an unusually impressive manner: "That man has received a call from Ged. Never have I known anything more certain."

"What was it, Father?" I asked. "Well," replied the pricat, "this gentle-man is Mr. N., a Mississippi pilet, who lives across the river in Algiere. He is not a Catholic, though his wife and children are. A short time ago his eldest son died, and was buried from St. Mary's Church. Mr. N. sat watching the altar with peculiar in-

tentness. "The next day he said to his wife : 'That Catholic Church is a fine building, and the alter is beautiful, particularly those two large angele that move their wirgs so gracefully.

"Those angels do not move," replied his wife, hardly understanding what he meant. "Certainly they do," he insisted. During the entire services I was noticing them, and was much struck by the natural way in which they stretched out their wings, folding and and unfolding them, and seeming to float through the air above the altar, whilst their garments also waved in accordance. I would have thought they were alive. There must be very fine mechanism in their con

"His wife again assured him that he was mistaken, and that those angles were but or dinary solid statues and never moved. Nevertheless he remained so convinced that tion of many of the favorite hymns of the they must be cleverly devised automata, that church. It was compiled by Rev. Clarence be determined to examine them more closely, E. Woodman, and has the approval of Carso that he could prove to his wife that he had
dinal Gibbons, the papal delegate at the
not been mistaken. He went accordingly
council, and of Archbishop Corrigan, of New and stated to the pastor, Father Goggan, his and showed him behind the altar and al around the statues. When he became satiefind that the angels were indeed nothing hot ordinary statues, solid and incapable of any mechanical movement, a profound impression overcame him. 'I have seen a vision,' he declared. 'I positively saw those angels move, I distinctly saw them waving their wings. I was impossible; therefore their movement before my eyes must have been caused by aupe natural means."

"Hitherto he had never given much thought to religion, one way or the other. By birth he was a Protestant. But from that time his mind turned towards the True Faith. will be baptized before long."

Such was the strange incidentand its beus ficent result, as related to me by the Redemptorist. As yet I have not called en Mr. N. to hear from his own lips of this singular apparition, but I intend to do so shortly. will take our Algiers ferry and go over to hear that good pilot tell of how the Angels pliotea him over the shoals of indifference into

the great ocean of truth,

Newspapers use too much space, and we waste too much time over the gossipy details of frivolity and crime. It is well on the con-trary to write much and read much and talk much shout the beautiful news we sometimes get from heaven, such, for instance, as this

Vision and conversion.

What consolation to the bereaved mother Rare indeed is it that a death in the family is followed by so marked and happy a message from the other world. Was it not the powerful prayer of the Church which constrained God to bestow this favor upon the sflicted parents ? Was it not the grand "Libera" arising to heaven, which reached the ear of of God, and brought relief to the soul in Purgatory, and this wonderful visible benediction on the souls on earth ?-M. T. Elder, in the Poor Soul's Advocate.

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This is an illustration of the adage that the pennies make the dollars, etc.

In the first week of June, the Basilica of the Sacred Heart at Montmarte, France, the Sacred Heart at the Sa Bishop O'Reilly confirmed an unusual number of adults at Sk. John's church, Working There were 116 men and 52 women, which large number 209 pligrimages of the Paulist Against direct working the mission of the paulist of the feat working the mission of the paulist of the feat working the mission of the paulist of the paulist of the feat working the mission of the paulist of the paulist of the feat working the mission of the paulist of the paulist of the feat working the mission of the paulist of the paulist of the feat working the mission of the paulist of

NO FAIR PLAY.

Sir Charles Russell to Withdraw on Account of Judge Hannen's Ruling.

refusal to Allow the Books of the Loyal Patrictic Fulen to be Produced Bisguiss the Parnellites with a onesided Commission

LONDON, July 12.—Upon the resumption of the sitting of the Parnell Commission to-day Sir Charles Russell, ocunesi for the Parnellites, asked Mr. Scames, collector for the Times, to produce a list of the payments he had made to witnesses on behalf of the Times and all the communications that had passed between himself and the Times' agent in America and Ireland. Attorney-General Webster declined to allow Mr. Soamee to produce the communications. He testified that he had not made out a list of the payments made to witnesses

He could not tell when he had first corresponded with Le Caren. There was no definite arrangement as to what should be paid him. Already several payments had been made to Le Caren.

Mr. Macdonald, manager of the Times.

said it was understood Le Caron would be provided for. He had lost his employment in the Government service. As long as it was needed he was to receive assistance.

ROBROWED MONEY PAID FOR IT.

Mr. Houston, secretary of the Luyal and Patriotic union, testified that Lord Stall-bridge first mentioned Pigett to him as a useful witness. The articles on "Parnellism and Crime," published by the Times, were an elaborate reprint of "Parnellism Unmasked," which was compiled by Pigott and for which witness paid £60. Witness stated he was willing to place the books of the Loyal and Patriotic union before the ceurt, but he ebjected to their being examined by its political opponents. Witness berrowed £450 from Lord Stellbridge and Sir Roland Blenethas sette and £850 from Dr. Maguire, to buy the letters printed by the Times. Mr. Houston produced a voucher for £100 pald to Eugene

Davis. Sir Charles Russell-Don't you believe that voucher is in Pigott's handwriting ?

Witness-They write similarly. I don' believe it is in Pigott's handwriting. Under repeated questions, witness persisted that it was Davie' woucher, though obtained

through Pigett. THE LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC UNION.

Sir Charles Russell demanded the produc tion of the books of the Loyal and Patriotic union. He desired to prove that the whole indictment contained in "Parnellism and Crime" proceeded from the Union. Pigott had been used by a powerful political organization to concect the plan.

Presiding Justice Hannen-This relates to charges against persons not before us.

Mr. Asquitb, also of Parnell's counsel, submitted that the court had to enquire into the origin and growth of the charges against desire to inspect the mechanism of the angels. the Parnellites. The Union's books would The Rev. Father took him into the sanctuary, disclose how Pigett set to work to supplement "Parnelliam Unmasked," by the enlarged articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime," including the letter the Times had published.

Attorney-General Webster contended that the books were wanted in order to give the Parnellities free range upon other political matters. The court decided against now see that, humanly speaking, such a thing the application for the production of the books. Sir Charles Russell then intimated that he had received written instructions from Mr. Parnell regarding the further conduct of the case, which required him to ask for an opportunity to consider his position Mesers. Parnell, Davitt and Lewis and Sir Charles Russell thereupon withdrew from the court room. The commission adjourned

ntil Tuesday.
George Lewie, solicitor for Mr. Parnell, in FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS notll Tuesday.

orse before the special commission. London, July 12 .- After the adjournment of the Pernell Commission to-day a meeting was held at the chambers of Sir Charles Russell, at which the leading members of the Irish party and their counsel before the coun-mission were present. The greatest indigna-tion was expressed by all at Judge Hanner's ruling in excluding the books of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, which Sir Charles Russell sought to place in evidence. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt were present at the meeting, and Mr. Parnell expressed his determination to personally resent this injustice on the part of Judge Hannen. It was determined that the protest of the Irish party against the ruling should take some practical shape, and it was suggested that all the counsel for the Parnellites be instructed to withdraw from the case forthwith. In this way only, it was argued, could the Irishmen involved in the charges before the commission show to the world that they were convinced they could not get justice at the hands of this one-sided commission. The discussion was entirely on the question whether all the Parnellites' counsel or Sir Charles alone should withdraw from the case, most of those present favoring the latter course. No de-cision was reached, but it is quite likely that Sir Charles only will withdraw, and he will do so next Tuesday, at the same time stating to the court his reasons for so doing. While the Parnell commission was in session to-day a lady appreached the court, apparently with out the knowledge of the counsel on either side, and explained that she was the Margaret Sullivan who was said to have travelled from Paris to London in the company of Le Caron. She came there, she said, to deny this, which she did with every manifestation of indignation. The woman who did come with Le Caron on that trip she said was an American and did not resemble her in the least.

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LONDON, July 10 .- A despatch from Zan-LONDON, July 10.—A despaton from Jan-zibar says the German gunbeat Pfiel arrived there yesterday from Pangani and reports that that place was shelled Menday by five German men-of-war. Four ships of Lieutenant Wissmann's expedition and the despatch hoat

58,000,000 france. Premier Tirard said the Government would not healthte to appeal to the patrictism of the Chamber for the required amount.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Com-mone to-day Mr. Stanhope, secretary of state for war, stated the Government was taking measures to protect the Egyptian frontier. derastate the country and it was England's duty to assist the Egyptians.

Paris, July 9 -The Cobinet has decided to have the remains of Carnot, Marcan and Baudin, transferred from their present resting place to the Pantheon on August 4. It will request permission from Germany to remove the remains of Carnet and Marceau from Madgeburg.

CAIRO, July 10 .- General Grenfell has arrived at Assouan. The Sheikhe have expressed loyalty. The Egyptiane have captured Binban. The Dervishes are very aggressive. The friends of Shaggishs have killed thirty of them at Serra. An Egyptian picket has killed eleven Dervich foragers.

LONDON, July 10 .- Henry Ohaplin has been offered the office of minister of agricult ture without a seat in the Cabinet.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Enfloytic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics. St. Vitus Dance. Nervousness. Hypochandria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, brain and Spin-

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, allaving all irrusbilities and increasing the tow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly narralless and leaves no unclusion the disclete. Our Pamphiet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and most patients can also optain this medicine free of charge from

al Weakness.

This remedy has oven precared by the Reverend Phistor Koenig, of Fort Wuxne, Inc., for the past ten years, and is now premired under his direction by the 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 new prepared under his direction by the

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

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Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming popular vote.

its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER BRAWINGS 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, La.

an interview to-day professed ignorance of any intention of Mr. Parnell to withdraw his Prompt Payment of Frizes, Autested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise thearrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiona State Lottery Company, and in person manage and centrol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we sutherise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteriss which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisto va Nat'l Bh PIERRE LANAUX, Pros. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING, At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 16, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves

\$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

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A correspondent at Rome-actual or sup-

The Cardinals are men of like passions as

Country orders promply attended to. J. P. Whelan & Co.,

Is THE MOON INHABITED !- Whether or not the meen is inhabited has always been an

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WEDNESDAY.JULY 17, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 17, St. Alexie. THURSDAY, July 18, St. Frederick. FRIDAY, July 19, St. Vincent de Paul. SATURDAY, July 20, St. Jereme Emilian. SUNDAY, July 21, St. Praxedes. MONDAY, July 22, St. Mary Magdalen, TUERDAY. July 23, St. Apollinaris. WEDNESDAY, July 24, St. Christins.

THE Earl of Fife, the fiance of Princess Louise of Wales, has magnaminously refused to accept a wedding present from his tenantry. He thanks them cordially for their kindness, but says these are not times in which the tenants ought to devote their resources to objects which are not strictly necessary.

COURT Circles in Germany are now agitated over the conversion of the Empress Augusta to the Catholic Church. She made a profession its solution may be, let the world know who of faith before Abbe Radijenski, who is attached to the household of Prince Radziwell. Count Resselwell, the Empress and the Grand Marshal, himself a Catholic, witnessed the ceremony in company with Prince Radziwell. The Emperor had previously been apprised of her intention.

picture was that given for Millet's ' Angelus." at an auction sale in Paris the past week. The original price paid the artist was \$500, but it was eagerly bought for \$110,800. The picture is deacribed as simple, unaffected, yet filled with it for the price he paid for it. What a neat since gone by. fortune this would have been to the artist ii he was alive,

In a recent sermon Cardinal Gibbons urged the Catholics of Baltimore to read the Bible. This seems to have aroused a notoriety-seeking preacher, Dr. Ellis, who has said that His Eminence was either not sincere or not a good Catholic, The Cardinal has replied; "As for my sincerity and honesty, I leave the matter to the judgment of my fellow-citizens of Baltimore who happen to know me, and as to the soundness of my Catholic faith, the Catho lics of America are perfectly estisfied with its genuineness, and have never complained to the contrary.

THE re-election of Mr. Winstanley, a Protestant Home Ruler, for nomination as the next Lord Mayor of Dublin has given general satisfaction and is another stinging example of the fact that there is no bigotry in the heart of Catholic Ireland. Truly has Archbishop Walsh said that the Catholics of Ireland have ever been the greatest respectors of conscience. She has never drawn the religious line, and the names she most delights to honor are those of the Protestant patriots who have perished for her giory. The Protestant leader, Parnell. is the pride of Catholic Ireland, Home Rule for Ireland does not mean a violation of the rights of Protestants. But it is hard to make some people think so.

A New Departure.

The news comes to us by cable that the Irish leaders are about to organize a new association to be known as the Tenants' Defence League. The main purpose of this organization, it is announced, will be to meet the combination of Irish landlords against their tenants, by an immense combination of Irishmen the world over, whose work will be finished when sandlordism in Ireland has ceased to be. God-speed the new association! Irishmen in Canada and Irish Canadians will take their places in its ranks, and aid its work with all their hearts. The fact that Parnell is to be the head of the Society is reason in itself quite sufficient to justify our giving it our fullest confidence and most energetic support. Where he leads, no friend of Ireland but should follow.

The District Magistrate's Court.

Considerable discussion has taken place in the press and among the public, more especially the members of the legal fraternity, over the disallowance by the Ottawa Government of the District Magistrate's Act, The effect of this disallowance is to deprive the public of the Montreal District of a speedy and inexpensive method of having their small suits disposed of. At the same time there is much force in the contention of Sir John Thompson that to allow the Provincial Government to name the Judges-a power which the constitution gives o the Dominion Government exclusively,evading the provision of the constitution by calling those Judges "Magistrates, " would be an encroachment not to be tolerated upon the Federal authorities. The objection of the Minister of Justice seems well taken, for if a "Magistrate" with jurisdiction in civil cases under one hundred dollars is not a judge, what is to hinder the local Legislature from providing for, the appointment of "Magistrates" whose jurisdiction in civil matters will extend to cases involving a thousand or any number of thousands of dollars? We see that the Hon. Mr. Mercier talks of referring the question of the constitut tionality of the act to the Privy Council. This if the question were a, live question of constitution to the first section of the first section of constitution to the first section of might be a very good way out of the difficulty and the Dominion Government might consider

(1) politicians disagree, those litigants who have availed themselves of the services of the "Magistrate's " Court suffer. It would seem to be generally agreed that such a Court is a great advantage if indeed not an absolute necessity, to the citizens of Montreal. Why cannot the contending parties each contribute to giving it to us, the Quebec Government by constituting This would appear to meet the exigencies of the case, serve the public, preserve the constitution, and save some thousands of dollars a year to the Province.

The Cronin Murder.

An apparently important step towards the discovery and punishment of the perpretrators of this crime has been made, in the obtaining of the order of extradition of Burke from Winnipeg. No one more than Irishmen and friends of Ireland is interested in the speedy unravelling of the mystery that has surrounded this outrage. Ever since the discovery of the viotim's body, a press hostile to every thing Irish has deemed itself justified in laying the crime at the doors of an Irish organization, and even in naming as its instigator one of the foremost Irish Nationalists in America. And as if acting in unison with the press, the main purpose of the authorities at Chicago, judging from their actions, has been not so much to discover the real authors of the outrage as to procure evidence, or the manufacture of evidence, to show that the crime was the result of disagreements within an Irish Society. Such a state of circumstances makes it the immediate interest of every well-wisher of Ireland that the mystery be cleared up without delay. Whatever perpetrated the crime. If, as we have reason to anticipate, it prove to have been the result of some personal animosity against the unfortunate victim, having no connection with Clan-na-Gael affairs-it will undoubtedly be so much the better for the Irish cause. If, on the other hand, it should be shown that men have been using a profession of advanced Irish Nationalism as a closk for swindling and assas-THE highest price ever paid for a modern sination, the sconer such men are unmasked the better.

Meanwhile there is one lesson the murder and what has followed on it should teach all Irishmen, should make clear to them beyond all possibility of doubt, and that is that if there the spirit of religion and art. An American ever was a day when the secret society could offered to give 50,000 france to the poor of Paris be of service, could be anything but a bindrance if the purchaser of the "Angelus" would sell to the cause of Ireland,—that day has long

Where the Blame Lies.

A great deal has been said and written about the condition of the farmer. Politicians, with edge of the French language is of a keen eys to the next Dominion election, are prominent importance. There is no need fanning the flame of discontent against the here to speak of the immense advantage policy of the Government. In some quarters it the man possesses mentally who has mastered is quite summon to assempt to show that a two languages. His grasp of mind is broader policy just the thing for the manufacturers and his perception keener, his knowledge of men rum for the agriculturists. We do not propose to discuss the fiscal policy of the Dominion tention to a serious drawback in the system of Government just now; but our attention has been drawn to the propaganda now not the slightest faith in the sincerity of the equal chances being offered them, can hold men who pose as the friend of the fermer. | their own against all comers. Amongst other things published, and sent broadcast over the country, is a talk of the number of mortgages upon the farms of On tario, and thereupon theories are built that under the present condition of things, the farmers' lot is not a happy one. A correspondent of the Daily Witness, Mr. John Morrison, of Rougemont, county Rouville, in the Province of Quebec, evidently not a French Canadian. nor even much of a sympathizer with them : nevertheless does the justice in his very fair and timely letter of which we append an extract. He says in reply to the strictures of the Witness and some of its correspondents.

The above stated question has, like most others, two sides, and in examining it we shall, no doubt, find it to our advantage to study both sides of it. As it is being represented in your columns one would be led to think that the Ontario farmers were as badly abused by somebody as are the tenant farmers of Ireland. In the letter upon this subject, printed in last Saturday's Witness, the writer declares that he knows of thirty-nine farms under mortgage while there are but five, situated amongst these, free from this incumbrance, and that more than twenty of the first above named class are involved for more than they are worth. Now, before flying at the conclusion that farming don't pay, or that the Government is at fault, would it not be proper to look into the affairs of these thirty nine farmers? Did they while there are but five, situated amongst the ever own any considerable portion of their farms? When a Notre Dame street dry goods trader comes to grief, and wis found, on settling his affairs, that he never had anything, or but a few hundred dollars, no one is surprised at his downfall, nor is the dry goods business, generally, denounced for his calamity, or the Govent blamed because he has not succeeded Now if, on looking into these thirty-nine farmers' accounts, we find that quite a number of them never had much, whom should we blame for their future? Not the farm interests gene rally; not the Government's financial policy. They never had much, and failed as any business man would have predicted. I venture the ounclusion that you may place quite a number of these thirty nine farmers in this category. If now, we continue our examination into the conduct of those who did have a reasonable capiwheat, or corn, or potatoes, is not brought to perfection in a day; and that a half-dozen cows cannot, on average, gather up one hundred pounds of butter in less than twenty,days. The farmer, then, who succeeds must move slowly; he must not draw too largely on the present nor must be discount but sparingly the future. Are there not, now! amongst these thirty-nine mortgaged farmers, some who have attempted these things? Did not a good many of them live every day beyond their means? Did they are the discliner, and furniture, and there not have dwellings and furniture, and horses and carriages, to which they were not entitled? If yes to all these questions who is to blame but themselves? (A fine dwelling, beautiful furni-ture and a splendid "turn-out" are very desirthree and a splendid "turn-out "are very desirable things, but those who have not the mans to possess them must, in the end, go without them,—the Ontario farmers as well as others. The writer, "Ploughman," of the letter under consideration, angrily declares that while the Ontario farmers are thus mortaged the habitant, the French-Canadian farmer, "saves money enough to buy farms to such as extent that he is actually crowding the hated Saxon out of the Eastern Pownships, and has been to

fore, no doubt but that, quite a number of those thirty-nine mortgage farmers, may be placed in the list of mis-managers, and may consequently thank themselves for their troubles.

Mr. Morrison may not be a prophet, nor the son of a propher, but he is evidently a man of sound common sense. Frugality, industry and perseverance, are just as necessary now as ever they were to ensure success. This applies to all kinds of business as well as to farming. From the testimony of Mr. Morrison we learn that the French Canadian farmers as a class are prosperous because they practise economy and labour industriously, and in the cases of others who have failed where they have succeeded it is not difficult to lay our finger on whom the blame lies.

Boys, Learn French.

The anti-French agitation has brought out some facts well worthy of consideration. In a recent issue attention was called to the advice given by Judge Loranger to his fellow-countrymen at Sohmer Park, to teach their children English. That advice was given in a good spirit for the cultivation of friendly feeling, but it had its practical side as well. It may be that our French-Canadian youth have a greater facility for acquiring languages than the children of their neighbors, possibly with just equal talent in that respect. They are more ambitious to acquire English than the English-speaking youth are to learn French. Be that as it may, undeniable it is that for the want of proper training in both languages many of our Irish Catholic young men find themselves deprived of situations they could otherwise obtain, and, as might naturally be expected, the Freuch Canadian who can make himself understood in either language carries off the prize. We need not reiterate here how friendly we are to the French Canadian, whose many good qualities we sincerely admire. It is nevertheless our duty to point out to Irish Catholic parents that they should insist on having toe French language a branch of the studies in the schools under their control, so that their children may not be handicapped in their future career as they most certainly will be, and have to look on whilst others carry off the good things that might be theirs had their education in this vital particular not been neglected. It must not be forgotten that a million and a half of the population of the Dominion is French-speaking; that they are in an overwhelming majority over all other races combined in the Province of Quebec, and to be able to carry on business successfully a knowlworking men of the cities is nothing short of and things more varied. He is superior in almost every sense. Our object is to draw ateducation in many of our schools where French is almost wholly neglected to the sebeing made amongst the rural population, and rious detriment of the future prospects of our it is only just to say that we have boys, who, with a fair field, no favor but

Execution by Electricity.

The decision of the New York legislature to have executions for capital offences performed by electricity has served to create quite a discussion in electrical circles as well as to deter the inflicting of the extreme penalty upon a murderer who was to have been executed under the new process this month. Expert testimony is now being taken and the majority of the witnesses are to a great extent of the opinion that a current of electricity can not with any cer tainty be driven through the vital part of a man's anatomy. Mr. McAddie, one of the witnesses recently examined, and who is an expert on atmospheric electricity, gives it as his opinion that the first effect of a "current charge" of electricity on a human being was unconsciousness; its second, paralysis of the nerves and muscles, and its third a suspension of respiration and circulation. He doubted if the machine proposed to be used by the state would kill a man. This is the general tenor of the testimony now being adduced, and when it is understood that there is a dispute regarding the death-dealing properties of the "alternating current" and the "continuous current" systems, any discriminative mind will be atle to see the object which the inventors of these two systems have in view by pushing the investigation. If the 'continuous current" should prove more deadly in its effect by contact therewith, it would undoubtedly cause a great boom in 'alternating current" stock, and this evidently is the object now in view. Meantime execution by electricity is a departure likely to be much longer deferred.

The French in Canada.

In the July number of the Forum Mr. H. Beaugrand, formerly Mayor of Montreal, has an interesting article touching on the attitude of the French Canadians in Canadian and United States politics. He boldly resents the patronizing spirit in which some writers and speakers are in the habit of referring to the French Canadian people, and still more the constant misrepresentation to which they are subjected in some circles both in Canada and the United States. He also airs his views on the subject of Canadian and American trade relations, and in the outset declares that, like most Canadians. he is in favor of the closest possible commercial relations between the two countries, and adds; "I am not at all averse to looking annexation in the face, if there is no other way to get at

the desired result." Having thus disposed of the commercial side of the question Mr. Beaugrand goes on to deal with three accusations that have been frequently aimed against the French in Canada, viz., that the French of Quebec are unprogressive,

stances, burdened by taxes, that the "bated Saxon" does? To whose credit, then, that he succeeds where the Saxon fails? Clearly to the different management of his affairs. The babit and is content to work hard, to live frugally, to inhabit an unpretentious dwelling and he succeeds, while the Ontario "Saxon," trying to pursue a different course, fails. There is, therefore, no doubt but that out that of their English speaking fellowith with that of their English-speaking fellow Canadians? He says :--

We do not form one-third of the population of We do not form one-third of the population of the Dominion; and can Prof. Goldwin Smith pretend with any shadow of proof that we are not on a level, to say the least, with our more numerous comparties of the English-speaking Provinces? What are the named in historical researches and writing that he tan place above those of Garneau, Saulte, Berland, the two Bibauds, l'Abbe Casgrain, l'Abbe. Tanguay, l'Abbe Verreau, Rameau and others! Are not Frechette's poetical works, which have obtained European fame, and the unquestioned enloging European fame, and the unquestioned eulogium of the French Academy, on a par with anything written in English by any Canadian post; and are not Oremazie. Legendre, and Lemey names that can be compared favorably with those of the best known among their compects of either tion such men as Marmette, Chauveau, Faucher de St. Maurice, Lesperance and others whose names would form a long list of litterateurs ? Compare, if you will, the annual proceedings of the Ryal Society of Canada, and tell me whether the French section is interior in any way to the others."

Then in the field of parliamentary eloquence Mr. Beaugrand says that the English press of b th political parties have already acknowledged the superiority at the present date of such men as the Hon. W. Laurier, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, the Hon. J.A.Chapleau, secretary of state, and the Hon, H. Mercier, premier of Quebec; and in the past be asks, "can we not boast of orators like Papineau, Morin, Lafontaine, Papin, Cartier, Dorion, and a score of others who could at any moment take up the cudgels, in English or in French, so as to command the attention and the respect of their colleagues on the benches of the Canadian

parliament?" Mr. Beaugrand is very happy in his refutation of the accusation of the low standard of living among French Canadians. His answer is well and neatly put. He says: "It is a purely comparative question that could be settled only by taking into consideration the tastes and traditions of the different nationalities which inhabit Canada. A French-Canadianffarmer is as fully convinced of the superiority of his pea-soup over the catmeal porridge of a Scotchman as a self-satisfied Britisher is sure that a slice of his national roast beef is worth all the French ragouts and sauces in the world. A Chinaman would probably prefer roasted dog and stewed swallows' nest to either.

* What remains a matter of absolute truth and not of prejudiced appreciation, is the fact that French Canadians at large live as well in their own way, and thrive as well for the public welfare, as any nationality on this continent; and I am not sure that I would even make an exception of the country where flourishes the classical and indigestible mince

On the subject of multiplying without limit Smith's charges briefly, pointedly and satisfactorily. He says that he has never heard or read before that it could be a disadvantage or an inferiority, either religiously, politically, materially or morally, to follow the command of the Holy Book to be fruitful and to multiply. Perhaps, however, one of the most interesting opinions which Mr. Beaugrand voices in his article is that with reference to the future of the French race on this continent. He expresses his belief that the movement for imperial federation has had no other effect than to awaken public opinion on the political future of the country and to create very strong sentiments in favor of national independence, compiled with closer commercial relations with the

"I regret that our position as French Canadians," says he " could not be altered by any of the proposed charger. Whether as a Province of independent Canada, or as a State of the American Union, we should retain our right to local self-government; and I do not know of any sensible man among our people who desires more than that. I think that the interchange of ideas caused by the French immigration to New England will, however, be an important make-weight in favor of annexation. It is said that there are to day over 750,000 French Canadians living in the United States. A. great number have been naturalized, and have sent representatives to all the legislatures and municipal councils of the New England States. The same can be said of some of the Western States. Like the Germans, they have established their own newspapers, and all these papers, without exception, are strong advocates of annexation. * * My own conviction is that the people at large, outside of those personally interested in the continuance of the present order of things, are favorable to a change that will draw closer the relations of both countries. And when the day comes for such a charge it will be found that the French Canadians will not be in the way to impede the progress and the prosperity of their native land.

O'Brien's Record.

Now that Wm. O'Brien is again awaiting trial for an offence committed under the Crimes Act, it may be interesting to state that this is the eleventh time he has fallen a victim to Balfour's tyranny. Here is his record :-September 24, 1887-Three months without hard layor. Santence confirmed.

October 5, 1887—Case not proceeded with,
May 4, 1888—Three months without hard labor. In consequence of irregularity, sent back to be re heard by the magistrates. No further proceedings taken.

May 4, 1888—Dismissed. Case stated, but

not heard. May 4, 1888—Withdrawn. January 25, 1889—Four months without hard labor. Application for a mandamus to compel the magistrates to state a case and refused. February 19, 1889—Six mouths without hard abor. Sentence reduced so as to expire on May 22, 1889, the date of expiration of sentence imposed on January 25, 1889.
February 19, 1889 — Wibhdrawn.
March 14, 1889 — Withdrawn.
March 14, 1889 — Wibhdrawn.

HOME RULE GRANTED.

Not to Ireland. But to Western Australia, Without a Grumble. London, July 12.—There was a curious contrast in the House of Lords yesterday, which agreed without a division to a bill that the French of Quebec are unprogressive, contrast in the riouse of Lords yesterday, meeting in a room in the riouse of Commons that they are contented with a low standard of which agreed without a division, to a bill to-day, for the purpose of taking action relatively and that they multiply without limit or colony of Western Australia. The Tries Mr. Parnell moved that it was imperatively consigns. The writer ably handles these three with the more relatively constitution. The writer ably handles these three with but without a murmur hand ever a territory combine for self-defined against the but without a murmur hand ever a territory combine of the lindless of the landler of the landle

CORRESPONDENCE.

Another View of the Agitation.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHERS :

Sir, I agree with part of your editorial in your last issue that a counter demonstration should be held in Quebec but I believe it should be compesed of all classes of people in Quebec Protestants, Catholice, French, Irish, Scotch, English, etc. Anyone that is full of hatred to his fellow creature whether he calls himself a Protestant or Catholic does not avail much, One thing is certain he is not ra christian in the true sense of the word. Of course a man cannot be both a Cathelic and a Protestant at the same time, and I don't see any objection to a Roman Catholic criticising when he sees the weak points in Protestantism and vice versa, but what has that got to do with the smelling of powder as I heard an Orangeman say in Ottawa. He said he smelt powder before and he was going to smell it again. Let us get at them he said and we will fix them.

views, but I would never imagine that this

was the proper way to atop ecclesisatical ag-gression. I remember my eld father in the Island of Lawis, had to pay in addition to his rent, his share of the repairing of an old Es-tablished church that did not have anybody attending it for thirty years since the disruption of 1843, but the minister and his family, and sometimes an odd stranger and the parish school master. Now I am opposed to all this kind of law. The same thing is done in England; Roman Catholic and Dissenters have to pay their share of keeping up an imposing establishment. That is no reason, however, that I should hate an Englishman, or a Scotchman. * * * However, to return to my subject, the secret of Ontario's attitude in general, and Toronto's attitude in particular is that they want to build up the trade of Toronte at the expense of the trade of Montreal and Quebec. Quebecers are half asleep both Pretestants and Catholics. The recent troubles about the Salvation Army in Quebec have been used as an advertisement in Quebec have been used as an adversasement in the indictment was sufficient presumption of happen at the time but still they were too thick in the head to see it. There are firms in Toronto that would give \$1000 to get the same racket worked up in Montreal. If I am not mietaken they will work some racket like that here before we know where we are. They are vexed that Mon-treal is so quiet that they cannot spoil its reputation for general good fellow-ship among all classes of people. They did not consult the Protestants of Qubec about what steps they ought to take. They think they know every thing themselves. They even want to have the meetings of the general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Toronto though we have 16 Presbyterian Churches in Mon treal and they have only about 12 in Toronto The Mail is very attentive to our affairs in Quebec but it would not do you know to put Ontario on the same test. They want to make people believe that Protestants cans of live in Quebec, at all. They want to preju-dice British and American Protestants with capital against Montreal. If we don't work sharp Montreal will be as dead as Quebec before long. If they can beat Montreal firms or foresight Mr. Beaugrand dismisses Goldwin | they will sell even if they won't make any prefit. That's the secret of it.

N. MURRAY. 118 Windsor St.

[We are of opinion that our correspondent has not quite hit the true inwardness of the | She Tells Germany that her Rights Must be movement.-ED.]

The Ontario Bigots.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS : SIR-The exhibitions of bigotry and intole rance shown throughout Untario for the past few months on account of the grant of compensation to the Jeauts displays to what extent fanatical preachers can stir up their unreason-

The so called ministers of the gospel who were the leading spirits at their meetings have article second of the Settlement Treaty of demonstrated that their mission here is not 1876, which in nowice restricts the right of peace and good will to all men, according to divine tradition, but on the contrary unrelenting war to the bitter end. "By their actions you will know them." All men of common sense will admit that the grant in question was a right of the Local Legislature of Quebec which the Dominion Government could not disallow. Yet notwithstanding all this, a frenzied agization sprung up which is disgrace-ful and decrimental to the best interests of the Dominion. It should be considered, too, that to the German minister at Berne early in the a grant far exceeding that voted by the Local Week and was the signal for the adoption by Legislature of Quebec has been granted to the Manitoba University, a Protestant institution.

The grant is 150,000 acres of land, and this at a fair valuation of \$5 per acre. fair valuation of \$5 per acre, amounts to the large sum of \$750,000. There has not been heard a single voice from Quebec in opposition to the grant, but let a much smaller be granted to the Catholic Church for educational purposes and then the war begins. OTTAWA, July 13th, 1889.

Hon. Judge Lynch.

As briefly announced in last week's issue the Hon. W. W. Lynch has been appointed to the Superior Court Bench for the Province of Quebec as an additional judge, as provided by an act passed at the last session of the Domin-

ion Parliament.
The newly appointed judge is of an Irish family and was born at Bedford, Quebec, September, 1845, receiving his early education at Stanbridge Academy, Vermont University and McGill. At the latter he carried off the McGill. At the latter he carried off the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal for proficiency in Roman law. He graduated with the degree of B. C. L. in 1868 and was called to the Bar in 1868, receiving the rank of Q. C. in 1880. Mr. Lynch, from a very early period of his career, took a lively interest and active part in politics and general matters of public interest, and in 1871 entered the field of parliamentary candidature, being returned. of parliamentary candidature, being returned for the County of Brome by acclamation, and again without opposition at the general elections in 1875, 1878, and in a by-election, November, 1879, on the occasion of his acceptance of the office of Schoiter-General. At the general elections of 1881 and 1886 Mr. Lynch was again returned for Broome without opposi-tion. In 1882 he accepted the portfolio of Commissioner of Crown Lands, which he held until the resignation of the Ross Taillon Government in January, 1887. Mr. Lynch is a warm advocate of all matters tending to advance the cause of public education, and has been the recipient of the degree of D. C. L. from Lennoxville. He was for some time Mayor of Brome and Warden of the County, and has been President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec. In politics Mr. Lynch has always been a consistent, and, unswerving Conservative, and a de-yout lover of his country. He will be missed, in political circles, which he leaves at an early period of his life, and before, it may appear to some, his work in public affairs has been fully accomplished.

The Tenants' Defence League. LONDON, July 15 .- The Parnelites held a meeting in a room in the House of Commons

the motion. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for the new league.
The committee is composed as fellows:
Messrs. Parnell, Justin McCarthy, Thomas Messrs. Parnett, Justin Muchaely, Luomas Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, William O'Brien, Timothy Harrington and T. P. Gill.

THE ORONIN MURDER.

Another Cronin Suspect Found.

SAR FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—On June SAK FRANCISCO, Call, Duly 12 On June 24th a despatch was received from Chloage stating that the police had under surveillance in this city a man whose connection with the Cronin marder they expected to prove. It declared that it was his picture which was identified by several persons in Chicago as identined by several persons in Unicago as the suspect Simend, who bought the Carlson cottage furniture. The picture was furnished to the police by Luke Dillon, and he stated at the time that if the man could be found at the sime share it but the bound be found and apprehended the mystery would quickly be selved. The announcement created considerable excitement at the time among Irish ne and he was going to ship it them.

Is get at them he said and we will fix them.

Now, I am a Protestant with very decided Nationalists of this city. It was learned that the man was Maurice Walsh, a well-known femian and a former friend of Dillon.

Walsh arrived to day on the steamer Acapulce from Panama. The facts concern-Acaptice from Lausius. Alle 12015 concerning bis alleged connection with the murder ing bis alleged connection with the murder of Cronin were regited to him, and before they were half through Walsh displayed considerable nervousness, and when told that he was suspected of being the mysterious Simond his whole frame shook, and in order to keep his feet he was obliged to support himself on the railing of the vessel. He refused to make any statement as to his whereaboute between the above mentioned dates. He acknow-ledged, however, that he had been in different parts of the East, but claimed he had no connection with the Cronin case, BEGGS MUST STAY IN JAIL.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Judge Horton to day, after hearing arguments, refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus looking to the release on ball of John F. Begge, chief officer of camp 20, Clan-na-Gael, Indicted for conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin. Judge Horton held that guilt to warrant holding the prisoner without bail. Ho did not require the state to disclose the evidence on which the indictment was found. It was claimed that the application was made partly with a view to learning this evidence that it might be used to assist Barke in his fight against extradition at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG July 15 .- Barke, the Chicago suspect, will probably be brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, when the whole case will be re-argued before a different judge from the one who previously heard the case,

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 15 .- Another bogue Cronin letter has, by means known only to the writer of the last one, been made public here. It bears all the intrinsic evidence of a "fake," with not even the merit of originality to make it worth publishing.

Besides the letter story there is also an attempt made to put into circulation a story about the discovery of an unknown man trying to open the grave in which was buried the body of the man found drowned in the whirpool June 27. The entire affair is a most barefaced attempt to create a sensation, which fails only because all similar stories from this neighborhood have been devoid of a particle of truth.

SWITZERLAND DEFIANT.

Respected.

BERLIN, July 14.-The reply of the Swiss Bundearath has been received at the Foreign Office. Though civil, it is none the less defiant. It does not recede from the position previously taken by Switzerland. It is throughout a vindication of the rights of reinge and of Swiss action toward German police agents. The note persists that the able hearers on a matter which does not affect their interests in the least. must further adhere to its interpretation of 1876, which in nowise restricts the right of two governments to receive in their respective territories any one they deem fit. The Bundeerath must insist all the more upon its rights being respected, as it is firmly determined to fulfil its international obligations."

GERMANY'S PICAYUNE REPRISALS.

The tenor of the reply was communicated and goods wantonly searched and delayed. The National Zeitung denies that these regulations are reprisals and declares they are due to directions from the Imperial officials, uninfluenced by the Government The Swiss cantonal authorities believing otherwise, direct travellerato proceed through Austrian territory, via Bregenz. The diplomatic action of Germany is almed at social democracy in Switzerland. Against Switzer-land itself this policy is directed in so far as elements hostile to the German Empire are protected and prompted there.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this society was held last Sunday afternoon, Hon. Edward Murpby presiding. Considerable routine busi-ness was trans-coted. The arrangements made by the committee of management for the holding of the annual picnic were reported on and approved of. The picnic will be held at Otterburn park on Saturday next; there will be two trains at 9.20 a.m. and 1.35 p.m. respectively to convey all those desirous of taking part. The programme of games is very lengthy, compris-ing seventeen items, for all of which valuable prizes are offered; chief amongst the latter is the Hon. Edward Murphy gold medal, which is to be competed for by the members of the society. Amongst other prizes there is a handsome silver berry dish, silver cup, silver sugar bowel, cruet stand, pickle stands, butter cool-ers, books, silk umbrellas, opera glass, Gents' dressing case, etc., etc., over fifty prizes in all.

St. Ann's Pilgrimage.

The annual Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to Ste. The annual Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupré, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, takes place on Saturday next, 20th inst., and promises to be a great success. All the staterooms of the steamer Canada, which has been chartered for the occasioo, were taken in two days, a strong indication that a large attendance may be expected. The number of tickets, however, being limited, there will be no chance of overcrowding, the conductors of the pilgrimage being desirous of ensuring the compilgrimage being desirous of ensuring the com-

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. B. & Q. R. R., will sell, on Thesdays, August 6th and 20th, Beptember 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to West.

News of the

EUROPEAN.

One-half of the town of Djarkend, in Semirethinak, Russia, has been destroyed by

an earthquake. It is stated that Emperor William has forbidden the officers of the German army to

visit the Paris Exposition. BUGHAREST, July 9.—A passenger train cellided with a freight train near Ciulnira today. Fifteen persons were killed and many injured. The accident was due to the mistake ef a switchman.

London, July 9.—Despatches from India say the river Indus has overlowed and the adjacent country is ten feet under water. Forty persons have been drowned at Lank.

LONDON, July 11.-Mr. Stanhope, escretary of war, stated in the House of Commons to day that the official estimate of the number of the invaders of Egypt under The invaders had reached a point thirtythree miles north of Wady Haifa. He did net believe the people welcomed them.

PARIS, July 11.-The recent mine disaster at St. Etienne was due to the negligence of a miner who failed to notice the presence of fire damp. Altogether 108 bodies have been man rescued Hirsch. recovered.

LONDON, July 11.-Major T. M. Field, aselstant secretary of the British and American Mertgage company, has been arraigned and remanded to prison for fraudulently issuing coupons of the company to the amount of

LONDON, July 11.-The French steamer Anadyr, bound from Marseilles for Yokohama, has been sunk outside of Aden bar by collision with the French steamer Oxus, from Yokohama for Marseilles. The Oxus was only slightly damaged.

Rome, July 12.—The Osservator Roman, says that should the Pope be forced to exile himself from Rome, he will not ask sovereignty from any power, but will merely certainly return to Rome.

London, July 13 -The Vienna correspondent of the Times says : "Austria, through Cardinal Galimberti, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, has prevailed upon the Pope to remain in Rome in order to avoide embarrassing the Italian Government.

LONDON, July 12.—The Government has given to the widow of Prefessor R. A. Proctor a pension of £100 per year, in consideration of the services rendered to the cause of science by him.

LONDON, July 12 .- Tas Pall Mall Gazette says the blookade of Haytian ports is plainly ineffective and Great Britain has notified Hayti not to melest British vessels visiting inaurgent ports.

BRISBANE, July 12.—The yield of gold in Queensland during the past half year was 390,000 ounces, an increase of 166,000 ounces over the preceding half year.

LONDON, July 12.- Newfoundland affairs are again demanding attention. Mr. Redmond intended questioning the Government in the House of Commons to-night, but, like many previous occasions, the question was postponed probably at the instance of the Government. Meanwhile the Rev. Mr. Howley is now here stirring up public opinion. He openly declares that if England does not speedily send a commissioner to enquire into the treaty of Utrecht and secure redress for these British subjects whom the French

have wronged, Newfoundland will be com-pelled to appeal to Washington. Paris, July 11 .- The Journal des Debats ya the committee of the High Court recomnds that Boulanger, D.lion and Rochefort arraigned on the charge of conspiracy ainst the state.

LONDON, July 12.-Nine hundred and fifty members of the Connaught Rangers have been sent to Malta to replace troops despatch: ed to Egypt. Four regiments at Aldershot have been ordered to hold themselves ready to proceed to Egypt at a moment's notice.

London, July 12 .- A despatch from Zanzbar says the German warships Leipzic, Carola Piell. Inowe and Schwalbe shelled Tonga Wednesday morning and landed their men. The Germans were not in possession of the place until three o'cleck in the afternoon. The admiral summened the town to surrender and on its refusal shelled and proceeded to storm the place. The Germans mut obestnate resistance and suffered heavy loss. Captain Wissmann was not present, being engaged in holding Pangani. The German ship Carola left a garrison at Tonga. Capt.

Wissmann is in a building at Fort Pangani. LONDON. July 12 -Some uneasiness has been occasioned in eastern Europe by a report that Servia has decided to equip and | The explosion set the building on fire and it arm a third levy of recruits for active service. The estensible object is to provide troops for tne suppression of brigandage, but in the present temper of eastern politics it is suspected this latest development is simply another step toward preparing the Servians for their share in the general war.

Paris, July 11.—Several papers here an-mounce that the Chamber of Deputies will not vote a credit for the purchase of the Angelus," and that the picture will go to Americans who are ready to pay \$110,600, the amount for which the picture was sold at auction,

AMERICAN.

The strike of the coal miners in the Jellico, Tenn., region has ended, one thousand miners

resuming work. The expenditures to date for relief in the Conemangh Valley, Johnstown and vicinity aggregate \$1,700,000.

The Ohippewa Indian commission was successful at Red Lake, and the Indians cede the greater portion of their reservation.

Near Tunnel Fair, Georgia, yesterday, Martin Lovel, colored, attempted to outrage a white woman. He was lynched by masked men.

The Red Line steamer Mars, from New York for Laguayra, has been totally wrecked near Los Reques. The crew were saved.

C H. Treat & Co. and the C. H. Treat & Manufacturing company, of Georgetown, Del., with liabilities amounting to \$100,000 have

J. H. Winfield, son of the Methodiat bishop of California, was mortally shot at Benicia, Cal., on Thursday by J. E. Crook in

About six thousand French citizens of New York and vicinity and their families cele-

brated the 100th anniversary of the Fall of the Bastile.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 9.—An attempt was made before daylight this morning to blow up with powder a building in the central pert of the city, in which the Salvation army has established barracks. The neetings caused much complaint in the neighborhood, and the explosion is regarded as a warning to

the army.

the control of the co

brether in Minneapolis saying he was going the choking of a sewer, swept the barriers insane and that he preferred to kill himself away about 2 e'clock this morning, drewning rather than be sent to a hospital.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9. - Oscar Prouffe, a school teacher, and Richard Singleton, a young Indian, both in love with Mise Mille Overman, quarreled on the road a few days ago, and each shot the other. Beth men are yet living, but cannot recover. Mise Overman is reported as being almost crased with grief.

PITTSEURO, P., July 9 .- The second sec tion of a freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked by the breaking of a car axle near Wall's station last night. Thirteen cars were thrown from the track and caught fire and were burned. Three persens were killed and three injured.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 9 -Rev. F. F. Flemon, alias John Yeldell, who has been noting as pastor of the Arthur street church (colored) for some time, has been arrested on a charge of being implicated in a brutal murder in Elgefield county, S.C., in 1886.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 9.—The selicitor Nadel Jumi was 6,000 men and 800 camels. of the Treasury has decided that members of a band are not artists and cannot be legally imported under contract.

Long Brancu, N.J., July 9.-Wm. Kirby was drowned here to-day while swimming out to resous Wm. Hirsch, of New York city, who was in danger of drowning. Another

COLEBROOK, N. H., July 10.-Elmon H. Williams has disappeared. Nearly \$80,000 worth of paper bearing his signature is reported to be out, to a portion of which the names of several other citizens are said to be forged.

CHICAGO, July 10.—A paper here says that young Mrs. Carlson will swear, when Cronin's murderers are brought to trisl, that she saw the doctor enter the cottage on the fatal night and heard the struggle in the house. There has not heretofore been known to be any direct proof that the doctor was murdered in the cottage.

CHICAGO, July 10 .-- A special secret meeting of the executive committee of the Citizens' association was held yester-day, at which State Attorney Longnecker was present. It was decided to raise a large fund to prosecute Dr. Cronin's murderers.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 12 .- At East Leavenworth, Mo., Wednesday, a number of Polish miners became involved in a row and, dividing into factions, fought with knives and hatchets until five were dangerously wounded. A deputy sheriff's posse stopped the fray and imprisoned the miners in freight cars. During the night all escaped save the wounded.

LAFAYETTE, La., July 12.-An armed body of white and colored men rode into this city last evening, broke open the jall and took therefrom Felix Keye, colored, who in a jealous fit murdered his wife. He was taken to the scene of his orime and executed.

HARNSLEY, Neb., July 12,—J. seph M. Moody yesterday killed his wife and then committed suicide. Moody had trouble with his wife over his treatment of his children.

PITTSON, Pa., July 11 .- Some startling developments are being unearthed by Coroner Mahon in the Creahan poisoning case, where in Edward Glynn and wife are charged with causing the death of the latter's mother for the purpose of securing insurance money. A chemical analysis revealed the fact that she died from arrenical poisoning. Suspicion was aroused by this, and the remains of Glynn's mother, who died mysteriously over a year ago, were exhumed yesterday and an analysis made of the atomach. Her death was also found to have been caused by arrenic. Glynn's father died two years ago very suddenly, and his body will next be examined for traces of polsoning. Everything points to one of the foulest orimes that has ever been perpetrated

in this vicinity. SHELBYVILLE, July 11.—Charles Suttles, angered by Mrs. Mollie Gravin's refusal to and elicited much praise. The materials used Indies and South America will be called for effect. make him her ninth hughand, went to her house Sunday night and attacked her with a hatchet while she was in bed, inflicting prob ably fatal wounds. Suttles e-caped. She had divorced her eighth husband for the purpose of marrying Suttles, but they had quarrelled.

Sr. Louis, Mo., July 11 .- The Anchor line steamer Caystal City struck a snag and sank on the Mississippi river near St. Mary's, 69 miles below this city, at 3 o'clook this morning. She lies in 64 feet of water, is but little damaged and will be pumped out. Nobody was hurt. The vessel had on board 3,000 eacks of wheat and a mixed cargo, which will be almost a complete loss.

East Corinth, Maine, July 11.-Charles S. Gilman, dealer in watches, had his safe blown open and rifled by burglars last night. and several other structures were destroyed. Loss over \$10 000.

RICHMOND, Va., July 11 .- Mrs. ex-President John Tyler died at the Exchange hotel this evening from a congestive chill.

BUFFALO, July 14.-Newton Slick, employed by a palace car company in cleaning out cars, was to day stricken with smallpox and removed to the pest house. It is thought he contracted the disease while cleaning the CATE.

JACKSONVILLE, Ogn., July 13 - Yesterday morning the jail, containing 3 prisoners, was discovered to be on fire. Before the cells could be reached the prisoners had suffo-

oated. DENISON, Texas, July 14 -In attempting to set a brake on a flat car at St. Joseph on Wednesday, conductor J. H. Woodward was thrown between the moving cars and dragged fifry feet. A thorough diagnosis disclused that Woodward's neck was broken by the fall yet much to the surprise of the dectors

he stands a fair chance to recover. BALTIMORE, July 14 -James Coates colored, to day quarreled with his wife and struck her. Mrs. Elizabeth Groves, a mulatto, interfered, saying it was a shame to hit a woman. Coates replied that he would murder her before morning. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Groves started up stairs and on the landing she met Coates with an open razor, He threatened to kill her if she advanced Mrs. Groves pulled out a revolver and shot Coates in the breast. He died a few minutes

afterwards. OLAY CENTRE, Kan., July 12 .-- Mrs. H. H. Olnex, after rescuing her two children from her burning house yesterday, returned

to save her household goods. She was over-come by the heat and perished. Kansas Cirr, Mo., July 12.—George Fowler & San, packers, discovered yesterday that for two years they have been robbed by certain employees. They estimate their loss at \$10,000.

CHICAGO, July 12 .- A local paper says that members of a London, syndicate are in Chicago. They know how to make gas in the old world at 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet in the holder. It surprises them that Americans the Rock was solemn and impressive. After keep on paying \$1 to \$2 for what they might the Benediction the Very Rev. Dean Kinane have at 25 cents. This syndicate, therefore, addressed the people. He spoke of the faith

George E. Traver. He had written to a Soho street, in the hill district, caused by John Daly, aged 26, and Andrew McGregor, aged 37, injuring the following: Robert Munt, shoulder and arm broken and injured internally : Wm. McClary, out and badly bruised about bead and body, injured intermally, may not recover; Joseph McCartney, alightly bruised and cut.

EL PASO, Tex., July 11.—The regular pas senger trein on the Mexican Central railroad garden, where a beautiful altar was erected, which left Paso del Norte at 6 e'clock Monday and tastefully decorated by the devoted nuns, evening ran into an arroys five miles this side of Chishnah, and ditched every ceach on the train. There were twenty-five passengers injured, and four persons were killed entright. Four of Conductor Sullivan's ribs were broken, and a newsboy's leg was broken

READING. Pa., July 11.—During last night's terrific thunder storm lightening struck a cot-tage near Mason station, occupied by a colored family, and killed Thomas Williams, aged 13. At Temple the residence of Aug. Merling was struck and the house and contents consumed. Mrs. Geo. Holden, a visitor, had her arm paralyzed.

IRISH.

The seamen and firemen at Lendonderry abandoned the strike June 20. Only a few of them, however, have been taken back.

Mr. Michael Hagerty has been upanimonely elected chairman of the Dundalk Town Commissioners, and also borough magistrate.

DUBLIN, July 9 -The court at Dregheda has dismissed the case against Mesers. Cox and Gill, members of Parliament, who were brought from London for trial on a charge of conspiracy.

Pleuro-pneumonia has broken out at Willlamstown, Dunleer, within the district of the Ardee Union. A herd of cattle belonging to Lord Rathdonnell was affected, and had to be slaughtered.

The salmon fishing in the tidal waters of the River Boyne is not so good as last year. he results so far are very discouraging to the thermen. The wholesale price is now one hilling per pound.

The inhabitants of Swineford co. Mayo, held a meeting on June 19th, for the purpose of promoting the project for railway lines from Claremorris to Collooney. A petition to Parliament was adopted.

Mr. C. T. Reddington, D.L., has been chosen as umpire by Mr. Pierce Mahony, M.P., and Mr. Eyre, of Eyrecourt, the arbi trators representing the tenants and landlord, respectively, in the Policek estate dispute.

At a meeting of the Loughrea Town Com-missioners, on June 18th, Mr Peter Sweeney, T.C., who was recently released from Tulla-mare Jail, was unanimously elected chairman in place of Mr. Kennedy, who held the position for a number of years.

A meeting of the committee appointed to collect aubscriptions to Sligo for the rallef of the sufferers in Pennsylvania, was held on June 20, when it was announced that a sum of \$390 had up to the present been received. Mayor Connolly read a letter from Mr. C. W. U'Hara, of Annaghmore, Collectey, enclosing a check for \$100 for the fund.

Mr. Bigger has laid the venue of his action for libel against the London Evening News and Mr. W. H. Smith & Son in Manchester. He claims £5,000 damages from the paper and £500 from the newsvending firm. The libel complained of consisted in the publication of a placard on the day of Mr. Biggar's examination before the Commission, when he was described in the words "Mr. Biggar as an Invincible."

Miss M. F. Donegan, of Monkstown, Cork, a very talented artist, has invented a new precess in painting in duli oils on silk, satin, tapustry, glass, loather and wood, called perpetua fresco. Specimena were displayed at the recent Industrial Exhibition in Cork, the process are manufactured only by Mesars. Kilch (successors of Goulding & Co.), Dublin, from Miss Donegan's recipe. The press of Great Britain and Ireland has written in most flattering terms of this invention, which is largely patronized by ladies of the highest rank, such as the Empress of Coutts and numerous convents, where it has been incorporated in the curriculum for young

lady boarders. LONDON, July. - After a number of memters of the National league had been called by Mr. Reid, of counsel for the Parnellites, to testify before the committees to-day, he announced he was ready to submit further evidence. Sir Charles Russell said he would call two witnesses to-morrow, and this testimony would practically end the case for the Parnellites.

LONDON, July 12 .- It is reported that Mr. Gladatone and Mr. Murley have approved the Tenanta' Defence league. Mr. Parnoll will be president of the league. A convention, at which the new league will be formally floated, will be held in Dublin, Mr. Parnell presiding. Mr. O'Brien says the chief feature of the new league is a vast national fund to save evicted tenants from the workhouse.

LIMERICK, July 11 .- The jury in the case of Matthew Hairis against the Irish Times for libel for asserting that he was an in-vinciple has returned a verdict of £1,000 for

the plaintiff. LONDON, July 14.—In the event of the withdrawal of Messre. Russell and Asquith from the conduct of Mr. Parnell's case, Messrs. Lockwood and Reid will remain to represent the other Parnellites before the

commission. DUBLIN, July 14.-Michael Davitt, presid ing as a meeting of the George club yesterday, said that the new Irleh league would leave the final settlement of the Irish agrarian problem an open question. Mr. Davit, in an interview, declared that he will never enter the

Parnell Commission court again. London, Saly 14.—Adherents of Mr. Parnell almost unanimously incline to the belief that an inspection of the books of the Loval Patriotic Union would afford proof that the late witness Pigotteither wrote or fully inspired the "Parnellism and Orime" papers.

GREAT SCENE AT THE ROCK OF CASHEL. On June 20, for the first time since the Reformation; there was a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament through the "City of the Kings," and, for the second time, Solemn Benediction on the famous Rock of Cashel. After High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, the procession was formed. It included the altar-boys, school-girls, the members of the Holy Family, 700 strong, and the children of Mary and other societies of children. The priests were robed in vestments of gold, and over the Blessed Sacrament was a gorgeous canopy. The procession moved through the principal streets of the city to the Rock, whereon was erected an altar, beautifully decorated. The scene en the Rock was solemn and impressive. After JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 10.—A man was proposes to organize a company with a preached on that spot 1,500 years ago by St. found shet in the head on the street here: capital of \$20,000,000 and to put in plant for yesterday afternoon. He will probably die. making cheap goz. all over the United Spates, of the old faith. And to-day, said the person of the preaches of Jackson of the cold faith. And to-day, said the

AND STATE

people of Ireland, profess the faith as pure and holy as it fell from the lips of St. Patrick 1 500 years ago. The very reverend preacher alluded to the history of the Cathedral upon the Rock, and said it was built by Catholic hands and Catholic money. It was theirs and they claimed it as their own. He haped to live to see the day that the Dean of Cashel would celebrate Holy Mass in that sacred bistoric spot. After the sermon the great procession returned to the convent and again the assembled thousands received the Benediction. Subsequently there was a solemn exposition.

CANADIAN.

Edison's patent for incandescent lighting in Canada was cancelled some time ago on the ground of failure to manufacture the article in the Dominion. Now the inventor proposes to appeal from the decision on the graund that the commissioner of patents had no autherity to try the case.

The application of George Darby for an in junction restraining the city of Toronto from erecting a new court house without appointing a commission before Judge Osler, on a technically, has been refused but the judge said that the conduct of the council in the matter was so discreditable that he would not allow them costs.

BATH, Ont., July 10.—The body of a drown ed man was found yesterday afternoon floating in the water near the lower end of Amherst Island. It has been identified as that of James Ensley, of Picton. The deceased left the village on the evening of Monday, June 23th in a skiff, for Indian Point, where he and his wife were camping.

An inquest was held in Toronto on Thurs day last on the body of Contractor Smith. who was killed in Mat. Ronan's hotel during a quarrel with Hugh McKay. The evidence showed that Smith came to his death by a blow inflicted by Mchay and brought in verdict of manslaughter against him.

OTTAWA, July 13 .- Mr. L. A. Catellier, now deputy registrar general, and a first class clerk in the secretary of state's department is to be appointed Under Secretary of state, in the place of Mr. Grant Powell, who has been superannuated.

TOBONTO, July 11 .- While a Mr. Moore of this city, was being joined in wedlock to a payment of an old debt and proceeded to trash the unfortunate creditor, but no sooner had peace been restored and the clergyman old lady arrived and declared that Moore Peterboro'.

LINDSAY, Ont., July 13.—J. C. Bailey, C.E. and party, have gone north to Hallburton to begin the survey of the new line to Mattawa on the Ottawa river. The work is projected by the Grand Trunk. It is hoped by the district affected that 1890 will see the line in operation, giving a short connection between Toronto and the Upper Ottawa.

OTTAWA, July 11.-Father Whelar has accepted Dr. Hulbert as the anti-Jesuit champion to prove that it is a Jesuit principle that the "end justifies the means. He invites his opponent to meet him at the Jezuit college, Montreal, on the 29th inst., to select the 5th arbitrator.

OTTAWA, July 12 .- The Department of Justice has received an intimation from the owners of the Mattie Winship, the Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner, which was seized off the Cape Breton ceast a few weeks ago for fishing within the three mile limit, that they have been advised no defence can be offered under the circumstances, therefore, they ask the Government to be as lenient as possible in the matter of imposing penalties. The question is still under consideration.

It is understood that tenders for the pron a few dava.

Senator Carvell has been appointed as the successor of Lieut-Governor Macdonald, of Prince Edward Island, whose term expires on September 2.

It is reported that the Governor-General has replied to the Ontario Equal Rights asso-Austria, Lady Aberdeen, Baroness Burdett- clation that he will receive deputations with petitions at Quobeo after August I, and before that date at Dalhousie, N.B., where he is at present.

As a writ of habeas corpus will likely be applied for in the Burke extradition case the from Saturday to cover the time within which the accused must apply for the writ. By this action the case will be immediately disposed

"Paying For Dispensations."

This is a matter generally infounderstood by Protestants, and about which many Catholics are not sufficiently well instructed to meet the sneering suggestions to the disparagement of the Church sometimes heard on this topic. Some words from a letter of a Ostholic priest published in an English provincial paper puts the matter in a popular and at the same time a very satisfactory way and hence we quote them :

"Dispensations from ecclesiastical laws (from divine laws there are no dispensations) are granted as often as sufficient grounds can be satisfactorily proved to justify exemption from the existing law. Without such grounds for a dispensation, we believe we are justified in thinking that a millionaire might place his fortune at the disposal of the Church without the slightest chance of obtaining it. On the other hand, we know by actual and constant experience that the poorest laborer has only to prove his case and add that he is not rich, and the required dispensation is granted to him absolutely without charge of any kind. The law of the Roman Chancery is that all dispensations shall be gratuitous to the poor, and it further defines what it means by the poor as 'all who live by labor or industry' or 'whose fortune does not exceed £200' (Gury Bellerm, 4, 866.) It would be easy to cite hundreds of such gratuitous dispensations in this or any other country.

It is undoubtedly true that, in dealing with the wealthler classes, Chancery accompanies the grant of a dispensation with a fine or tax commensurate with the means and position of the petitioner. It is not my purpose to inquire whether it does so by way of costs of inquiry' or as a salutary deterrent, or on the principle that a rich man who, even for good reasons, seeks exemption from a law intended for the common good ought, if he gets it, to compensate the community by some gift or charitable work by way of indemnity. But it should be borne in mind that it is precleely such 'costs' and donations taken from the rich that go to support the tribunal and thus enable it to give gratuitously time, labor and justice to the cases of the poor, Such methods of proceedure will not seem strangs or inequitable to those who are most familiar with the history of jurisprudence in Europe.

Yes, it is true; the Catholic Church some times has one rule for the rich and another for the poor, but remarking that unlike the world, she makes the poor her far the, we lar bone broken and his face and head badly can be careless of derision against her on that out. He lived for two hours after the acce the is a well-to-do farmer of Kansas, named water at the corner of Centre avenue and speaker, we, the people of Cashel and the score. - Catholic Cilizen.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

The Custom of Wearing Them at Weddings is of Spanish Origin.

The Custom of wearing orange-blomeme at

weddings is of comparatively recent date with us. It came to us (usps Chamber's Journal), like most other female fachions in dress, from the French, who in their turn have derived it frem Spain. In the latter country it had long obtained, and is said to have been originally of Moorish origin. There is, however, an old Spanish legend which gives a different account of its introduction. According to this, soon after the importation of the orange tree by the Moore, one of the Spanish kings had a specimen of which he was very proud, and of which the French ambases dor was extremely desirous to obtain an offshoot. The gardener's daughter was aware of this, and in order to provide herself with the necessary dowry to enable her to marry her lever, she obtained a slip, which she sold to the ambassador at a high price. On the occasion of her wedding in recognition of her gratitude to the plant which had procured her happiness, she bound in her hair a wreath of orange blossoms, and thus inaugurated the fashion which has been universal. As the orange was introduced into Spain at a very early period by the Moore, this legend sufficiently establishes the anti-quity of the custom as far at that country is concerned, although many centuries elapsed before it spread over the rest of Europe. Up

Consumption is Curable.

to forty or fifty years ago it was the practic

for ladies to be in hats or bonnets; and the

fashion of dispensing with the bonnet seems first to have established itself after the exam-

ple set by her present Majesty on the occa-

sion of her wedding in 1840.

The recently published statement of Dre. Prudden, Biggs and Loomis to the New York board of health in regard to the contagiousness of pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) and the means of protection therefrom contains useful information that merits the attention of every man, woman and child in the land. Briefly put, the substance of the statement is that consumption is not inherited, is distinctly preventible and is often cured.

Tuberculosis is very common. Domestic animals, and especially cattle, are frequently Miss Bliss, of Brock avenue, a few days ago, affected by it. About one-fourth of the the ceremony was rudely interrupted by a deaths are caused by it and nearly one-half of creditor who called and demanded immediate the entire population acquire it at one time or affected by it. About one-fourth of the deaths are caused by it and nearly one-half of

another during life. It is caused by a living germ, the tuberole pacillus, which finds its way into the body was about to conclude the ceremony, than an | and multiplies there, if the conditions favor, producing tubercles. These tubercles soften already had a wife and a child living in and give out a discharge containing the living garms, which is thrown off from the body.

When the tubercles are in the lungs, constituting "consumption," the expectoration consists largely of these fatal germs. The latter do not grow outside the body, but they rotain their vitality and virulence for a long time, even when thoroughly dried. It is when dried and floating in the air as an impulpable dust that they are most dan-

gerous. Consumption is commonly produced by breathing air in which the living germs are cuspended as dust. The origin of the poison, ax already stated, is chiefly in the expectoration of persons suffering from consumption. They cough up a sputum which contains the germs in enormous quantities. This is deposited in places where it afterwards dries, as on floors, carpets, clothing, handkerchiefe, &c. When dry it readily breaks up into minute bits which float in the sir as dust. The entire surroundings of consumptive patience are made poisonous with this. Repeated experiments show that the dust gathered from almost any part of a hospital ward, asylum, prison or private house where a consumptive resides will produce tuberoulosis in animale incoulated with it, while the dust from places posed direct steamship service to the West | where the disease does not exist has no such

person having consumption does not communicate the disease, nor does the spit of the consumptive patient communicate it as long as it is retained in its receptacle in a moist state. It is only when it dries and iscattered by currents of air that it is dun-

gerous. The prevalent belief that consumption is hereditary is due to the fact that the children of consumptives are more than others exposed to the tubercle bacilli, which flad the way to their lungs from handkerchiefe, carpets, floors court has enlarged the term for two weeks and the clothing of the sillicted parent. It is connected to be likely that the child may in herit a weak condition of the lungs, which renders it more liable than another to enccumb, but it is now known that the disease itself can be caused only by the entrance of

the germ into the body. It may enter otherwise than by way of the lungs. It may be transmitted by meat or m ik from animals suffering from tuberculosis The milk of cowe whose lungs are affected often contains the living tubercle bacillus, and the need of caution in the purchase of milk is emphasized by the fact that 20 or 30 per cent of stall-fed cows have the disease. Boiling the milk and throughly cooking the meat destroys the gorms, and this is a precaution that should never be omitted when there is any reasons to suspect one's milk or heaf sup-

Consumption is, however, as a rule, communicated from man to man through the medium of the pernicious dust whose origin we have described. To prevent the forma-tion of this dust by preventing the drying of the expectorations of consumptive persons is, therefore, the only effective means of pre-venting the extension of consumption to those about the patient and of curing the patient himself. The patient may diminish his chances of recovery by self-inoculation if he neglects the proper procention.

What then, is to be done? Only thisto hurn the spittle of the consumptive person before it has time to dry. Handkerchiefs should be boiled very soon after being used by a consumptive person; in his hands they are extremely dangerous articles. Expecto ration on the floor or porch should not of course be thought of for a moment. In a word the cure and prevention of consumption lie in jealous and uninterrupted personal cleanliness.

St. John, N.B., July 12 .- Canadians working in the sardine canning factories at Lubec. Maine, have been compelled to leave, the foreign labor contract law being unmercifully enforced. Lubec is close to the New Brunswick border. Many Americans are working on this side of the line, and people here cannot see why they should enjoy a privilege denied to our workmen in United States territory.

CORNWALL, Oat., July 10 .- Fred Higgs an employee of the Cornwall Manufacturing Co., was employed in running a machine called an "extractor," when, unnoticed by any of the employees around him, he fell into the backet of the machine which was making 1,000 revolutions per minute. His right arm was torn out at the elbow, his collar hone broken and his face and head badly dent, but he never regained consciousness.



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICHER REMEDIES, when all other emidics and methods fall.

Curicura, the great Skin Cure, and Curicura Soar,

CUTICERA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICERA SOAF, an exquisit o Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally and CUTICURA RESTAURNT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diaease from piany less to scrotula.

Soid everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 750; SOAP, 350; RESIGNENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., HOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin TA

Relief in one minute, for all pains and weak-ness, in Curreura Arri-Pain Plantes, the only pain-killing plaster. 30c. 50(t)

THE FURY OF THE ELEMENTS.

Wind, Rain, Hall and Lightning Create Havoc in Many States-Life and Property Lost.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15—A windstorm, which mearly demolished the village of Princeton, Butler County, came about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Before reaching Princeton it blew the roof off the barn of Joseph Stinson, throwing it into a cornfield some distance away. The dwelling house of Findlay Whitehead, in Princeton, was carried away and his wagon-making shop, near by, was demolished. The large brick school building in the village was tern down to the foundation and a rafter was carried 200 yards by the wind and lodged in the top of a tree, while the desky and other furniture were scattered in every direction and the elackement shop and barn of Gus Kinnear were both levelled to the ground. The houses of John Senharf, Rose Miller and Stephen C areson were completely wracked. The case and corn crop were ruined and the village was deluged with water. The destruction at Prince-ton occurred in twenty minutes. The storm was accompanied by heavy rain. The home-less families were taken in by neighbors whose homes escaped the fury of the tempers. EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 15—This city was

visited by a heavy rain and wind atorn yester-day afternoon which did much danage. About 10 o'clock last night, when the nower at the electric station for street illumination was turned on, numerous wires which had been blown down charged buildings and pools of water in the streets with electricity. Fire a foot high was emitted in places, cau-ing an alarm to be sounded. The fire department responded and being unware of the condition of things, rushed into what was almost certain death. Horses and firemen alike were knocked down with electricity. Others rushed into the build-

ing that was apparently on fire, only to be thrown violently down.

A messenger hastened to the station and had the electric power shut off, and then the work of rescuing began. A dozen or more were found unconscious, but their lives were saved

by laying them upon the wet ground. Several fictures are yet in a precarious condition.

Baltimork, July 15.—Several lives are reported lost, cattle drowned and farm buildings and crops destroyed by the terrible storm that sword over Baltimore, Harford and Carroll counties yesterday afternoon, The rainfall was the heaviest on record, and reports received to-day tell of heavy washouts along the Maryland Central rational and other lines. Farmers who witnessed the des ructive downlour of water called it a cloud-burst. In less than five minutes exert a stream in the storm-covered section was a raging flood, sweeping away bridges and flooding the farm lands. Moore's run bridges, a small structure on the Philadelphia road, was carried entirely away. Loss of life and preperty are also reported from this

INCIDENTS OF THE STORM.

George Lingsfielder, a farmer, and his wife who lived just east of the run, are reported to

have been swept away with the bridge.

A large number of the market people were coming in on the Philadelphia road just as the storm broke. Two waggons were going down hill to cross the bridge over Mocre's run. Mrs. Otto Seifiert was in the first waggon and seeing that the creek was greatly swollen by the storm attempted to cross the bridge. but his water came down the ravine with such force that Mrs. Seiffert was thrown from her seat, and the waggon and horse were washed past her. A stump of a tree, floating in the water, struck her, and she grasped an overhanging limb and ching to it until rescued by George Aline. When Quille Cunningham saw the atorm

coming he harnessed his team and drove it up refere his door. Mr. and Mrs Cunningham only had time to run out of the house and drive away. The house was nearly demolished. Other farmers were heavy losers. In a few minutes the appearance of the country was entirely changed. Fifteen bridges in the flooded district were destroyed. The total losses in Baltimore county are estimated at over \$5,000. Pangor [Me., July 15.—One of the most

violent thunderstorms that ever passed over this section occurred Saturday night. Lightning was incoseant and the thunder heavy. A barn at Hermon, owned by Mrs. Hughes and used by F. H Small, was struck by lightning and burned, with four horses, four cows, twelve tons hay and farming tools. The house of Bradley Patten, at Hampton was struck and burned to the ground with all its contests. the ground, with all its contents. The family escaped. A bed in the bouse of Arthur York received a bolt and three posts were shattered. Several trees were struck.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 15.—The tanks of the Consolidated Oil company in this city were struck by lightning yesterday and destroyed by the resulting fire. Loss \$75,000; insured,
DECATUR, Ills., July 15.—A heavy rain and windstorm passed over this city yesterday.
One house was struck by lightning, two houses were unroofed, and the roof was taken off a days at the control of the days at the days a

drug store. The damage to crops was consider LEMARS, Is., July 15—A terrible hallstorm passed over this city Saturday night. Its path was about 14 miles long and two wide. In the city it destroyed thousands of windows and every garden. Many farmers lost their entire

HARRISONBURG, Va., July 15.-This section was visited last evening by a severe hall and rain storm, doing much damage in parts of the country. Corn is ruined and the land badly

LANGASTER, Pa., July 15. - Storms in Lancaster and Lebanon counties Saturday greatly damaged crops. Many bridges were carried

It is said that the St. Paul, Minnesota & Maultobs people are backing the scheme of building a road between Duluth and Winnipeg. This corporation will build the Manitoba section.

WINDSOR, Ont., July 13 .- Thomas Johnson, the negro in Sandwich jail awaiting trial for killing his young stepson, seems to have purposed to starve himself to death. He refuses all kinds of food and has eaten nothing

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

since last Tuesday.

For Coughs and Colds is the most reliables.

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphact (Miss Drant.)

CHAPTER VL

he sincerely believed that Paxton did not ap-

preciate.
"Wyvern returns with me to-day," he him for the same fellow."

I hardly know anything I should like so stuck to some old-fashiened ways, and per-

ful gift of making him say a great deal more

Net a little curious were the looks which some of the party directed towards the two gentlemen as they entered together. They seemed such strange matched companions, and what was to Mabel the most extraordinary feature of the case, Geoffrey Houghton appeared so wholly unconscious that there was anything remarkable about it.

"A thousand perdons." began Paxton; "I had no intention of keeping you all waiting; but Mr. Henghton beguiled me into a talk on the terrace, and I believe we both forgot the

The two sisters exchanged glances. "Do you really mean that you have been walking out before breakfast at this time of year? said Mabel; "It gives one the shivers to think of it."

"Yes," he replied, "I do actually mean that before you opened your eyes to 'Pharbas' tardy beam,' Mr. Houghton and I had taken several turns on the terrace, and get deep dewn into all matter of knotty questions." "How delightful!" said Lady Annabel;

"what would I not give to have had a fairy taking shorthand notes on the conversa-

"Uncommonly glad you had not," thought Geoffrey, remembering the Dresden

"But now," she continued, "you never give us the benefit of such delightful telks. What was it all about, Mr. Houghton? You know we are all envying you; somebody once said that all Mr. Paxton's thoughts were

"On this occasion the thoughts were entirely furnished by Mr. Houghton," said Pax | crammed with horrors. Mr. Paxton is pre-I was little more than valet de chambre to his ideas, trying to clothe them in well-fitting garments of words."

Breakfast want on, and so did the conversation, and not one of the company but evinced a certain change of manner towards Geoffrey Houghton to what they had previously shown him. A simpleton he certainly could not be, who had been chosen for the coveted distfuction of an hour's title a-title with the drawing-room, Mary found her opportunity most distinguished man of letters all England could produce, and who could furnish ideas in conversation; and, as Julian took a seat night with a glossary of Gothic architecture, which the greatest master of the English beside her, she endeavored to express her tongue should think worthy of clothing with thenks. "I was so grateful to you at din- and 'atring-courses' so that Mr. Wyvern shall language. It was a wonderful state of things, ner," she said, "Mr. Beresford did not see he able to pass me off for Bluemantle himself, and bid fair in an hour or to lift our simple and you did."

hero himself into the place of the lion.

"Are you really leaving us?" said Lady Annabel, addressing herself to Paxton, who had alluded to speedy departure. "We had hoped to have kept you wase out of the London logs for one more day.'

"I am not returning to London to-day," replied Paxton. "Mr. Houghton was good enough this morning to sak me to accompany Julian to Laventor, and I really had not selfdenial enough to refuse."

It would be difficult to say who was most surprised by this announcement—the assembled company, or Geoffrey himself. He had not the least recellection of giving the invitation, and would as soon have thought of doing so as of inviting Count Gleichen or eld Miss Abbott; and he was within an inch of saying as much, when Julian, perceiving bim on the verge of a disastrous blunder, hastened to his rescue.

"Now, that is first-rate," he said : "exactly what I have been wishing; it would be nething short of a sin for Mr. Paxton to leave Cornwall without seeing the weirdest and mest Arthusian corner of it. I am so uncommonly glad you thought el it; it was a real streke of genius."

"Genius again," growled Geoffrey to him-self; "they are all beside themselves, and so, I think, am I. I wonder if Mary has thought about the dinner? Thank heaven, there's the dog cart,"

The vehicle in question at that mement appeared; and in it the three gentlemen having taken their seats, Geoffrey drove from the door of Swinburne Park, carrying with him its two most illustrious guests, to the wender, and possibly to the envy of more than one he left healnd.

CHAPTER VII.

AT LAVENTOR,

The arrival of Geeffrey with his two companions made some little stir in the home drole of Laventor. Julian was expected, but the appearance of the illustrious stranger, whose claims to respect were somewhat more keenly appreciated by the ladies of the party than they were by Geoffrey, could hardly fall to cause a sensation. It took but a few minutes, however, for every one to feel at home with him. There is a certain magic possessed by really great minds which lies, perhaps, in their power of communicating themselves. The shyness and embarrassment which render intercourse with some of our fellow-oreatures so painful a penance may on examination be traced to the fact that ne real intercourse has at those times taken place, and that we and they have simply atood in each other's presence, like so many violin cases, imparting no music to one another, and perhaps having none to impart. But let one be in the company of richer capaci-ties and it needs but a touch to call out some melodiens notes; and if, as in Paxton's case, the gifts of intellect are Houghton had assured her daughters that Geoffrey's new friend was very corecable; "The world !" said callan :- "sh, of course and Mary, whose first inclination had been the world carnet appreciate what is above its

to remain effect and awe struck, was able to impart to Geoffrey the consoling news that all the facility of the consoling news that all the facility of the consoling news that all the continued, as he followed the direction of Mary's syes; "you say there on be no postry without beauty, and it is constituently particular aparticular memont which Mary was accusated to devete to what she called "seeing how like that is to Aurelia. Reveryone there are probably over one thousand other whose of industries when the seeing who sees her speaks of her beauty, and it is constructed in manufacturers, outlary manufacturers, until the carterings manufacturers, until the carterings manufacturers, until the carterings manufacturers, fulminate men, etc.

These are the compations represented on the beauty and it is manufacturer of alcohol, and there are probably over one thousand other whose of industries employing alcoholic preother members of the family had retired we other members of the family had retired to rether. Temperative apartments, provious to rether. Temperative apartments, provious to rether. Temperative apartments, in fact, the particular mement which Mary was accustioned to devote to what she called "seeing for the provious to have any unusual duties of he was likely to have any unusual duties of he was likely to have any unusual duties of he was likely to have any unusual duties of he was likely to have any unusual duties of he specially and it is simply damiling. But for all that, there is something in it I never understood till now, the never seems to value it, hardly to be anadems of it, or, if conscious, seems to

"I am sure of it," said Paxton, "enly when he is a little older, and has knit himself together a little more tightly, he will come to understand that in every atmosphere a man should venture to be himself. He need not assume one sort of affection to escape another. You don't do so, Mr. Heughton, if you will excuse the freedom of the remark."

The passing reference to himself escaped Geoffrey's notice; he was considering how he sended put in a good word for his friend, whom he sincerely believed that Paxton did not apthink that he was required to depart from any of his customary ways and habits, in deference to so distinguished a guest. So, said, "and I would lay any wager we shall | much to his own satisfaction, Partee, an not have got out of the park gates until he hour later, found himself seated at the heepl-will be himself again. I wish you could see table family board, and enabled to make his him as he is at Laventor ! you would not know observations very much at his case. Julian and Rodolph were the only other guests, and "Thank you," said Paxton, "I should both of them were at home at Laventor. like immensely to accept your invitation. The dinner went on as dinners do. Geeffrey sisted in carving at the head of his own table; Geoffrey was startled, and began to wonder and, while so engaged, he was generally what invitation he had given. It seemed to grave or what Rodolph called "soleme." him that his companion possessed a wonder. He had early become aware of the fact that ful gift of making him say a great deal more the only way for him to do anything well was than he himself was conscious of saying, or by giving it his whole attention; and he had even of thinking; but there was no time for thus acquired the habit of putting an amount explanation, as at that moment the breakfast of gravity into his manner of doing small bell sennded, and they hastened back to the things which often provoked that gentleman's ridicule. But though his carving absorbed too much of his attention during the early

> morning's walk with Aurelia, out of which he was making conversational capital. "What a change there will be up there when the old gentleman goes to heaven," he said. "I suppose Marmaduke, M.P., will then come in for everything."

portion of the entertainment to give him the

use of his tongue, it did not entirely deprive

"What! the Pendragon of Eaglehurst!" said Julian; "is he the next heir?" "I fancy so," replied Rodolph. "You know there are no sons left now, since the isst one was hanged or drowned-which was

"Hanged!" said Paxton with sudden interest, as he recalled the lines on the meaning of which he had been speculating the evening before; was that the tate of the last heir of Merylin? Then what would fit into

the second line of the old prophecy!"

But just then Julian looked up, and saw poor Geoffrey struggling with mixed emotions : the effort to use his carving-knife and fork for the ordinary purposes for which those implements are intended battling with a vehement desire to throw them at Rodolph's head. He saw also a pitcous expression on Mary's countenance, and plunged forward to the rescue. "You must know, Miss Hough. ton," he began, "we sat up last night and got Lindesay to tell us ghost stories, and bloody-hones legends, till our heads were pared to find you all living in enchantment, and I have premised to guide him to the exact spot on the seashore where Excalibur was flung into the mere," Then, having secured Paxton's attention, he led him on once more glancing at bis host's countenance, perceived by its relieved expression that he had done him a timely service. Later on in the evening, when the party had returned to the at a moment when the others were engaged

"In a foggy sort of way," said Julian. "I only comprehended that, unless relief was speedily ministered, Geoffrey would certainly have choked."

"They had touched on a painful subject," said Mary. "Geeffrey, you know, has made the Pendragon troubles his own. I saw he could not beer having them ventilated in that careless way over the dinner-table."
"Do you know," said Julian, "I have a very dim sort of idea what their troubles

were. People make allusions, and shake their heads, but I have never heard the real story.

"Oh, it is no secret : Urlei, the last surviving soz, when only nineteen, was charged with a murderous assault and robbery. It seemed inconceivable, he had always appeared so good; but they supposed there must have been secret debts to account for it. It was fully proved, and he was condemned to five years' penal servitude. At the end of that time they tried to get off to America; but news came that, a few days after he had sailed, he fell over board and was drowned. The poor old father has never got over it, and at the time they feared he would lose his reason. He recovered after a while, but he has never passed the thresheld of his own home since the first shock of the disgrace. You could not estimate it fully unless you knew what sort of pride the Pendragons have always had in their family honor."

"What a sad story!" said Julian; "I remember it now. He was in the army, I think, and the affair took place with a brother officer. I have heard too, of the family pre-tensions: they must truly have come down

with a orash. "Yes," said Mary, "I don't think there is much of that sort of thing left now. Aurelia has nothing of it. I sometimes fancy that she feels all this is a sort of punishment, and that she and her father are explating the pride of their ances ters.

"And what was Geoffrey's share in the history?" said Julian.

"Dear Geoffery!" replied Mary, "he has been like a son of the eld man, and has done everything for him. You will laugh if I say it, but really 1 think his devotion to the father and daughter is his remance, his poem, I was going to say if the notion of Geoffrey and poetry were not se incongrouses."

"Why incongruous?" said Julian. "I don't know, of course, what you mean by postry : but what I can understand of it has nothing that would not suit the dear eld fellew excellently well."

"Really?" said Mary; " just explain." "Why, it is very simple, I think, replied ulian. "Poetry deals with what is great and noble, with what is above the common standard, and that is just what I take Goof-

frey to be."
Mary's eyes sparkled with delight, it was so rare a pleasure for her to hear Geoffrey thus spoken of. "He is, indeed," she replied; in Paxton's case, the gifts of intellect are linked with unusual powers of sympathy, the great mind finds ways of giving itself forth to great mind finds ways of giving itself forth to great mind finds ways of giving itself forth to great mind finds ways of giving itself forth to at the treasure hidden under that exterior," and seemably felt by all, the vast superiority of the master intellect is scarcely greated. And so it came to pass that, before ton's easy talk with much indifference as to he had been an hour in the house, Mrs. the impression he might himself be making on

censolous of it, or, if consolous, seems to wish only to hide its way. What she makes me feel is iar mere the beauty of seel than

of person."

"That is to my," said Julian, "that in her case the beauty of the soul has overflowed exteriorly, and you see it. Well, if we could see the soul of dear old Geff, we would vell our eyes from the splender. I tell you I know him through and through, and there is not a selfah fibre in him. If that is not poetry, I should like to know what is, let the world have what it likes shout strace and so forth." say what it likes about grace and so forth."

Mary smiled to the little allusion to her brother's catchword, and understood all that Julian meant to imply by its use. She felt that he had precisely what Rodelph had not -a keen preception and delicate feeling for ethers—and a sympathy was at ence estab-lished between them, which was felt by both

to be very pleasant. "Postry and beauty," said Paxton, who had caught the words in the inli of the conversation, and seemed to think he had a right to join in the discussion. "Now, in the name of both those capital things, Miss Houghton, will you soften your excellent brother's heart, and try and persuade him to find some way by which I can get admitted within the haunted towers of Merylin Castle ? He assures me no profane foot is ever suffered to enter there; and, of course, my desires to teste the folidden fruit have immediately increased a hundred-

him of that of his sars, and he was just the least in the world annoyed to hear Rodolph " If you could preve yourself an architect flongiahing a little on the subject of yesterday you might have a chance," said Mary; "I don't knew any other expedient."

"An architect !" exclaimed Paxton, "well, one never knows till one tries; I think I once built a pig-aty."

"Ah I to be sure," said Geoffrey; "I was forgetting about the chapel; I promised I would ask you about it, Julian. D'ye see, they want comething done to it, and don't know how to set about it. I said I was sure you would find them the right man."

Julian listened while his friend related the

anhatance of Miss Pendragon's conversation on the previous day; he took in the whole case with surprising quickness; the desir-ableness of arousing the old baronet's interest, the rooks to be avoided, and the object to be attained.

"Bluemantle is your man," said Rodolph, "that is, if you want first-rate quality, work,

and dealgn. "Bluemantle is a puppy," said Julian, "and as arbitrary as the Czar. If he had a mind to sweep the mortuary chapel right away, he would do it, and never take a word from any one. There's Gules; he would do exactly what he was told, though I am not sure if he has gumption enough for such an undertaking. If he had a plan, he would carry it out, but the plan is the difficulty. Do you think one could see the place !"

"Of course," said Geoffrey; "and, besides, it has been engraved and photographed a dezen times. Mary will get yeu a portfolio full of views, but they give you no idea of the state of the roof, which is half a ruin. Gives you the rheumatism to go there, but till now the old man would not have it "Well, then, you'll take me there to-mor-

row," said Julian; "that's settled."
"And myself as architect's assistant," said Paxton. "Have no fear, I will sit up all if needful.

Meanwhile, the pertfolio, of which Geoffroy had spoken, was produced, and its con-tentest once fired Julian withenthusiasm. He examined the photographs with the eye of a real artist, and was lost in admiration of their architectural beauty. "What propor-portions! what elegance, what marvellous tracery!" he exclaimed, "to think of such a jewel crumbling to ruins for want of care! I've half a mind to say it must be Bluemantic, after all. But we must see it first." And so the expedition to Merylin, to Pax-

ton's great satisfaction, was fixed for the

To be Continued.)

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

Lukewarm Oatholics.

Why does God, who is mercy itself, so detest the lukewarm? The reason is that the lukewarm soul is guilty before God of both treachery and hypocrisy. It is guilty of treachery, because it professes to be engaged in God's service, whereas in reality it is but serving itself and the world; it does not wish to offend God mortally, yet repeatedly does se venially, without any remorse; it makes profession of following Christ, but without being willing to deny itself and take up the cross. It is guilty, moreover, of hypocrisy, because lukewarm souls, as a rule, outwardly appear and are looked upon as saints, whereas in reality they are far from being such. Tepid souls, therefore, are in a lamentable state, and the more so, since they are not always fully aware of it; they have lulled themselves into a kind of spiritual lethargy, and nothing seems to affect them. In fact, it requires a strong grace to restore them to a atate of fervour.

What Alcohol is Used For.

In looking over the books of a large Western distilling company the fact has been shown that saloon-keepers are not alone the buyers of their alcoholic products.

In fact, it has been accertained that
among the best customers of the
distiling business are the manufacturers of carbolic scap, fireworks, brass goods of different kinds, various iron establishments, lock manufacturers, celluloid manufacturing companies, watch-makers, woolen manufacturers, cotion mills, varnish manufacturers. all wholesale and retail druggists and manufacturers of proprietary medicines, nitre manufacturers, chloreferm manufacturers, chemists engaged in over thirty different purand she glanced as she speke at the figure of her brother, as he steed with his hands in those everlasting pockets, listening to Paxton's easy talk with much indifference as to the impression he might himself be making on and cap companies, furniture manufacturers, listening to Paxton's easy talk with much indifference as to and cap companies, furniture manufacturers. the world !" said declar :- "oh, of course companies, all the hospitals, vinegar men, all the world cannot appreciate what is above its tobacce manufacturers, olganite and olgan

kinds of industries employing alceholic pre-parations in their business. It is one of the prime articles of use, and the only known practically useful selvent of all the essential

There is not a single article of clothing or the human body where alcohol is not us Shoes, trousers, stockings, bats, shirt, collars, ouffs, sleeve buttens, etc., all other buttons, thread makers, jewelers, etc., all empley it in the progress of their arts.—Mirror.

ROUND DANCES.

Bangers .to These Who Dance Them:

Catholic parents know, meet certainly, that they are responsible to Almighty God for culti-vating in their children a love for any amuse-ment dangerous to their immortal souls. Those recreations mest dangerous are round dances, sensuous music and public speciacles of a sensuous character. Of all these I do not hesitate to declare the round dance the meet dangerous of all. Ask any man of the world, any rone, lany sensualist and he will tell you his principal means of success in destroying virtue is the round dance. Ask any woman of fashion, and, at the same time, at- | de Blois. tractive in person and manner, how she succeeded in making conquests in order to gratity her vanity, she will tell you -by the round dance. Ask the beautiful woman, even of doubtful reputation, how she manages to attract so many admirers, notwithstanding the shadow upon her early life, she will also reply-by the round dance. Ask the young of both sexes when they began to neglect the devout practices of weekly and monthly Communion, their daily prayers, as well as their hebit of hearing Mass daily, and they will tell you—when I first entered into the exciting and sensual pleasure of the round dance. Ask them when did prayer and pious feelings feel for the first time insipld, disagreeable, and seem to have lost their sweetness, they will answer—the first morning after having been present at some party or ball, during which they joined in the round dance.

Under whose instruction and urgent council did they learn to love this dangerous habit? Let these fathers and mothers, who have feared the opinions of the worldlyminded, rather than the just judgment of Almighty God, answer this with a holy shame of a contrite heart. They have been reminded again and again of the solemn vows of their baptism and marriage rites, when they renounced the world, the flesh and the devil. and with the Sacred Body of our Lord received on their marriage day, took upon them-selves the holy obligation to educate their children according to the spirit of those VOWS.

If it be a liberty to hold the hand of a lady too long, and a great insult to touch her person, without a resson evidently necessary, how is it that a parent can possibly be reconciled to the sight of her daughter in the arms of a man, or of a son, holding to his breast one who has no right to be there? Even Protestants of high standing, or of proper standing, de not permit this as a rule. Where they do look upon it with bare toleration in their fashionable life, they take care to warn their daughters not to follow the example set by the leaders of fashion. When these and wordly men can speak and do speak with sentiments akin to horror against round dancing, how can Catholic parents find it possible to express any other opinion, or send their children to the dancing school? Of this Catholics may be sure: 1. That to educate their children in the danch 2. That to develop in them a love for the dance, is to cultivate in their hearts an affection for one of the principal means to secure their eternal destruction, 3. That dancing between sexes is an excessive carnal pleasure, and all are bound to avoid excess in any sensuous pleasure.—Donahue's Maga-

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 Dakots. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn.

Virtues of Job's Tears.

"Job's Tears for Sale," is the legend displayed in the window of an up town drug

"What are Job's Tears, and what are they used for ?" inquired a curious reporter, whose

eyes fell upon the inscription.

The druggist in reply exhibited a small pasteboard box. The box looked like other boxes, suggestive of pills and other uncomfortable things, but when the top was removed a number of small, bead like seeds were exposed. They were about the size of pea beans and shaped like Prince Rupert's

"These are Job's Tears," said the pill compounder. "You see they are shaped as a tear is supposed to be. They are the seeds of a small, grass-like plant that is a native of India but grows new largely in New England. It is a common plant, but somehow. year by year, the seeds seem to be growing scarcer; that is, they are harder to obtain in the market. And year by year the demand for them has increased among a certain class of people. Have they any medicinal pro-perties? Well, only so far as the gratification of a whim may be attended with good

"Semetime away back in the shadowy past, some grandma started the story that these pearly affairs, if strung like beads and hung about an infant's neck during the teething period, would make that operation a mild and pleasant pastime, in fact almost a joy forever to the child. I cannot say whether this is true or not, yet I know that lots of young mothers buy Job's Tears, and say that with their assistance it is really a pleasure for the baby to introduce its molars to the world. Job suffered enough to be of vicarious assistance to the little ones, to say the least, and there may be semething in the whim. -- Baltimore News.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

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tor about three months. It is very satisfactory.
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J. H. Holmes,
Chn. Bldg. Com. 8d Cong'i Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.) Dear Sire:-The Balley Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is rolly a marvel of ornamental and gives a brilliant light. Very sincerely yours, G. H. GRARME, Paster of 8d Cong'l Church, of 8t, Louis, Mo.

SAYINGS OF SAINTS.

Cheice Thoughts from the Writings of Hely Men and Women.

If you work in fear, your reward will be

strength.—St. Gregory. Blush not to be little among the great after having been great in obscurity.

When the faith is assailed, we should conless ours openly and without fear. -- Ven L. de Blok.

Bernard.

Go where you will, turn where you may, you will find peace and repose in Jesus alexe. -St. Bernard,

Shun useless conversation; we lose in it both time and the spirit of devotion.—St. Thomas Aquinas. Think before you speak, in order that your words may not wound the feelings of any

one.—St. Gregory. Nothing created has ever been able to say

lafy the heart of a man. God alone can fill it infinitely.—St. Thomas Aquinas. Winter is in the heart, when cold and hard, it has no more relish for grace, or God, or

Divine things.—Ven. John Touler. It is better to endure the hatred of the wicked, than to lose one's soul through a

connection fatal to virtue.—St. Anselm. Peace and joy are the fruits of the Holy Ghost, and no one can enjoy them until he is entirely devoted to God.—B. Henry Suso. The pealms are like the air we breath, the

light, the fire, and all clas that is neces-

sary and appropriate to our use.-Ven. L. It is well to sometimes deny ourselves that which is permitted in order to more easily avoid that which is not .- St. Gregory the

Great. Is it beauty and grandeur you admire? Then fix your thoughts on heaven, which far surpass the sunin brightnesses and splender. -

St. Apselm. Lord, I have found nothing in the world which has power to please me, save Thee alone, my Lord. Thou art full of sweetness.

-St. Gertrude. Why do you so often speak the sweet name of Jesus, unless you are willing to regulate your actions according to His holy precepts? -St. Bernard.

If you do not resist the first attack of the enemy, he will soon enter into your soul an conqueror and bind it with shameful fetters. -Ven L. de Blois

God became man that man might become God. But how can man become God? By a virtuous life, by which God dwells in man .-St. Antonius.

If thine eyes would see, thine ear hear, and thy heart be occupied with everything, thy soul would also be distracted by everything. -Ven John Tauler.

Is it not easier to merit heaven than to de serve hell, because what is more hardened and ungrateful than to forsake God, for the slavery of sin ? - Ven. L. de Bloks.

To suffer death at the hand of the persecutor is to be a martyr in the eyes of the world; but to leve one's enemy in spirit.-St. Gregory the Great.

There is nothing like Divine praise to enlighten the understanding, sweeten the cross, banish sadness, and ennui, and make the soul tranquil and bappy.—B. Henry Suco. We should not give so much attention to adorning the body, had we not first despoiled the soul of those virtues which it received in

the sacrament of baptism. -St. Bernard. How many poor persons in the world think themselves happy inhaving enough bread and water! Would it be reasonable for thee to use the Divine favors as food for sensuality?

-Ven. Louis of Grenada. Re careful that you are not harmony with the spirit of God nor His performing your devotions after the manner you have yourself selected, but even in this matter make an act of self-denial, by giving up your will if required .- Ven. L. de Blois.

Job in his affliction rent his garments, but prostrating himself on the ground adored the hand which smote him. True courage does not consist in cold indifference, nor in cow-

ardly dejection .- St. Gregory the Great. Persons afflicted with scruples are the most favored with Divine love and the most certain to arrive at heaven; because by supporting their trials with patience and humility they live in continual Purgatory .- B.

Henry Suso. O abyss of charity ! We were made to Thy image, and Thou hast made Thyself to curs. by uniting Thy Divinity under the miserable flesh of Adam and for what ? For love .- St.

Catherine. I would prefer a thousand times to be blackened by the calumnies of men and, being innocent, to be accused of the most enormous, most horrible crimes, than to be guilty be-fore God of the slightest fault,—Ven. John

Tauler. If one prays with all his heart to God in Latin, although he does not understand that language, he receives as much merit as he who says his prayers in a language with which he is familiar. A sick person who takes a potion recovers, even though ignorant of the properties of the medicine.—Ven. L. de Blois.

All About Sleep.

The most celebrated and perhaps the most efficacious method for procuring sleep that has been devised was originated byja Mr. Gardner, who among other things, had remedies for many svils, such as for allaying thirst where no liquid element could be procured, for improving the eye-sight by various ingeniously. contrived glasses, for appearing hunger. His sleeplefiness, however—resulting from a severe spine injury in being throw frem a chalse —had been almost intolerable fer years, until he discovered a means which never afterwards failed him, of commanding sleep at will.

This discovery caused some stir at the time and many eminent persons adopted it and gave testimonials as to its efficacy. Now. however, that it has almost dropped out of existence, it may be a boon to have its formula reproduced. The sufferer who has wood sleep in vain is, according to Mr. Gardner, to lie on his right side, with his head comfortably placed on the pillow, hav-ing his neck straight so that respiration may not be impeded. The lips are then to be closed slightly, and a rather full inspiration taken, breathing through the nostrile as much as possible. The full inspiration taken, the lungs are to be left to their own action.

Attention must now be fixed upon the respiration. The person must imagine that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils in a continuous stream, and the instant he brings his mind to conceive this apart from all other continuous stream; and the instant he brings his mind to conceive this apart from all other ideas, consciouances leaves him—or at least to say the recipe—and he falls asleep. If this method does not at once succeed, it is to be persevered in and if properly conflict out is helieved to be infallible. It is founded on the principle that monotony, or the influence the principle that monotony, or the influence infallible. It is founded on the principle that monotony, or the influence infallible. It is founded on the principle that monotony, or the influence infallible. It is founded in against the Defendant.

**Rovince OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPPRISON COURT. DAME HERMINIE BT. DENIS, wife common as to properly of THEODORE DELAGE, painter, of the City and District of Montreal, due authorized to these presents are the principle that monotony, or the influence.

**Rovince OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPPRISON COURT. DAME HERMINIE BT. DENIS, wife common as to properly of THEODORE DELAGE, painter, of the City and District of Montreal, due authorized to these presents are the principle. The principle of the City and District of Montreal, due authorized to these presents are the principle of the City and District of Montreal, due authorized to these presents are the principle of the City and District of Montreal, due authorized to these presents are the principle of the City and District of Montreal, due to the City and District of The City an the principle that monotony, or the influence on the mind of a single ides, induces slum-

ber ; and, as such, is but another form of different methods which are familiar to a great many.

Sir Thomas Brown found it a most effectual sporific to repeat some verses on which the well-known Evening Hyma was founded, Rabela tells us of some monks who, when wakeful, resolutely set themselves to prayer, and who, before they had concluded half a dozen Aves or Peter Nosters, fell asleep.
Fanklin took his air-bath; Sir John Sinclair counted, while Sir John Bennie, when engaged on public works, never want to sleep gaged on public works, mover want to aleap without previously having his hair cembed at the back of his head with a fine tooth comb and rubbed gently with the palm of the hand. Combing the hair, brushing the forehead with Combing the nair, prushing surfrequent with a soft shaving brush, or fanning, all are good as sleep-inducers, and might well be ir ed on sleepless children, although bables to sleep by rubbing the space between the cervical and lumber vertebræ—that is, between the neck and walst-with the hand, as it is reputed never to have failed, would be a shorter read to the goal. —Chambers' Journal.

New Advertisemnets.

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The culsine will be under the immediate management of one of Montreal's leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation such as bilards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating, etc., etc., etc., etc. ST. LEON, QUE.

such as binarus, lowing, croquet, tawn tellins, loaning, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., the Saline springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure. Caches will be in waiting for guests at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from hontreal and Quebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 54 Victoria Square, sole proprietors of the famous Bt. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion. 41 12







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The Queen of the Household and Her Part in Homebuilding—A Social Reform from the Kitchen-Fashion Points.

Because.

Is is not because your heart is mine-mine only -Mine alone ! It is not because you chose me, weak and lone-

ly, For your own;
Not because the earth is fairer, and the skies
Spread above you

Are more radiant than the shining of your That I love you !

It is not because the world's perplexed meaning Grows more clear ; And the parapels of heaven, with angels leaning, Seem more near :

And Nature sings of praise with all her voices
Since yours spoke.
Since within my silent heart that now rejoices, Love awoke !

Nay, not even because your hand holds heart and life;
At your will.

Soothing, hushing all its discord, making strife Calm and still: Teaching Trust to fold her wings, nor even

Teaching love that her securest, safest home
Must be Rest.

But because this human Love, though true and aweet-Yours and mine-

Has been sent by Love more tender, more com-More divine :

That it leads our hearts to rest at last in

heaven,
Far above you;
Do I take you as a gift that God has given—
And I love you!
Anne Adelaide Proctor

The Queen of the Household.

Somebody has said a man's wife makes him or breaks him. If this be too strong it simply overstates the truth, which we are all familiar with. The wife is a strong factor in the home for good or evil. Weman's power has been felt and acknowledged in the great affairs of state.

The Lord created the woman to be the wife and the helpmate to man. The question of superlarity need not be raised, but it is apt to destroy the peace of home. No home government is wise and existent that is regulated alone by law. Commands and problbition are ineffective.

The wife has a distinctive sphere of influ-

ence. We do not expect her to be distinguished for bravery or for muscular strength. God has fitted her by physical organization and mental aptitude for a different place in the work of life. Home is her realm and there she is queen. Here is a field for the arms. exhibition of her industry and skill and taste. Here her love of the beautiful and her hospitailty find expression, and here are to be los-tered the moral and religious influences which lie at the foundation of all domestic peace. The wife who entrusts her housekeeping to servants and her children to nurses will, if she lives long enough, bitterly regret it. Society will not justify a wife's neglect of her children and her home.

She contributes largely to the material prosperity of the home. Few men grow into wealth and honor who have careless or wasteful wives. Foolish extravagance and wastefulness in the home impoverish more men than idlenses or business failure. Industry and economy are the homely virtues that lie at the foundation of a prosperous and happy home. Neatness and order and simple comforts at home are in the wife's keeping. Home is to the husband a resting place-a retreat—a place of refreshment and delight. plain, dotted, beaded, or embroidered.—New results were truly actouishing, and sufficient But some homes are not orderly or nest. Some husbands, when supper is over, go to the club, or possibly to a worse place. Do not go to the other extreme, however, by compelling your husband to go to the back door to take off his shoes for fear he will soll good to her husband and children. She a morality as he exacts of her. But she ought to be more beautiful, more cleanly, more refined, more gentle, more patient, because she is a woman. She is made of fiver clay than men. We expect more of her, and can shut out from her home the rough and vulgar, and can make an atmosphere at home which will linger about her husband as an inspiration of purity, rightsousness and

A Social Reform From the Kitchen,

It is a well-ascertained fact that, with respect to about ninety per cent. of the com-munity, the price paid for food comes to one half the income or more. After this food is bought, how much of it is wasted in bad cooking? How much human force is wasted i in consequence of bad cooking? How much does dyspepsia or indigestion, caused by bad cooking, impair the working capacity of the people of the United States and diminish their product? Can five cents' worth per day be saved? Is not that a very insufficient measure of the difference between a poor, wasteful cook and a good, economical one ? If five cents a day can be saved on food and fuel, while at the same time that which is bought and cooked may be converted into more nutritious and appetizing food, the dif-ference in each community of 6,000 people cent. of the total production of the typical community, which have assumed to be \$1,200,000 a year in gross. When the attenfrom grand schemes for altering the whole constitution of society by Act of Congress or of the State Legislature to the simple questions. Was shed in mercy and love for tion of how each person, each family or each us. community may better itself under existing conditions, great progress will have been made in solving all the problems which are now pending.— Edward Atkinson.

The Quickest Divorce on Record,

The quickest divorce ever granted in York county was decreed by Judge Haskeli at Alfred last week. Mrs. Edward W. Kelly, of

judge. The woman replied in the affirma-

"You're divorced," said the court, with a ling New Hampshire parson who married his patrons in this fashion: "You take this offered by the Church,—Central Catholic woman for a wife? You take this man for a wife? You take this man for a husband? Married Two dollars "Legis". husband ! Married. Two dollars,"-Lewis.

4.16 1 1 1 2 45

they are a sort of compromise between a bonnet and a hat. Another reason far more potent is, that they are pre-eminently becoming to nearly every face. Elegant jet capotes in wholly new devices in lace tolle and straw for ordinary wear are equally pepular, though fashion still favours head-gear which matches the gown or wrap in colour. Those who do not confine themselves entirely to one parisoular colour, find a bonnet or hat that can be suitably worn with any shade both convenient and economical, All the flower bonnets are lovely. The flowers used are almost invariably small, and not too pronouesed in shade.

residential distriction of the second second

Fashion Notes. Old fashiened berege is revived. Foulards are again in high favor. The skirts of tulls dresses are made in fan plisses.

Colored stockings will soon be things of the past.

Eaglish women refuse to adopt the low rowned hat. There is a revival of the garnet as a fashlonable jewel.

Low hats tied on with narrow strings are worn at tennis parties. Ribbons intended for sashes vary in width

from ten to twelve inches.

Leather and chamois trimmings are again een on traveling and utility suits. Sandal shoes are worn with empire and

directory gowns on the other side. Tapestry painting is the craze of the moment with young girl art students.

The new recoco ribbons look like the beds of a flower garden in full June bloom. Ribbons for dresses, bats and bonnets

come in widths varying from two to seven Inches. For dressy afternoon, ball and evening tollets the stockings must match the gown in

color. The newest ear rings are a revival of the old Creole hoops of gold or silver, plain chased or set with jewels.

The favorite summer color of Berlin ladies is "apirit flame," a tint formed of the blend-ed shades of red, blue and violet.

Some of the daintiest paragols of net and tulle are fringed all around with the petals of roses, popples, lilies or ferns.

Small, low hats, low coiffgres, undraped skirts, no bustles, full sleevs and wide belts are the features in all fashionable toilets.

Ribbons are more frequently striped, checked, flowered and figured in brooke or printed designs than varicolored or plain this summer.

The draping of the skirt used to occupy the minds of the designers of dress. Now it is the trimmings, the sleeves and the belting of the full bodice.

In spite of the fiat of fashion that tight

coat eleeves are de mode, there is a lingering admiration for that kind of eleeve with those women who have round, plump and pretty Puffed earrings, run with ribbons of various

widths, divide favor with gaugings, smockings and bouillones for fashionable summer gowns of muil, batiste and mousseline de chiffron. 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 suits intended for country wear. Pliese and accordin pleated tollets are charming popular novelties. The skirts, bodices and sleeves are all made entirely of pieces of thin woolen or sliken stuff over a

well fitting lining. The black, white and vari colored tulls dresses, which are taking the place of the lace gowns heretofore considered an indispensable part of a lady's wardrobe effects, are made of a coarse, strong tulie net, either

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turyour carpets. The wife can and ought to the Mountain region of Dakota. Here was make her home an inspiration of all that is raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber ought to be better than her husband—not in in mountains, good schools, churches, con morals, for she ought to exact of him as atrict genial society. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

The Month of July.

While the ecclesisatical year has its three great divisions, we recognize that the Church dedicates each month to some particular devotion. We are all members of a great funeral procession; each is marching toward his grave. Beside the route the Church sets np wayside banners to keep alive our faith, uphold our hope and keep aglow our charity as we pass along our course, that at its end we may be valiant for the conflict in our final hour on earth. In the aurora of summer we reverenced her who was conceived withoutsin; she whom all generations shall call her blessed. In the morning of summer we gave our worship to the Sacred Heart; and now in the glory of our summer, which with the month of July is now so glowing before us, we are called to honor the precious Blood of Him who died on the cross to wash away the ains of the world.

We are taken back in spirit to the hour of agony in the garden, "where His sweat be-comes as drops of blood trickling down upon the ground;" to where in the hall that Sacred Bleed gushed and flowed in answer to the would be \$109,500 a year, or about nine per spareless scourges five thousand times rend-cent. of the total production of the typical ing His Sacred flesh; to where from the thorns, of the mock crown torrents coursed down His Holy Face; to where that Blood tion of the labor reformer is brought down gemmed the way to Calvary, welled out from His Sacred hands and feet upon the Cross:

To the most precious Blood our Holy Mother the Church calls throughout the month of July our most ardent devotion. What do we believe would be our feelings were we to behold that Sacred Blood in the hall of Pilate, when the scourge was swishing, when the platted thorns were pressed down upon the Saviour's head. There should not be more of gratitude and love and sorrow Saco, had applied for a divorce, and she appeared before the court to plead her reasons. Her husband had spent most of his time since that altar is the same body that was scourged their marriage in gaol, and just been brought by the Roman governor; the same that was up on a charge of stealing hear.

by the Roman governor; the same that was up on a charge of stealing hear. "Is that man your husband?" asked the that heart which spent its Blood in mercy for our salvation. Net alone may we worship it; we are called on to receive it.

"You're divorced," said the court, with a Let us hope that in this month we may celerity of action equal to that of the hust have the grace to receive that Divine Body

The second of th

Catholic young man should have. It is use advice : " Den't drink, don't frequent saloons, den't join dangerous societies or associations." All this is good in its way, but if cope invented by Herr. P. Nipkow, is given the teeth are well grown, at four years the we insist on the "don'ts" we should offer in the November 14 1885, number, of the Electhrical pair, and at five the fourth and last pair some substitute. The anti-Ohristian and trical World. The system consists in "means have appeared, and at this time the central anti-Oatholic world has its associations, clubs for maintaining the synchronism of the pair are full size. At seven years a dark line We should have counter associations if we wish to held our young men. Everything in the world now is done on the principle of the latter into light."
"association." We should make our differ.

We understand that ent societies interesting by literary entered by the Rev. J. J. Hooker, of Tideswell, tainments, such as lectures by promine ent laymen as well as clergymen. What is ent laymen as well as clergymen. What is especially needed is to show that we take a personal interest in our young men. As a rule, their instincts are good; but contact with people among whom they are thrown is apt to weaken their faith and make them indifferent with regard to their religion. It is difficult to resist the gibes and sneers of a clever infidel, and many of this class are found in our workshops. This leads to another point, namely, to provide our young men with good, solid Catholic literature from live writers on live topics of the day. Supply them with Catholic journals and reviews where they can find correct doctrine on Catholic matters. Anyone of experience knows that our young men crave for instruction and information. They appreciate good reading and good sermons. A priest who has a Catholic society of young men in his parish will have a strong moral support, and the in fluence of such a society on the parish at large will be highly beneficial. It is not enough to organize an association. The priest, as director, must frequently visit his society, make an occasional address to them-in word, be their spiritual father and gueld .-Catholic Review.

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 reason able amount : and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE

A New Motor-Engraving on Glass-A Substi tute for Glass--- General Notes,

A NEW MOTOR.

W. G. McLaughlin, of Omaha, the inventor of the chemical motor, which has been successfully tested in Omaha, but which financial considerations have prevented from being placed in actual use, has perfected a still cheaper, more simple, and equally effecting motor. The sum and substance, the Alpha and Omega of this new motor, is a little simple machinery propelled by air and water. Nothing could be cheaper, except the power to say to a car, "go, and it goeth, and to another, come, and it cometh." An upright cylinder is partly filled with water and the upper part with compressed air. The pressure of the air upon the water gives the power through connection with the piston, which by cog-wheels or belt-pulleys, connects with the thing to be moved. When the machinery is once in motion it is entirely automatic. The air pump continues the supply of air, and the very slight waste of water by evaporation is as continuously supplied. Should, by any possibility, the cylinder burst, no one near it would experience anything worse than a wetting. Mr. McLaughlin claims that the power is applicable to any purpose. It will run street cars, railway-cars, dynamos, and elevators. It will, if he is correct, revolutonize the motive power of the country. The exhibition was by the crudest and most imperfect appliances, and yet the to give assurance of perfect success with machinery specially adapted and constructed for the purpose.

ENGRAVING ON GLASS.

Mr. Plante, a distinguished French electrician, has recently invented a process of engraving on glass in which electricity takes un important part. The surface to be engraved is first covered with a solution of nitrate of petash and is then connected with one of the poles of a battery. By means of a platinum point the picture to be engraved is thus traced upon the surface of the glass, It is said that this method secures a delicacy of outline which has not been attained by any other tool. In itself the process is perhaps only interesting to the technical men who are con-cerned with this class of work, but it serves to show the general reader how rapid are the applications of the electric forces to the arts of life,-Pittsburg Dispatch.

RUBBER SUESTITUTE

A substitute for rubber to be known as kelgum," has been invented by Henry Kellogg, of New Haven. It is produced from vegetable oils, which are treated so as to remove all the unctuous matter leaving a residum of a gummy character, very much resembling india-rubber gum, though not possessing so much of the elastic quality. As t does not retain any unctuous matters it possesses an advantage over rubber. Neither is it affected chemically or changed by the action of heat or light. It can be vulcanized exactly as rubber is, except that it is not necessary to use sulpbur. Another peculiarity of the substance is that it increases in weight instead of diminishing, as is the case with rubber. It is more durable than rubber under many conditions, as when exposed to light and heat, and also in many cases where rabber is injured by heat kelgum is not.

NOTES.

It is proposed to discard rivets in the manufacture of bollers and weld the joints by electricity.

Mineral wax, or ozokerite as it has been named, is likely to supersede the product of the honey bee. Until recently it was not known to exist in any quanty except in Austria, but a deposit has been discovered near Salt Lake City, and a large output is expected. Ozakerite is used in the manufacture of waxed paper, shoe polish and candles, but its most important use is for the insulation of electric wires.

The following is largely used for the pre-vention of rust: One ounce of camphor dissolved in one pound of melted lard ; take off the soum and mix in as much fine black lead as will give it an iron color. Clean the ma-chinery and amear it with this mixture. After about twenty-four hours, rub clean with seft linen rags. It will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances iron and steel may be kept bright, even in the presence of dampness, by giving them a coatof chlorate of potash.

Mr. Edison is now engaged, among other

performance on the stage. That would be an rings. The best way o tell the age is by the less to content ourselves with giving our invention worthy a prominent place in the teath, which is, of course, the only way with young men what may be called negative World's Fair, and I hope to have it perfected polled cattle. What are called the milk advice: "Den't drink, don't frequent salong before 1892." The idea is not by any means new. A description of an electric teles-cope invented by Herr. P. Nipkow, is given ont teeth are well grown, at four years the and societies, and powerful ones they are. | mechanicisms, and in means for transforming intermittent light into intermittent electric ourrents, and in the re-transformation of

We understand that the apparatus patentthe sale of his invention has sold the German patent for the sum of £10,000, and there are eight other countries wherein the rights have been protected. It may be added that the object of the invention is to relieve the strain usually put on horses in stopping the car. The force by which the car is stopped is stored up, and then, by the application of a lever, is again brought into play.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Dignity of Farming-Measuring Hay-Telling the Age of Cattle-Some Who Followed the Plow.

DIGNITY OF FARMING.

Hon. A. W. Knight, ex-speaker of the Kansas Legislature, says in a late essay it is refreshing to note that the importance of agriculture and the fact that farming is a science is being admitted. The old idea that anybody knows enough to farm is a great mistake. It requires as much knowledge, as clear judgment, as good business tact, to be a successful farmer as it does to succeed in any of the other activities of life. Knowledge is the symbol of success, the key that unlocks the coveted treasure.

The farmer is dealing daily with the essentials of life, hence a thorough knowledge of his profession is indispensable. A knowledge of the great economic questions of the day and their effect and bearing upon his industry is a necessity; a knowledge of government is a duty; self-government among the farmers of America is an instinct; and history teaches that where the ownership of the soil is largely distributed good government is

the rule. It has been truly said that whatever disturbances may threaten the order of society, whatever wild theories transplanted from other climes may seek foot-hold here, the Republic of the United States must rest upon the basis of agriculture, where the farmers of the revolution and the farmers of the Consti-

tution placed it. The tarmer in this country who owns broad acres, which he has earned by his own name, is not apt to have any sympathy with the communistic theory that no one has a right to the soil. There can be no question of the fact that the man who has the product of his labor in wheat, In corn, in pork, to beef, in cotton, inrice, or in augar is not easily led astray with wild and revolutionary theo-

Our government rests largely upon the shoulder of the farmers. They are responsible for its success and perpetuity. They are the conservative elements of society, and in the end are the guiding, restraining, and controlling force; in government against theories of administration that have drenched other lands in blood ; against the spirit of anarchy, that would sweep away the landmarks and safeguards of our Christian society and republican government ; against political murder and ballot box corruption, the farmers of America stand and will continue to stand as the shield and buckler, themselves the willing subjects of laws, and therefore its safest and strongest administrators.

The importance of developing every branch and phrase of agriculture cannot be overestioundation of all our wealth prosperity, and happiness. It is the founda-tion on which all other industries rest.

Agriculture, commerce, and manufacture are the three pursuits which enrich a nation, but the greatest of these is agriculture, for without its product. the spindle cannot turn and the ship cannot sail. We honor commerce with its busy marte and the workillustrious apostles of its principle have come from the broad field of agriculture. It was at the handles of the plough and amid the breathing of odors of its newly opening furrows that the character of Concinnatus was formed, expanded, and matured. It was smid fields of waving grain, amid the songs of the reaper and the tinkling of the shepherd's bell that were matured those rare vir tues and principles of patriotiem and selfsacrifice which clustered star-like in the character of Washington and lifted him in moral stature head and shoulders above even the demi-gode of ancient history. Then let it be the patriotic inspiration of every farmer, to the extent of his ability, to develop the industry and use his opportunities for the good of the entire people.

MEASURING HAY.

There is so much difference in the quality of hay that it is impossible to decide the matter accurately. It is generally believed that 400 cubic feet in a large bay taking it right through, or 500 on a long, wide, deep coaffold will represent a ton. When the bay is out early, is stored evenly over the mow, is well trodden when stowed away, and is allowed to settle two or three months before measuring, perhaps it will hold out at the above ngures, t.When grass is allowed to stand until nearly ripe before cutting, it will occupy nearly if not quite twenty-five per cent. more bulk, especially on a scaffold, than the early out, and require about that many more cubic feet for a ton. Coarse hay, as timothy and clover, will not weigh as beary, bulk for bulk, as that which is fine like common prairis or wild hay. It is much more satisfactory to both buyer and seller to weigh the hay when possible. In estimating by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the hay, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. For example, if the bay is forty feet long, sixteen feet wide and eighteen feet from the bottom to the top of the mow, and the bulk agreed to is 460 feet to the ton, the mow will centain 40 multiplied by 16 multiplied by 18, which is equal to 11,520 cubic feet; 11,520 divided by 400, which equals 28 tons and 320 feet, or 28 4.5 tons. It would require considerably more than 400 cubic feet from the top of such a mow for a ton; while at the bottom it will have become packed so solidly from the great weight above it, that 400 cubic feet will weigh considerable more than 5,000 lba.

TO TELL THE AGE OF CATTLE.

A helfer has no rings on her horns until she is two years of age, and one is added each year thereafter. You can therefore tell the A Toque Becomes Any Face.

Our Young Men and Societies.

Our young men who fall away from the steady practice of the faith do not become this season is surprising," says one of the ladies fashion papers.

Our Young Men and Societies.

Our young men who fall away from the hopes to be able to increase the range of vision by hundreds of miles, so that, for ing the rings on her horns and adding two to long the rings on her horns and adding two to great Nerve Restorer the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, bothle free to Fit case words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, bothle free to Fit case. Arch St., Philas Pa. the most continued to the first continued to

caused by the wearing of the teeth appears on all of them, and on the central pair a circular mark. At eight years this circular mark appears on all of them, and at nine years the central pair begins to shrink, and the third at eleven. After this period the age can only be determined by the degree of shrinkage generally. At fifteen years the teeth are nearly all gone.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FEEDING UPON GRASS. It is a well-known fast that the different

domestic animals of the farm all pull and eat

their grass in different ways, says an English paper. This is partly due to several causes, such as the predilection of each kind of particular grasses, and aversion to others, and also the arrangement of the incisor teeth in the mouth, as well as the size of the muzzle itself. The sheep is one of the closest feeders we have; in fact, with the exception of the rabbit and the kangaroo, it will eat a pasture barer than any other animal. This is, of course, due to the small size of the mouth, together with the predilection for the finer grasses. Next to the sheep comes the horse in this respect, for although his mouth is large, yet the fact that he has teeth above and below enables him to bite close. It is very noticeable in a pasture where horses are alone that they eat over the land very unequally. Some of the "sweeter" spots are nibbled into the very roots, while other spots are not touched, but left rough. Cattle, on the other hand, have not only a large muzzle, but also the absence of upper teeth, so that of necessity they cannot blte fine or close, and therefore we find with them that their grass is rougher and less bare in parts than with

FOLLOWING THE PLOW.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, and the neblest Roman of them all.

Burns was a farmer, and the Muses found him at the plough and filled him with poetry.

Socrates was a farmer, and yet wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philoso-

Job, the honest, upright and obedient, was farmer, and his stern endurance has passed into proverbs.

Adam was a farmer while yet in Paradise, and after his fall he was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Washigton was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life at Mount Vernon, and present to the world a spectacle of human greatness,

To these names may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother-earth; the en thuslastic Lafayette, the steadfast l'ickering, the scholastic Jefferson, the fiery Randolph all found a paradite of consolation from life's cares and troubles in the green and verdant lawns that surrounded their homesteads.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Keep the nuts on the mower screwed up snug to their places, and oil the hearings often. More than half the wear and tear of machines comes of neglect.

The best scarecrow is a dead crow hung in the field, and next best is a lot of quille stuck into a potato and hung up. Anything which indicates that any fowl has got into troubl about the field will make the crows shy .-Micror.

Be on the lookout new for the white caterpillars, as they are the parents of the cabbage worm. Kill every one of them, which to not difficult, as but few of them appear at a time. It all the farmers in a neighborhood will unito to do so, a few seasons will greatly reduce them in number.

Even in summer bedding should be previded in the stalle for all classes of stock that are confined at night, a cleanliness is very important in the summer season. The less manure in the stalls and stables, the fewer flies and insects.

A few days after the sheep are sheared so shop with its patient toil and exhaustless en that the ticks have had time to crawl on to ergy, but history teaches that the most heroic the lambs, go over the latter with some prochampions of human freedom and the most | paration to kill ticks. If they are not killed at this aeason they will be expensive boarders through the summer. - [Mirror.

Success in stock husbandry depends large.) upon how freely one turns off the clier and mais and replaces them with younger stock raised especially to keep the ranks full. The surest profit is in the direction of younger animais, and many of them, moderate prices and ready sales. Till a cow reaches fall maturity sho is gaining in value in both size and milk product; after that the profit from her keeping must all be from one source. Hens pay better the first 18 months of their lives than they will ever be likely to afterwards. Pigs make pork at less cost while they are less than ten months old than after they are in their second year .- [N. E. Farmer.

Small potators, pumkins, sugar-beets, mangels and turnips thoroughly cooked and mixed with a mixture of equal parts ground oats, corn and mill feed form a food recommended for fattening tall pige.

TO THE DEAF.

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

Danger in the Postage Stamp. The Saturday News calls attention to the fact that a postage stamp may in various ways convey contagion. One of the simplest and most plausibe is that in which a postage stamp, partially attached to a letter to pay return postage, is sent by a person infected with some disease to another person. The disease is transferred in the first place to the adhesive stamp through the saliva, and in being attached to the letter by the receiver the poison may be transmitted to him in turn through the saliva. Another cause may be the infection of the stamp with disease germs. The stamp having been exposed in a room where a diseased person lies, may become slightly moistened and thus retain the germ. That this is true can be proved very simply by a microscopical examination. We often see a person holding change for a mement in the mouth, probably not knowing that disease germs can be carried by money. If one could see through what hands the money has passed they would hesitate before using such a third hand. Silver money is as bed as paper money, but while many would hesitate to hold a dirty bank note in their mouth, they think that a silver piece, because bright, is apparently olean.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bothle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKIED.

ALGAR-KELLT-June 16, at Dublin, Herbert O'Kelly, second eldest son of Joseph Algar, Fulton, London, to Cecilic, cident daughter of Joseph Kelly, 22 Arnott street, South Oircular road. BIRMINGHAM—SPRING—June 8, at Mount Argus,

Dublin, John Birmingham, Ballyhrynn, Edenderry, King's County, to Martha Spring,

Greenbill, Edenderry,
Cogelan-Kiernan - June 18, at Gowns,
Denis J. Coghlan, 17 Waltham terrace, Blackrock, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late

James Kiernan, Aghavains House, Gowna, Cavan. CONDON — McEllicorr—June 18, John Condon, Solicitor, Newcastle West, to Margaret, se-cond daughter of Gerald McElligott, J. P., Mount Rivers, Listowel.

CARVILL—MCKINLEY—June 12, at Holy Cross Church, Ardoyne, Belfast, Louis Edward, youngest son of the late William Carvill, Rathgar House, Rathgar, Dublin, to Minnie, second daughter of Hanry McKinley, Flurry-hidden News

hridge, Newry.

DALY—HICKEY—June 13, at St. Mary's Haddington road, Dublin, John, eldest son of James Daly, Esq., Liffey Bank, Conyugham road, to Mary, eldest daughter of Juo. Hickey, 39 Mespil road, and Lad lane.

ICCARTHY-BRADFORD-June 5, at Kingstown, Dublin, John, youngest son of the late John McCarthy, Coolanleen, Camelin, to Maria, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Bradford, Camo-

hin and Ballyduff, Wexford.

NEWMAN—DULLUM—June 12, at St. Joseph's,
Berkeley street, Dublin, Bernard, youngest
son of the late Bernard Newman, Ardwick, Manchester, to Ellen, fourth daughter of Joseph Callum, 25 Royal Canal Bank, Dub-

O'BREN-BRAY-June 10, at the Cathedral, Sligo, John O'Brien, Constabulary, Mullingar, to Maggie, third daughter of Mathew Bray, merchant, Sligo.

PHELAN-FARBELL-June 5, at St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Liverpool, Joseph, only son of the late Daniel J. Phelan, 121 Lower Gar-

diner street, Dublin, to Annie, only daughter of the late Michael E. Farrell, Manchester. WRIGHT - CHANE—June 17, at St. Werburgh's, Birkenhead, John Henry, son of the late Audrew Wright, of H. M. Customs, London, to Annie Josephine, youngest daughter of the late John Crane, H. M. Customs, London, and Barristown, county Wexford.

BOOTH—June 14, at the residence of her uncle, B. Colgan, 70 Bride street, Dublin, Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Booth, aged 19 BUTSON-June 14, at St. Brendon's, Erycourt,

Major Butson, M.B.H., 4 h Batallien, Connaught Hangers.
Brenz-June 14, at his residence, 3 Athol terrace, Bray, suddenly, of apoplexy, Patrick Joseph Byrne, Post master of Pray, ared 59

BERFORD—June 16, at his residence, 3 Ade-laide place, Dublin, Michael Berford, aged 76 years. Byrne-June 18, at St. Joseph's, after a long

and painful illness, Elizabeth Byrne, daughter of the late William and Catherine Byrne, of Leinster Market, Dublin.

Carnoll-June 24, at her residence, Templeogue, county Dublin, Anne, relict of the late Henry Carroll.

CLARKE-June 18, at his residence, Milltown Pass, Killucan, Thomas Clark, sen., aged 68 years. CLIRKE-June 15, at his residence, Havelook equare, Dublin, Joseph Clarke, aged 62

Cullen-June 17, at his residence, Garryba-cum, Portarlington, John Cullen, in his 77th

DOTLE-June 20, William Doyle, youngest son of Edward Doyle, of Straboe, Maryborough, aged 24 years. DIXON-June 19, at his residence, 5 Cowley

Conages, North Circular road, Dublin, Thomas Dixon.

Donan-June 29, at Lucan, Mr. Edward Doran aged 54 years.

Downey.—At 2 St. Brigid's road, Whitworth read, Drumondra, James, the eldest son of

Denia Downey, 51 Dawson street, Dublin. Duggan-At his residence, 4 Albert place, Grand Canal street, Dublin, Mr. Thomas

Duggan. Dunne-June 13, Mary Margaret Dunn 27 years, eldest daughter of the late William Dunne, Dublin.

FITZHENEY-June 15, Mary Fitzhenry,
Munnomullin, county Wexford, mother of
the Rev. J. Fitzhenry, Grahamstown South

CORRESTAL-June 18, at Courtdale Carrigbyrne, Wm. Forrestal, aged 47 years
Fisher—June 18, at Mam street, Killarney,
Rose, the beloved wife of Henry Fisher.
FANNING—June 12, at her residence, 6 St. John's place, Kilkenny Margaret, relict of the late Joseph Lyous Fanning, her Majesty's

Customs, Cork. Customs, Cork.

GAMBLE—Mary, wife of Francis Gamble, 94
North Strand road, Dublin.

Hennon—June 18, at his residence, Duke street. Birr, Mr. Andrew J. Hernon jun., merchant, second son of Andrew Hernon, seen, aged 28 years.

King—June, 20, at 53 Aughrin street, Dublin, the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. P. Aherne, Mrs. Anne King, at an advanced age.

KELLEGHAN -- June 18, at his residence, Great Doug, Mullingar, John Kelleghan, aged 71 years. KELLY-June 21, at his residence, Browsl, co.

Kildare, Patrick Kelly, aged 73 years. LAWLER-June 21, John J. Lawler, second son of the late John Lawler, Manor, Kilbride. LESLIE-June 18, at Rochfordstown, Waterfall.

LESLIE-June 18, at Rochfordstown, Waterfall, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Leslie, Cork, aged 75 years.

Marks-June 20, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harolds cross, Dublin, John Marks, of 18 South Anne street.

MURTAGK-June 19, at his recidence, Westpark House, Glasnevin, Thomas Murtagh, aged 60 years.

years. McGuiness—June 16, at his residence, 1 Leeson

lane, Dublin, after a short illness, John McGuinness, aged 68 years.

MALONE—June 14, at the residence of his son,
5 Lad lane, Dublin, Michael Malone, aged 84
years, formerly of Ballyhough, county Wick-

low.

MALONEY-June 17, at her residence, Rockeliffe
Terrace, Blackrock, Curk, Anne Maloney, aged 82 years. NOLAN—June 17, as Moyne, county Mayo, John

P. Nolan, elder brother of the Rev. Peter Nolan, P. P. Killala. O'HALLORAN-June 16, at his residence, Tory Top lane, Cork, Edmond O'Halloran, aged 36 years.
O'Keeffg-June 20, at 2 Adelaide street, Cork,

Maryanne, wife of John O'Keeffe. aged 36 years.
O'FLAHERTY—June 19, at Donoman Castle,
O'room, Anne, wife of Matthew O'Flaherty.
RUTHERFORD—June 16, at Merrison's Hotel.
Dublin, of disease of the heart, George
Rutherford, of 58 Main street, Tipperary,

aged 65 years.
ROCHE—June 18, at Mount St. Vincent Convent, Limerick, Honoria, widow of the late William Roche, Rathkeale.
REYNOLDS—June 21, at the residence of her late.

father, 21 Summer hill parade, Dublin, Annie, daughter of Matthew Reynolds.

SHERIDAN—June 21, at his residence, Edmonds-

town Mr. Wm. Sherdain, aged 64 years.
Thomson—June 18, as his residence, No. 15
Menkstown avenue, Dublin, James Thomp-ECD. VINCENT—June 18, at 14 Wellington road, Dublin, Arthur William Vincent, of Cloulars,

oo. Clare.
Walshis—June 17, at Strand road, Sandymount, Dublin, Kate, the beloved wife of Lottus Walshe.

When a singer's throat is raw you can't ex-

The second of th



This Powder never varies. Amarvel of purlty, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test shore weight, alum or phosphete powders. Sold only in cane. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street N.Y.

A DAY IN BOSTON.

The " Mub" Fairly Doluged in Bleed -Font Marders and Two buicides Within 24 Hours.

Boston, Mass , July 14.-Within the past twenty-four hours there have been four murders and two suicides in this city, one of them involving the extermination of almost an entire family ; the other being the result of the marriage of an old man to a young woman and subsequent jealousy—unfounded, from all accounts. The first tragedy occurred early yesterday in the auburb of Somerville, and was horrible in its details. The victims were Mrs. Catherine Smith, aged 45; her son Thomas, aged 14 and the perpetrator of the deed, Augustus Resemberg; while two other children of Mrs. Smith were jujured, one of whom has sinuedled. The murderer had been living with Mrs. Smith for a year as her husband, but it was generally believed they were not married. It is supposed a recent quarrel over their financial affairs was the chier cause of the tragedy. The neighbors were aroused about I c'clock by a number of pistol shots and the police were norified. The officers ensered the front door and found the body of Thomas Smith. A bullet had entered bis forehead. He was the eldest of the children. of which there were five.

MURDERED IN HER SLEEP.

Mrs. Smith was found dead in bed. The indications are that she was shot while asleep. Wille Smith aged 12, was shot great deliberation on the part of the murderer.

Resemberg jumped from a window after accomplishing his bloody work and was presumed for some time to have secaped, but his dead body was shortly afterward found in a of the Bastile was celebrated by public meetcourt, 500 feet from the scene of the murder. There was no wound, and from freth at the provinces. Transparencies bearing representations of General Boulanger were displayed by poison.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER

The scene of the second tragedy was the dwelling house No. 4 Jefferson place, where D. William B. White, a medical electrician, 75 years old, shot his wife, Ellen, an attroctive young lady about 25 years of age, and then committed suicide. Dr. White has been married twice. By his tirst wife he had several children, now all grown up and doing Two years ago his wife died and he married a pretty ballet dancer. Of late the couple have not lived happily together, the doctor becoming imbued with the idea that his young wife loved some other man. While both were eating dinner to-day the

doctor got un from the table with the exclamation, "Elen, you don't love me." made no reply and he left the reom, going into the yard. After Mrs. White had finished her dinner she weat up to her room and began to change her apparel. Only a tew minutes elapsed when the servant girl heard a pistol shot, closely followed by Ging up-stairs she found Mrs. Walte lying on the floor, with blood flowing from a wound in the right temple. Dr. White was lying on the lounge dead with a revolver in his right hand and a wound in his right ear. Physicians were called, who found that White had been instantly killed, while his wife can hardly recover. White was a very quiet and gentlemanly man, it is said, and was very well liked by his neighbors.

Trial by Jury at Sea.

NEW YORK, July 14 .- A trial by jury at sea, in which the passengers of a Cunarder furnished judge, counsel, witnesses and jurges, is an event of sufficient nevelty to excite more than ordinary interest. Such an afterwards passed, 304 to 229. incident enlivened the last outward trip of the steamship Etruris. Among the cabin passengers of the steamer was one H. Reyers, a New Yorker, who the first day out strolled into the smoking room where half a dozen or more gentlemen were engaged in what is General reserves the right to prosecute Genknown as "Dutch Bank," the fundamental eral Bulanger for other speculations after the principle of which resembles fare. A man latter's trial by the Senate. calling himself A. L. Yel was dealing and he presently extended an invitation to Mr. Reyers to take a hand, which the latter promptly accepted.

It is needless to say that the chief interest in the game centered in the stakes for which the company played. For three days Mr. Reyers "bucked the bank," and at the end of that time he had lost £118, all the money he had, and owed the dealer, Mr. Yel, £14. He left the game in disgust. Two days later Yel demanded the £14. The men had some words in the saleen and were only prevented coming to blows by the interference of friends. The matter became public property after this, and a good many of the passengers, who were of the opinion that the money Reyers claimed to have lost had not been fairly won, proposed that informal charges be preferred and the climati, Obio, containing descriptions and matter settled by a court of justice sitting in prices of Church, School and Fire Alarm matter settled by a court of justice sitting in judgment upon the issue. The two interested persons were appresshed, and both expressed their willingness to undergo examination and abide by the decision of the court in the pre-

And so the tribunal was thus erganized :

bel, R. S. Lawson, Dr. A. R. Leeds, George W. M. Reed, M. Sandstien, Dr. P. B. Wald-man, Wilson Welsh, T. Young, jr., and Charles Arnold.

The court was held in the smeking-room and M. Jarret, of London, the first witness, testified that he had watched Mr. Yel dealing cards one evening and noticed he dealt nine times from the bottom of the pack. J. K. Fagan, of Boston, testified that he

met Mr. Yel seven years ago, when he was dealing cards in a well known club house in Saratega.

Mr. Yel denied this on the stand; but Mr.

Mr. Yel denied this on the stand; but Mr. Fagan told the court that any one who had ever seen Mr. Yel's face could never forget

Five hours were devoted to the novel trial, and after thrilling arguments by the opposing counsel, the judge requested the court room cleared in order that the jury might confer. Only twenty minutes were consumed in deliberation and the jury anneunced that it was ready to report. The court was again thrown epen and rapidly filled with an eager and interested audience.

The jury found that there was insufficient evidence to prove that Mr. Reyers owed Mr. Yel £14, and there was an equal lack of comnetent testimony to show that Mr. Yel was other than what he professed to be-an honorable gentleman. And so the matter stands, all parties apparently satisfied with the justice of the law as dispensed by as remarkable a tribunal as ever gave a judgment.

PERILOUS TIMES IN FRANCE.

Soldiers in the Chamber of Depuand Mobs in the Streets.

The Fall of the Bastile Commemorated by Riots in Paris-Boulangiets in Their Glery-A Fatal French Buel at Last.

PARIS, July 14 .-- M. Daroulede, M. Laguerre and other Boulangiet members of the Chamber of Deputies, assembled on the Piace de la Concorde, before the statue of Straeburg to-day, intending to hold a meeting. A crowd of several thousand persons had gathered and M. Deronleds was about to tegin a speech when a police commissary named Clement torord his way through the orowd, and approaching Deroulede forbade

Diroulede protested, but the police official was a bdurate, Deroulede then began affixing firal wreaths to the railings around the sustue, at the same time leading the crowd in shouts of " vive Boulanger.'

Clementi tried to arrest Deroulede, but the latter stoutly resisted, caying he had not made a speech and bad only choosed for Boulanger. He refused to accompany the efficer to the police station. Clementi thereupon seized him, but the crowd came to Deroulede's resoue and took him away from the officer. Clementi was being roughly handled by the mob when a large body of police anddenly appeared and charged the orawd, driving them in all directions and resoning the commissary. A large number

of persons were arrested. through the body. He died later. Augustus, Lorguerre and Darulede, during the scrimaged 2, was shot in the mouth. His recovery mage, jumped into a cab and were driven to is possible. Onaries, aged 5, was slightly the office of La Presse, where a mob gathered Larguerre and Darulede, during the scrimwounded. He was in bed with his little sister and indulged to notey demonstrations. The Mahel, one year younger. Five shots for police cleared the streets and made more ave persons, and four of them fatal, shows arrosts. The incident has caused a sensation throughout the city and dangrous develope monte are feared.

THE REVOLUTION CELEBRATION:

The one hundredth anniversary of the fall ings and fates in Paris and throughout the at other Boulangist resorts. The devices called forth a few hootings from passers-

A band of roughs during the day gathered at the Imodas Cafe and demanded that a flag be holeted. An Italian flag was displayed, which enraged the mob and they tore it down and trampled it in the mud. They then wrecked the cafe.

The fireworks at the fetes this evening were semewhat marred by rain, but the Piaco de la Concorde, the Cnamp Elyasse, the Bois de Boulogne, the Esfel Tower and the Trocadero Palsoe were a plaza of light. At midnight thousands of persons thronged the Bois de Boulogne, and there was no sign of any abatement of the fun.

SOLDIERS IN THE PRENCH CHAMDER,

Paris, July 13 —In the Chamber of D-puties to-day, M. Vietto introduced a bil providing that no one shall be allowed to contest more than one seat at the same time. M. Cluseret moved the pravious question. The motion was rejected, 331 to 204, and urgency was granted for the bill. At this point M. Le Herisse ascended the tribune and insisted upon speaking. He was consured by the President, who ordered his temporary exclusion from the House The Chamber then took a recess. Upon resuming, M. Le Herisce was still in the tribune,

The Captain of the Guard of the Palale Bourbon, with a detachment of soldiers thereupon entered the House and requested La Heriage te descend from the tribune. He re-plied that he was there by virtue of mandate of electors and would yield only to force. The Captain then placed his hand upon Le Herisse's shoulders and quietly conducted him outside the House. Viette's bill was

The Journal des Debats says: "Gen, Boulanger, besides being indicated for a felony against the state, is charged with embesz!ing 272,000 frauce."

The same paper says that the Procureur

London, July 14.—General Boulanger presided at a fete and banquet given by the French colony at the Alexandra Palace last evening in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the destruction of the Bastile and the beginning of the French revolution. Speeches were made and great enthusiasm prevailed.

M. Belz, the secretary of the Benjangiet committee at Marseilles, to day killed in a duel M. Pierrotti, an Opportunist, the aditor of Le Petit Provencal, a Marsellies ieurnal.

CHURCH BELLS.

We have received a cepy of the Catalogue of the Cincinneti Bell Foundry Co., of Oln-Balls, and over 1.800 Testimonials from purchasers in the United States and Canada, These Testimonials are from every State and Territory, and a large proportion of them from Ministers, and speaks in the highest terms of the bells. The prices are comparatively low,

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—There has peen a further improvement in the general tone of the flour market since our last report, with a further appreciation of values in some of the higher grades. By instructions received by Western millers, choice straight rollers are now held at \$5 here, but the highest price at which actual sales have transpired is \$4.85. Sales have also been made of straight rollers during the past few days at \$4.70 to \$4.75. In city strong bakers, a good local business has been done with sales amounting to several thousand barrels at \$5.60 to \$5.70. Extra has sold at \$4.40. There have also been sales for Glasgow shipment at 2s 6d in advance on English circulars received on Wednesday last. Ontario millers state that there will be a scarcity of desirable brands before the new wheat flour can be marketed. The weather has been of a souring character, several soured lots having already been put on one side. Millers in the west still find great difficulty in getting wheat, and for the next month or six weeks do 5.50 to \$6. not expect any at all, as farmers have comnot expect any at all, as farmers have commenced to get busy in the fields and cannot draw their wheat to the mills. Patent, winter, \$5.49 to \$5.60; Patent, spring, \$5.80 to \$6.00; Straight roller, \$4.70 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.55; Emperfice, \$3.90 to \$4.25; Cut down Superfice, \$3.50 to \$3.75; City Strong Bakers, \$5.55; Outario hags, extra, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Superfine bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00. OATMEAL, &C.—The market is quiet, and OATMEAL, &c. The market is quiet, and prices continue to rule very low, sales of round iots of granulated having been made in the West at equal to \$3.90 per bbl laid down here,

West at equal to \$5.50 per not into down nero, and we quote from \$4 to \$4.10 to the trade. Standard is quoted at \$3.85 to \$3.9. In bags. granulated is quoted at \$2, and standard at \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled cats are selling as low \$1.55 to \$1.50. Rolled cats are stiling as low as \$4.25, moullie \$21 to \$23.

Bran, &c.—The sale of two ears of Manitoba bran was made at \$21 delivered, but the sales would not be repeated. Sales of Ontario bran have transpired at \$12.60 on track. Shorts range all the way from \$13.50 to \$15 as to quantity

and quality.
WHEAT.—Receipts for week ending July 10th, 97,026 bushels against 13,597 bushels for the week previous. No. 1 Manusoba hard is held firmely at \$1,20 with \$1.16 bid and refused for a round lot. The sale is also reported of a lot of 15,000 bushels of No 2 hard to arrive at \$1.14. Millers in the West are reported to be paying \$1 05 to \$1.08 for winter wheat. The crop throughout Ontario is looking magnificent. The Chicago wheat market has advanced to 85c

for July, but has since eased off to 8125.

CORN.—Receipts for the week,82,502 bushels,
sgainst 50,560 bushels for the week previous.

The market is quiet, very little stuff being now
on the way from the West to this port. In

bond we quote 4230 to 430.

PRAS.—Receips for week 22,350 bushels, against 22,725 bushels for the week previous.

The firmer faeling in the market reported by us last week has been emphasized by a still turther advance, sales having been made at 76c to 761c after there. We quote 76c to 77c per 65 lbs. The English market is higher at 5s 8d per centrl in Liverpool.

OATS —Receipts for the week 7,766 bbls,

against 8,600 bushels for the week pravious. The market is unsettled and proces are irregular. The sale of a lot of Manitoba cats was made at 324c per 32 lbs. and a car lot of Untario at 32c. Lower Canada oats have changed hands at 27c to 24c, and a lot of inferior sold as low as 26c. We quote Oatario oats 3110 to 32c, and Lower Cana la 270 to 2930.

Barrey.—The market remains quiet as usual

at this season of the year, the only sale reported to us being that of two cars to arrive at 50c, said to be very fair quality. We quote 45c to 55c as to quality.

RTE.-Prices are still quoted at 65c to 70c BUCKWHEAT .- Market quiet ; prices about 10 per lb
MALT.—Montreal malt, 755 to 855 per bushel.

SEEDS.—Market quiet; timothy seed \$2 05 to \$2 10 for Canadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 8\frac{1}{2} to 90 per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- There has been no tations of General Boulanger were displayed particular change during the week, and prices in the windows of the League of patriots remain about the same as then quoted Quite a number of Western short out clear have been made at from \$15.121 to \$15.50, and Canada Lard continues to sell at \$1.85 to \$1 95 in pull of 20 lbs. each. It is reported that an Outsric firm has been selling ham and bacon here at nder Montreal prices.

Cauada short cut clear, per bbl. \$17 to

\$18; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl, \$14.75 to \$15.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.60 to Sins, thems, only dured, per lot, 3th to 120; Lard, Western, in pails, per lo, 9\2 to 9\2; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 0\2 to 00; Bacon, per lb, 1\2 to 11\2; Shoulders, per lb, 9\2 to 9\3; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5\2 to 6\3;

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the week ending July 10th, 1,180 pkgs, against 1 337 pkgs for the week previous. To day the market has a decidedly weak look, and sales have been made at 134c. The demand has failen off considerable entire to the poor coulding form of the property of the property of the property of the poor coulding the property of the property of the poor coulding the property of the prope ably, owing to the poor quality of eggs arriving. We quote 13 to as a fair market value to-day with prices tending downward. BEANS.-The advance in the price of beans

HOPS.—The market is quiet, with sales of

Canadian at 163 to 20c for good to choice We quote prices here as follows: -- Uhoice 1888 Canada, 18c to 20c, and medium to good, 12c to 160. Old hops, 6e to 8c. HAT.—Prices are irregular at \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 1 in round lots, and at \$10 to \$11 for No. 2 in car loss on track. Jobbing lots are

quoted higher.

Ashes.—Market quiet with sales reported at \$3.70 for firsts.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER —Receipts for week ending July 18th, 6,121 packages, against 2.746 packages for the week previous. The market has given proof of a slightly better feeling, and quite a number of sales are reported by both Western a creamery. The sale of a car of Western was madejas 14 to delivered here, and a los of 300 tubs was placed at the same figure, the latter being for shipment to England. Bristol has taken quite a few lots lately. Exporters say, however, that the English market does not warrant over 14a being lish market does not warrant over 14c being paid. Several lots have been bought in the West at 13te to 14c f o.b., but nothing it is said can be had at less than 14c there. A fair volume of business has been done in creamery at 19c to 20c, the latter figure for a few selected lots at the factory, but the average price on the week's business is about 191c. Shippers, how-

seen to take the morning train for the West, and it was presumed that their mission was one of fun or mischlef at Brockville. The market here is quoted at 850 to 90 for finest white, and 9 to 10k for finest colored. After we are in re-ceipt of our Brockville telegram we may be better able to diagnose the market. There has been some buying in different parts of the country during the past few days, but not sufficient to relieve the offerings at the different and it is now said that in this market nothing can be had under 9e for finest white, whilst finest colored is quoted at 9ke to 9fc.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES .- There were six cars of American APPLES.—There were six cars of American apples on track yesterday, and as they were poor keeping varieties they had to be rushed off for what they would fetch. Two cars were sold at \$1 to \$1.25, and a lot of 80 bbls at 75c per bbl. These prices show heavy loss either to the shappers or receivers. Choice fresh fruit are quoted at \$2 to \$2.50, but these are scarce. Advices from Chicago report a sharp advance there, with sales at \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.

Evaporated Apples.—The market is firmer with sales at 6c to 65c for round lots and 7c for

with sales at 6c to 61c for round lots and 7c for smaller quantities.

DRIED APPLES.—Purchases of several round

lots have been made in this market on speculation at 4c per lb. ORANGES, There has been a good demand, and sales of Rodi boxes have been made at

LEMONS.—A fair business is reported with

sales at \$4 to \$4.50 per box.

Bananas.—Eleven cars have been received this week already, making the receipts very heavy and depressing prices. Sales are reported in round lots at \$1 to 1.50 for red and yellow. Of course large selected bunches bring more money. Notwithstanding the glutted condition of the market the demand is absorbing them in in a marvellous manner. In fact bananas are

all the rage amongst lovers of fruit.

STAWNERRIES.—As the beginning of the week the last of the Western berries sold at 3a to 5c per quart. Quebec berries are now taking the r place with sales at 10c to 124c.

RASPEEBRIES.—Western have sold at 10 to

RASPBERIES.—Viscous and analysis and applicable of Quality.

California Fruit,—Are in good demand with saids of Bardete pears at \$4.50 per box, plums at \$2.75, peaches at \$2.75, and applicate at

FORTOES —A choice car of early rose was sold at the close of last week at 50c per bag of 90 lb-, but since then sales of round lots have transpired at 35c to 40c. Jobbing lots quoted at 45c to 50c. The car of Ohio potatoes referred to by us last week sold at an average of \$3

GENERAL MARKETS.

Sugar. &c.-Sales of granulated sugar have hern made by ontside parties at 91c, which is to below the price of refiners, name, 91c. In Biroadoes motasses the market is quiet at the mouters although we learn of a large sale of about 19.00 puncheous of Barbadoes a few days ago on p a, but said to be as about 444c.
Picker Fish.—New dry ond is quoted at 84 50 to 84 75 to arrive. See trout at \$9 to \$10. British Commbia alaton, \$6.50 for half bacrels,

and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbls.
Fig. Oils — Sales of steam refined seal on have been made at 4210. Newfound-land cod oil 370 to 390, and Haitay, at 340 to 35c Cod liver oil 65c and Nor-way 955 to \$1 00.

CANNED GOODS -Libeters are firm at \$5 80 to 86, tomatoes 853 to \$1 and corn \$1 hange in other lines. Strawberries \$2.25 to \$2.35 in 2 lb. cans.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending July 13th, 1889, were as follows:-

Oattle Sheep, Hogs, Calves, 1779 1230 193 332 Over from last week. 483 1000
Total for week. 2262 2250
Left on hand. 420 350
Total export for week 2024 3081 193 332

"previous week 2024 386 1879

Fair receipts and traits in Export Stock for the week at these yards, prices firm, good shippers bringing from 412 to 420. Butcher's stock was less successful, Thursday's market opening with a poor demand and doing dull, few castle realizing 40 per 1b, Large receipts of sheep Good demand for noga at from 5½ to 5½. We quote the following as being fair market values:—Export, 4½ to 4½; Butchers good, 4c to 4½; Butchers Med., 5½ to 5½; Butchers Culls, 3c to 5½; Sheep, 4c½ to 4½c; Hugs, 5½ to 5½; Calves, \$2 00 to \$6.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending July 13th were as follows:-105; loto over trom provious was 135; snipped during week, 91; sales for week, 7; left for city, 20; on hand for sale, 17-135 Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stacles for week and shipped per G.T.R; ex-88. Lake Superior, 15 horses consigned to J. Y. Omaby of Port Credit, On-tario; 1 to D.C. Tuckett of Hamilton, Ontario. Trade during the week has been quiet, no buyers in town.

HOW THE GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OCCURRED.

Everyone wants to hear the result of the Grand Extraordinary Golden (the 229th Monthly) Drawing, which took place at New Ocleans, La., of the Louisiana State Lottery on Tuesday, June 18:b, 1889 Here is a record of some of Farance s vagaries, and any further information can be had on application to M. A Dauphin, New Otleans, La. Tick. at No. 61 605 drew the First Capital Prize of \$600,000. It was sold in fractional parts of fortietes at \$1,00 each sent to M. A. Dauphin, has been maintained, sales of white medium New Otleans, La.: one to Mrs. Carbarine being reported in jobbing lots at \$2 to \$2.10 per Callahan, 331 Federal St., B aton, Mass.; one to East Saginaw Nat'l Bank East Sag naw, Mich.; one to Wm. Dalquist, Daluth, Minn.; one to Martha O. Wyman, Lynn, Mass.; one to Leonard M. Hersey, Boston, Mass.; one to Lavenson & Gorson, Storamento, Ual.; one to E. H. La Tour Buffalo, N.Y.; one to C. F. Nester, Lancaster, Onio; une te Miss Annie Dawce, Strawn. Tex.; one to Canton Exchange Bank, Canton, Miss.; one to State National Bank, Memphis Tenn.; one to J. F. Elwards, Atlanta, Ga., etc., etc. No. 62 311 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$200.000, also seld in fractional fortieths at \$1 00 each : one to Mad. J. P. Decomier, 52 N. 13th at., Philadelphia, Pa., one to I. Kielber, 1842 N. 10th at., Philadel phia, Pa.; one to R. G. Greene, Portland, Mc.; one to H. Rosenberg, Galveston, Tex.; one to John Harneon, 174 Eliot et, Boston, Mass.; one to E. Ameden, 137th Bightin Redding, Ala.; one to K. Wegner, Chicago, Ill.; one to M. S. Murphy, Merit, Tex.; one to John L. Riere, Jr., Lawrence P.O., La., etc., etc. Ticket No. 44,624 drew the Third Capital Pr zo of \$100,000, also sold in fragtional furtieths a: \$1.00 each : one to S J. Klauber, Newark, N. J.; one to Frank E. Pierce, 53 Olinton St., Boston, Mass.; one to week's business is about 194c. Shippers, however, maintain that there is no margin for expore at these figures, although we notes that some of the purchases referred to are going forward by this week's teamers. Creamery, 170 to 20c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 18c; Morrisburg, 17c to 18c; Brockville, 16c to 17c; Western, 14c to 15c; Rolls, 184c to 15c.

Chere - Receipts for week ending July 10th, 28,961 boxes. The market at the moment is somewhat mixed, and it is difficult to tell what the outcome of the present condition of affairs will be. Two of our leading exporters were seen to take the morning train for the West.

(J. H. Stephenson, Secramento, Cal.; one to E. Luttry, New York City; one to Caspage & Vien, 3 East Third St., New York City; one to (J. H. Stephenson, Storamento, Cal.; one to

MITCHELL, Oat., June 12 -About nine clock this evening, two young men, Thomas Roney and Daniel Bohan, aged about 20 years, were upset out of a boat on the river. Neither could swim and Bohan was dead when taken out of the water. Roney will

Tonouro, July 12.—A small boy named Harry Fried was killed in the subway by a street car to night. He was thrown from a And so the fribunal was true organized: the bells. The prices are comparatively low, and graphs. The pells. The pells. The pells of prices are comparatively low, and within-reach of even feeble communities. Country boards which are new showing considerable accountry boards whic Distribution of Prizes.

The second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the second section of the second section is a second section of the sectio

metic, grammar, geography, history, penmauship.
Master Charles McCarbby, second for French
and English, spelling and def., reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography and penmanship.
Miss Mary Elizabeth Gahan, second, for history, third for French and English, spelling
and variety arithmetic grammar and geography tory, third for French and English, spelling and reading, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Miss Lizzie Humphries, general proficiency and good conduct. Miss Katie Casey, general proficiency, arithmetic and good conduct. Miss Maud McLaughlin, proficiency in arithmetic. Miss Annie McCarthy, general proficiency and good conduct. Miss Nellie Humphries, general proficiency and arithmetic. Master Frank McKenna, general proficiency and good conduct. Master Brank McKenna, general proficiency and good conduct. Master Arthur Burns, general proficiency, arithmetic and good conduct. Miss Maud Burns, general proficiency duct. Miss Maud Burns, general proficiency and good conduct. Miss Agnes Humphries, general proficiency and good conduct. Miss Katie Gahan, general proficiency, arithmetic and geography and good conduct. Miss Mary Ellen Miller, good conduct.

FIFTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMACE

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre. (For Ladies and Children only),

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF The Redemptoriat Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal. SATURDAY, 20th JULY, 1889,

Per steamer CANADA, leaving Richellen Company's Per steamer Canada, leaving Richellen Company's wharf at 5 30 p.m. abarp. Number of Tickets limited to 500. Tickets—Ladies, \$2.10; Children, \$105. Tickets for sale at the following places: -D. & J. Sadier & Co. 1869 Notre Dame street; Loughman & O'Flahorty, corner Wellington and Prince streets; Jos. Johnston, 185. ScOord street, and in the Secretary of 8t. Ann's Church. Atalerooms can be secured at 8t. Ann's Preservery, B-s n acreet, on Sunday, 7th July, from 2 to 5 p.m., and on the Wednesday and Friday evenings the reafter from 8 to 9 o'clock.

CINCINNATI, O., solemakers of the 'Blymyer Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells Catalogue with over 2200 testimonials. CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO No Daty on Church Botts.

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

[Enjoys the Privileges of a University]. JESUIT FATHERS.

Situated 12 miles from City Hall, between Har-Jent River and Long Island Sound. Classical, Scientific and Octomercial Courses Special training for Army, Navy and Civil Service, ST. JOHN'S HALL, for boys from 10 to 14, 1987. under same direction. Students received at any Apply to REV. JOHN SCULLY, SJ., Pres.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by an over-whelming popular vote.

its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi its mainter DR a wines take piece comme Annually (Jone and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take piace in each of the other ten menths of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Frizes, Attesæd as follows:

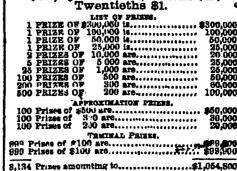
"We do hereby sertify that we supervise the errangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and centrol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with homesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-minites of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes draun in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may R H. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia za Nat'i Bh

PIRRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. RALDWIN Fres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING.

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 13, 1889. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000 100.000 Tickets at \$20 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.



NOTE. - Tickets drawing Capital Prises are not entitled to terminal Prizes AGENTS WANTED.

JEW FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Kumber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address. IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Rote.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La

REMEMBER that the payment of Prisos is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courie; therefore, beware of all imitations or amonymous schemes.

ONE DOLLAR is the prise of the smallest part or traction of a Ticket Payled By UB in an Drawing. Anything in our name offered for ions that a deliar is a swindle.

DROVINGE OF QUEBRO, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1784.
DANE ODILE ST. MICHEL, wife of PROSPER ST.
LOUIS, of the City and District of Hontreal, Painter.
But this day instituted an action on opposition of the

OHOLETTE & GAUTHIER.
AMerican for Plainting,
1889. Montreal, June 27th, 1889.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

37c is THE REDUCED PRICE of printed China Silks at S. Careley's.

MONTERALERS should write and tell all their friends all over the Dominion about S. Careley's.

S. Carsur is selling the new Tucker cloth for summer dresses or costumes at 5½0 per yard.
All colors the same price. Warranted to wash JULY CHEAP SALE

S. Carsley is selling Printed China Silk at 37c, regular price, 65c to 75c per yard,

S7c is the reduced price of Printed China Silks at S. Carsley's.

Why pay 75c per yard for Printed China Silks when S. Carsley is selling them at 37c per yard.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

S. Caraley is selling the new Tucker Cloth for summer dresses or costumes at 5½0 per yard. All colors the same price. Warranted to wash

Ludies should visit S. Carsley's store at least once a day during the July Cheap Sale,

Montrealers should write and tell their friends all over the Dominion about S. Careley's Cheap Sala

GREAT REDUCTIONS GREAT REDUCTIONS

BARGAINS ALL THROUGH BARGAINS ALL THROUGH CARPET SQUARES CARPET SQUARES

ALL GREATLY REDUCED ALL GREATLY REDUCED

Nothing reserved during the Cheap Sale Nothing reserved during the Cheap Sale now going on. Every Carpet Equare in stock greatly reduced. Beautiful Seamless Oatpet Squares in sizes from 2½ yards x 3 vards to 4 yards by 3 yards from \$1.89. Kensington Squares greatly reduced. Royal Art Squares greatly reduced. Great Reduction all through ALS CARSLEY'S

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

REMP.OARPETS ALL REDUCED HEMP. UABLE IS UNION GARPETS ALL-WIGG GARPETS TAPESTRY CARPETS BRUSGEL CARPETS VELVET CARPETS WILTON GARTETS A YMINGTER GARPET ALL REDUCED ALL REDUCED ALL REDUCED AXMINSTER CARPETS ALL REDUCED

Carpets offered at lower prices than ever be-Garpeza ouerro as tower prices unan ever ne-fore. Finest qualities of Tapestry Carpets re-duced to prices of medium clara goods. Brussels from 50c per yard. Royal Wilson and Axmin-ster, originally sold at \$2.51 reduced to \$1.53, the gr. atest bargains ever offered in Carpeta. S. CARSLEY'S

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALK.

GREAT REDUCTIONS GREAT REDUCTIONS GREAT REDUCTIONS GREAT REDUCTIONS

English Floor Orleloths and Linoleums English Floor Orleloths and Linoleums English Floor Orleloths and Linoleums English Floor Orleloths and Linoleums

Now abowing a magnificent line of English Floor Oilcloth and Line some at greatly reduced prices. A beautiful line of Reglish Oilcloth reduced to 30s per yard. Line leums from 35s. A lot of Remnants to be sold cheap.

REDUCED. REDUCED.

REDUCED.

OHINA MATTING CHINA MATTING CHINA MATTING

S. CARSLEY.

REDUCED.

Instructived another lot of Plain and Fancy Check China Mattings to be sold the at very low price of 15c per yard during the Chean Sale only. Also a lot of beautiful Bedside Rugs to be sold at 50c each. Hearth Rugs at 28c.

S. CARSLEY.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE. BRAIDED WAIST SETS BBAIDED WAIST SETS BRAIDED WAIST SETS BRAIDED WAIST SETS BRAIDED WAIST SETS

BRAIDED WAIST SETS Five pieces, beautiful patterns and elaborate workmanship, usually sold at \$1.95. To be cleared at 75c per set during sale.

> ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE. CUT JET BRADED SETS OUT JET BEADED SETS CUT JET BEADED SETS CUT JET BEADED SETS CUT JET BEADED SETS OUT JET BEADED SETS

REDUCED from \$7.50 to \$3.50 REDUCED from 7.50 to 3.50 S. CARSLEY,

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE. PERSIAN TRIMMING ROMAN TRIMMING ORIENTAL TRIMMING ITALIAN CORD TRIMMING SYRIAN TRIMMING

SEA SHELL TRIMMING SEA SHELL TRIMMING SEA SHELL TRIMMING Given away at 50, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and 83c,

per yard, worth treble. All new designs,

shades and colors.

Dress Goods Stores.

S. CARSLEY. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON is recognized as one of the leading Threads now in use. OLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON in use. CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON runs with ease on the sewing mechine. CLAP-PERTON'S SPOOL COTTON is always reli-

DO NOT FAIL to sak for the celebrated Corticelli Sawing Silk. Compares favorably with any other Sewing Silk or Twist in the market. The Corticel'i Sewing Silks are noted for their superiority of finish.

THE EVER-READY DREADSTEEL Is perspiration proof. Is adjusted with east. Is adapted for any dress. Is not higher in price than inferior goods. THE EVER READY DRESS STEEL is to be had at the leading

S. CARSLEY,

1746, 1767, 1760, 1871 MT3, 1775, 1777. NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.