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THE SACRED HEART.

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

Blessed Margaret Mary the Medium by which to obtain the gift of a Knowledge and Love of the Sacred Heart.

The following is a copy of a beautiful instruction given recently to the members of the Catholicism of Perseverance, in St. Francis Xavier's Church, New York:—

Let us to-day take into consideration devotion to the Sacred Heart, because it is 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 mother with her little child; the child had reached the edge of a precipice before the mother noticed it, and had she uttered a word of warning the child would have left her and fallen down the precipice; but with a mother's instinct she opened her dress and showed the child her breast, and instantly the child came towards her. That is what our Lord has done for us by revealing to us the secrets of His Divine Heart. He comes to attract us, not by severe doctrine, but by the doctrine of love. He wishes that we should give Him the only treasure He prizes, namely, our love.

The devotion to the Sacred Heart is not a new devotion. The saints of the Catholic Church have practised it long before it was named. St. Gertrude once in a vision saw St. John the Evangelist before her, and she asked him why he wore the Sacred Heart on his forehead. He answered her, "This devotion is reserved for the last ages, when man's hearts will have grown cold; it will be the last effort of God Himself to draw to Him the hearts 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 them a special grace, and Blessed Margaret Mary has the power to give all of us the knowledge and love of the Sacred 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 tabernacle, 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. At the age of eight years, without knowing the meaning of the words used, she vowed to God perpetual chastity. As the years came she wished to become a nun, but her mother, who was very strict, would not let her enter this thought and begged her not to leave her but to protect her. Blessed Margaret Mary was unable now to decide whether to obey the whisperings of God or the tender accents of her mother. At last she decided to become a Visitation nun, because that 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 Christi, our Lord instantly appeared over the tabernacle with His Heart, exposed, and from His hands, feet and side there issued flames of light. He then pointed to His Heart and said: "Behold this Heart which has loved man so much that it has torn itself out for the good of man; it still from most men I received nothing but ingratitude and neglect. I commendation you to have the Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi established as the feast on which should be commemorated the love of My Heart for man."

Imagine Blessed Margaret Mary, a poor, timid nun, commissioned with this great task! She told our Lord that she was unable to do this; but our Lord, who always takes the weak things of this world to confound the strong, told her that if she would follow our Lord's instructions the feast would be given to the Church, no matter how great the obstacles would be placed in the way.

I dwell on the name of the Blessed Margaret Mary, because she is the one who is the advocate of the Sacred Heart; she is the one to whom, if we pray, we will get the grace to become true disciples of our Lord. If we have read the Lives of the Saints, we will see that the greatest saints who have stood before the world had, as a rule, some natural gifts to represent them; but poor Blessed Margaret Mary had nothing to recommend her but her love and devotion to our Lord.

As I said before our Lord appeared to her over the tabernacle, and in this vision there came forth from His Heart flames; surrounding the Heart there was a cross; on the top of the Heart was a wreath of thorns, and beneath the wreath of thorns there was a garb. If we understand what these symbols signify, we shall then have a clear notion of what is meant by a devotion to the Sacred Heart.

We must never forget for a moment that our Lord, who is now in heaven, and at the same time on our altars, has the same human body as we have. We are apt to think that our Lord's body is not like ours. Yes, in all respects our Lord's body is like ours; so when He showed His Heart to Blessed Margaret Mary His Heart was a real heart, and from that Heart there issued flames. These flames signify the intense love which our Lord has for man. We cannot understand the cause of this love; we who generally love when we have some natural end in view; we cannot understand that God who has no need of us, should love us with such an infinite love, and these flames signify this love.

and the supernatural. The material side is the heart of flesh to which God attracts the attention of all the faithful. That heart which was broken on the cross, is the same heart which now beats for us in the Blessed Sacrament.

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 increased.

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 passion. The 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 sufferings of our Lord. What a blessing it is that we do not know the future! The little Babe in the crib at Bethlehem 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 Calvary; at the thought of that Passion which He was to undergo.

Then, too, there was a garb beneath the wound. The garb that we see in the picture of our Lord's Sacred Heart signifies that heaven is no longer closed to man. It signifies that the sword which barred the gate of Paradise on account of the sin of man is no longer there. When our first parents committed sin a Cherub with a flaming sword was stationed at the gate of Paradise; but this Cherub with the flaming sword no longer stands there. St. Augustine says: "The spear of the cherub which pierced our Lord's heart, drove back the Cherub's sword."

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, Jesus, 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 Commitment which He has given: "Thou shalt 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 of God, He rejects us.

The second word is love. This is the large word and expresses affection. This devotion to the Sacred Heart is the love which our Lord had for men. Just compare for a moment human and divine love. Human love is like a flame on earth, which, when it burns in a chalice; but divine love, when it burns in a heart; it leaves nothing behind it which produces a stain. Human love is generally mixed with some impurity, but divine 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 Heart which is worthy of all devotion; this Heart which is still the treasure by which all our sins are remitted, "This Heart," as St. 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 sin—not only for our own sins, but for the sins of our friends and neighbors. God, Himself, has often asked some of His saints to atone for the sins of great public sinners. One time our Lord told Blessed Margaret Mary to go before the altar and take upon herself the person of the King. She was to go there and pray as though she was the King, and the King at that time was not a saint. She found herself surrounded by the most terrible temptations, but she prayed to God to free her from them, and by her prayers the temptations were removed.

This devotion to the Sacred Heart is eminently fitted for the young. As the lungs must breathe, the heart must love, but we are to the man whose heart is centred on something sinful. If that person's heart goes out to something which is wrong, there is no longer happiness for that person. God has made our hearts for Himself. He comes, then, and gives Himself to us as a fitting object of love. I do not mean to say that there is not a pure love which one can have for his parents, friends and acquaintances, but unless we love God Himself in the first place in our hearts, we are liable to slide backwards, step by step, until we fall into a terrible abyss. Young people never learn much from the experience of others; they think they can go so far and then stop. Human love is just the contrary. When you give full vent to your love for creatures, you will be unable to control yourself unless you have God Himself as the Master of your heart.

A SAD REMINISCENCE.

The Victims of the Ship Fever of 1847—Ruthless Landlordism's Work—Monument at Point St. Charles—Solemn Requiem Mass at 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 immigrants, A.D. 1847-48, this stone erected by the workmen of Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts, employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, A. D. 1859.

Driven from their own land by the ruthless and despotic landlords of Ireland, and fleeing from the horrors of a terrible famine, created and fostered for years by the Government of England with the demoniac object of exterminating the Irish people, they came, with great exultation through their infamous mouths, the London Times that "the Irish were gone with a vengeance." The poor exiles crowded the decks of the American ships, braved the dangers of the ocean, looking with wistful eyes to the American Continent, the great haven for the oppressed of all nations, hoping to find 3000 miles away from their own beloved land, a home and a existence denied them "at home," but alas the germs of the fatal disease contracted in Ireland accompanied them, and thousands of them only reached our shores to be carried to their grave.

But these 6000 years the remains of these unfortunate people have been lying in one grave, forgotten and neglected by all, but the Reverend Father on taking charge of St. Ann's parish some 8 years ago, resolved that the poor victims should not be neglected thereafter. Their grave being within the boundary of the parish, the Father decided that at least once a year a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of their souls would be offered up in St. Ann's Church. On Friday morning, 12th inst., one of these Requiem Masses was sung, the sacred edifice being heavily draped in mourning and all the windows darkened, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity with a sympathetic congregation. The services although a sad and mournful occasion, was likewise a most touching 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 poor souls who departed this life under such sad circumstances over 40 years ago.

The following lines, prompted by the thought of those who erected the interesting monument, are from the pen of the gifted Irish Canadian poetess, the late Mrs. Lepophon:—

A kindly thought, a generous deed,
Ye diligent sons of toil!
No ye Irish could you raise
On your graves a monument,
But, alas! for hearts that had but too high
They reached the goal but only to die.

Like you they left their fatherland,
And erred the Atlantic's foam
To seek for fortune's new career,
In the hour of their death,
But, alas! for hearts that had but too high
They reached the goal but only to die.

ST ANN'S CHIMES.

Three New Bells for St. Ann's Church—The interesting and impressive Ceremony—Solemn Requiem Mass—The Father's Beauty of St. 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 Moran, of St. Hyacinthe, was present. The choir tastefully rendered St. Theresa's mass, the music of which is so sweetly pretty. The Messrs. Chronot and other Belgian artists of the Scherzer Park Orchestra also assisted in the rendering of the music, and all combined made an exceedingly interesting service.

In the afternoon took place the ceremony of blessing the first three of a chime of bells whose silver tones will soon ring out, and thus add another to the list of chimes in the city. The sanctuary was very tastefully arranged, and from beams were suspended the bells, liberally covered with chrysanthemums. The church was crowded with a most respectful congregation from St. Ann's and St. Vincent's, and the Rev. Father Moran, of St. Hyacinthe, was present. The choir tastefully rendered St. Theresa's mass, the music of which is so sweetly pretty. The Messrs. Chronot and other Belgian artists of the Scherzer Park Orchestra also assisted in the rendering of the music, and all combined made an exceedingly interesting service.

A CITY OF ANGRY WOMEN.

A Sensational Iowa Minister to Quickly Remove out of Town.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 14.—Loafers a river town twelve miles north of here, is agitated as it has never been before by a sweeping charge made by the Presbyterian minister from the pulpit last Sunday night, in the effect that a virtuous woman between 16 and 25 years of age could not be found in the place. The pastor, Rev. Monroa Drew, is a young man, who has come from Chicago four months ago, and has been preaching to growing congregations. He was sensational in his way of putting gospel truths, and many were drawn to his sermons out of curiosity. Last Sunday he was particularly severe, saying immorality had captured the town. He stated in all seriousness 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 protests. 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 apologize to his callers, but they would have none of it. Then a mass meeting was held in the largest hall in the town, where 400 indignant 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 Illinois, fearing personal injury.

A ROMANTIC OLDERGYMAN.

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 sensational marriage in Detroit less than two years ago. His name was the Rev. Henry Higginson, a minister of the English Episcopal Church, who was suspended for misconduct. Some years ago he married a wealthy lady named Mrs. Whyte-Melville, whose first husband had been dead some years. The widow, although old enough to be the grandmother of the reverend pastor, was worth about \$1,000,000. All her friends violently opposed the match, but the old lady was fascinated by the young man, whose manner was most winning. She not only insisted upon marrying him, but before the matrimonial knot was tied she settled absolutely upon him \$100,000. The happiness of the lady was but short-lived. The young husband had previously proved himself to be a scoundrel in several love affairs, and a short time after the marriage he eloped with a pretty young woman who was a companion to Mrs. Whyte-Melville. She was the daughter of Capt. Dunn, of Dublin, who held an important post in connection with the shipping trade of the Irish metropolis.

The father of Miss Dunn at once came to London to hunt up the runaway, 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 seized 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 whereabouts, but Capt. Dunn vowed that he would not let her go until he had confessed the truth. On arrival at the railway station at Westland Row, Capt. Dunn forced his prisoner into a cab, and on his attempting to escape the irate sailor drew a revolver which went off in the struggle, the ball just grazing the head of Melville. A crowd 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 so strongly in favor of the father that several influential citizens at once came forward with offers of substantial bail, and he was simply bound over to keep the peace and released. The clerical Lothario was in considerable danger of being punished by the populace, 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 Detroit, 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 failed 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 rent, it was, of course, outside 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 ago with Capt. Dunn's daughter. He died there quite suddenly, and his wife brought the body to London for burial. Higginson left a will leaving all his Norway property and over \$80,000 in cash to her, and Capt. Dunn has gone out to visit the place and see how much of the money he can get hold of. Higginson had invested \$5,600 in Dublin, in addition to the \$100,000 which he got away with. This was all the money that Mrs. Whyte-Melville's lawyers were able to seize. It has not yet been decided that she is entitled to even this money, as the woman who ran away to America with Higginson intends to contest the claim in the Irish courts.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS ABBE DEAD.

QUEBEC, July 11.—The illustrious Abbe Dubuc, 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 manuscript relating to Canadian history.

The deceased was one of the most distinguished of the Roman Catholic 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 the "Religious Society of Canada," and the "Jugements du Conseil Supérieur" was accomplished. Nearly all the 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 he leaves a very large collection of writings on science and history. The deceased was born at Quebec in September, 1815, and was ordained in 1837.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Disastrous Fire at Ridgeway, Ont.—Millions of Feet of Gas Burning.

RIDGEGWAY, Ont., July 11.—A very serious fire occurred here to-day. The flames broke out at 2:45 p.m., and in an incredibly short time the woollen and carding mills of Messrs. John Moody & Son, at the corner of Water and Main streets, were enveloped in flames. The building was frame, four stories high and containing, besides the offices 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 Carding 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. Many were at one time entertained for the safety of adjacent residences, of which several were more 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 woollen mills, Waterloo Mutual, \$2,000; on machinery, Lonsdale, \$2,000; on tweeds and woollen goods, Phoenix, of England, \$5,000; on building, Mercantile, \$2,000; on wheat and flour, Real, \$5,500; on Diamond mill, Lonsdale, \$1,875; Glasgow and London, \$1,875; Phoenix of England, \$1,875; Queen, \$1,875; Imperial, \$1,875; Western, \$2,500; Fire Insurance association, \$280 on dwelling.

ST. ANNE'S CHIMES.

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IRISH PRISONERS.

Their Treatment by Balfour's Minions Strongly Condemned.

THE CRIME OF PATRIOTISM.

The Archbishop of Halifax Voices Manly and Vigorous Sentiments.

(From the London Universe.)

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 prisoners by Mr. Balfour's Administration.

From the Dominion of Canada, from the broad United States, from Australia and the European Continent these commendatory letters stream in, and every one is signed with a name which represents something conspicuous in civil worth.

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 seems these who have been arrested, handcuffed, clad in prison grey, fed on bread and water, cast in solitary confinement, clipped like poodles, and chafed with other indignities as but complimented morally and endeared to the nation which has produced and which is proud of them.

We allude to the pith and powerful message from Dr. O'Brien Archbishop of Halifax, one of the most learned, pious and straightforward among the lights of our Church. His Grace is categorical. He stoops to no Whiggish mincing of phrases, no timorous 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 public place, where they may be coned and digested by the multitude while the wicked passing regime of coercion obtains.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, recalling 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 Parliament is no more binding on conscience than the bye-law of a railway company or of a firm of manufacturers.

As we prefer to put it, knowing that we correctly interpret the pronouncement of His Grace, the Dialogue cannot be revised and amended by process of any legislative body. New laws cannot be artificially created by the most august Senate that ever sat in big wig—much less by a House of Commons manœuvred by an accidental majority.

"Love thy neighbour as thyself" is one of the commands bequeathed by the Saviour of Mankind 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 kind and kin, succouring the needy and helping their afflicted?

This, forsooth, is a transgression to be visited with incarceration; these charged with it should be removed from the society of their fellows, or have their eyes washed with hydropic acid, 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 nonsense? 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 loathing and consigned to the limbo of historic contempt.

This Parliament, continues His Grace, attempts to govern a nation according to the views 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 breeze that plays about the shores of the North American Continent, "resistance to it may be a duty." That is untrite. The Sardinian invaders themselves never pretended so much, until recently, or Crispin had decided to try a new game. For years their diplomatic agents besieged the governments of Europe, begging them to approve their confiscation of Papal territory.

Not a single government responded. We do not suppose that many of them had any affection for the Pope, but they have millions of Catholic subjects, through whom their interests might be seriously involved did the Pope become merely an Italian subject. Besides, it was a thing which they could each hold like a sword of Damocles over the head of Italy, and whenever it suited them, plentiful 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 Crispin's new law should go into effect. By this law any conscientious, without exception, who speaks against the present regime, not only in public or in writing, but even in private conversation, is subject not only to pecuniary losses, but also to penal punishment—detention in prison varying with the degree of the offence. Should Leo XIII. write an encyclical or deliver an allocution, in which this regime is adversely alluded to, and as is sure to do so, they cannot touch him in the Vatican, but suppose he should issue a similar measure upon ground not "reserved" and some officious minion of the law

should lay hands upon his august person, and take him off to prison. There are men in Rome desperate enough to plot and watch for such a chance, and the law, as it stands, would be upon their side. We doubt not that King Humbert and the Italian government would be inexhaustibly shocked by such a catastrophe, since they meant the law to be simply one to terrify, and hardly intend to enforce it against any blasphe or protest in all its rigidity. If they do, the "quaking" they go about it and the farther they get with it the better. They will our esteemed secular contemporary, speedily learn whether the "Roman Question" is national, or whether it is exclusively Italian.—N.Y. Freeman's Journal.

Naturally as a Catholic ecclesiastic, the Archbishop of Halifax must concede that if a regularly-organized Government is honestly confident that it is necessary for it to carry out restrictive police regulations, it is warranted in so doing—but always within prescribed limits. It may punish, but it must not degrade. When it descends to degradation, as Mr. Balfour and his emissaries did in so many cases of priests of God, public representatives, notable, journalists, and popular functionaries such as Mayers, High Sheriffs, and Chairmen of Town Commissions and of Boards of Guardians, it is despotism and immoral, and tramples on the rights of citizens. A hard and fast wall must be set up between the political prisoner and the negro, or the weakling who has outraged the accepted ordinances of religion and the State, the murderer, forger, embezzler, embezzler, or the debauchee, who has ruined the peace of families. The political prisoner is entitled to his immunities. That is tacitly admitted in practice by the 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 naughty Harry, he does not care. There are others who do, and who recognize the cruel and irritating policy he recommends and rewards for what it is—a shame only equalled by his guilt.

His Grace of Halifax reserves his strongest and most stinging sentence for the close of his admirable epistle, which takes rank as a State document with this difference, that it is couched in a tone of scholarly vigour and clearness and has the solid influence of a pastoral from the altar. "Should the indignities in Clonmel," he says, "be perpetrated in Canada 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 administration 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 enmities as honourable opponents not as vulgar and despicable malefactors.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavalier County, Dakota, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settlers chiefly from Ontario. Source 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 Recited by Leo XIII. Every Day.

Every day Leo XIII., standing before the altar of the Most High, recites these words of the twenty-fifth Psalm: "I will wash my hands among the innocent, and will compass Thy altar, O Lord, that I may hear the voice of praise, and that of Thy marvelous works. 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 iniquities—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 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 right hands the price of the Pontiff's patrimony—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 usurpation of dominions that can never really be alienated.

Many of our secular contemporaries speak of the "Roman Question" as though it were an exclusively Italian one. That is untrue. The Sardinian invaders themselves never pretended so much, until recently, or Crispin had decided to try a new game. For years their diplomatic agents besieged the governments of Europe, begging them to approve their confiscation of Papal territory. Not a single government responded. We do not suppose that many of them had any affection for the Pope, but they have millions of Catholic subjects, through whom their interests might be seriously involved did the Pope become merely an Italian subject. Besides, it was a thing which they could each hold like a sword of Damocles over the head of Italy, and whenever it suited them, plentiful results of the unsettled, complicated question could be seized upon as ample causes for war.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

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 Trusts 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 recognition 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 unloved populace of Rome in the time of Augustus, Caesar, would be a constant menace and reproach to the country."

LABOR HAS ITS SACRED RIGHTS as well as its dignity. Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes is their privilege to organize or to form themselves into societies 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 labor 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, from the construction of a Levithian 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 unjust to deny to workmen the right to band together because of abuses in regard to such combines, as to withhold the same right from capitalists, because they sometimes seek to crush or absorb 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 these governments and their mistrust of the intelligence and virtue of the people have given rise to these mischievous organizations; 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 exposes 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 be set aside as ignorant and lawless, or have its rights managed by a so-called superior class." God forbid that the prerogatives which we are maintaining for the working classes should be construed as implying the slightest invasion of

THE RIGHTS AND AUTONOMY OF EMPLOYERS. There should not, and need not, be any conflict between labor 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 laborer is an enemy of social order. Every measure should therefore be discontinued that sustains one at the expense of the other. Whoever strives to improve friendly relations between employers and labor unions, by suggesting 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 toil we shall be amply rewarded.

Revolted Gallows Scene.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 10.—John Kelly, convicted of the murder of Eleanor O'Shea, near Geneva, November 6, 1885, was hanged at Canandaigua at noon to-day. Blood spouted 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 Gorwale asked Kelly if he wished to say anything. The man said, "Yes," and commenced a rambling speech which lasted seven minutes. He said he was sure he would go to Heaven and hoped every one else would. "I did not intend to kill Eleanor O'Shea, and am not wholly to blame," said Kelly. He finally said, "I have only a few words more to say. I am sorry the crops hereabouts are bad. I give you all my blessing." Sheriff Hodgson, of Monroe county, then adjourned the cap. While doing so the condemned man said, "I am going soon; good-bye. You are too slow." At 12:05 the drop was raked and down

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

—AT THE TIME OF THE—

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by thousands of people who have visited it, as an unequalled masterpiece of conception beauty of execution in composition, and brilliancy of color, is actually on its way to the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a masterpiece of work, almost worth any price in any market. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a masterpiece of work, almost worth any price in any market. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a masterpiece of work, almost worth any price in any market.

M. V. Lubon's Specific No. 8. THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER, MARVEL OF HEALING AND ROBUSTICATOR OF MEDICINE. THE TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF EXPOSURE AND OVERWORK. CURES YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED & OLD MEN. A PERMANENT CURE. CURE GUARANTEED. A PLEASANT CURE.

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 together many whom the plan of campaign divided. The plans for this new organization have been slowly shaping themselves for some time past, all the Irish leaders having to be consulted upon details before the actual work of organization. It is quite likely that the project would have been delayed for some months, but for the work of Mr. Smith Barry, the Irish landlord, who conceived the idea of a strong landlord 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 bombshell 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 a 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 their landlords. The Globe is frank enough to admit that the legal methods, which alone the new organization avows an intention of employing, will appeal to public favor among all classes of Englishmen.

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 most brilliant auspices. There can be no doubt, whatever, as 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 must 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 Irish race standing shoulder to shoulder, with no 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 now.

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 Parnell Commission to-day, Mr. Davitt could scarcely contain himself when speaking of the bogus dynamite which he had insisted were placed where they were found by the enemies of Ireland. At those who affect to believe that Irishmen purpose the destruction

We set 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 jealous of comment unless we get the large share. Social conversation is known to every observer to be largely made up of what is understood by the term scandal. It would be difficult to find a talkative group of either sex who could spend an evening or an hour together without an evil speech of somebody. "Blamed are the peacemakers," is not the maxim by which we are chiefly engaged in our treatment of personalities. After a thousand times to stand or sit dumb than to open our lips ever so eloquently in the disparagement of others. What we should do in this, as in all our human relations, is to practise the Golden Rule. If we do unto others as we would that others should do unto us, we shall be exceedingly careful not to blame our neighbors about them. Where other than a good word is to be spoken, let it be spoken to the person concerned, that he may know your motive is not idle, cowardly and sinister, and that he may have a chance to defend himself.

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 form which it assumes, we may be apprehensive of the ultimate consequences of withdrawing large numbers of children from the broadening and equalizing influence of the public schools into 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 number of the nominally Catholic population—children, that is to say, of Catholic parents—are being educated in the Catholic Church under various circumstances incident to American life, without entering into any new religious relation. They drift off into practical infidelity. They may retain enough 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 unbridled 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 detaches 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 menace 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 gallows 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 religious 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 nor 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 the 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 institutions 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.

Clergy and Laity.

Cardinal Gibbons, preaching in New Orleans, quoted a passage from Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," to the effect that one of the most potent causes of the rapid spread of Christianity in the early days was the exemplary piety of the body of the people, which made of each one an apostle of religion. Thus it was that the Christian merchant who introduced wars into the house of his neighbors brought also to them a knowledge of Christ; so the soldier preached Christ in his camps, and the artisan in his workshop. This is essentially right, for Christ did not establish His Church for the clergy alone. God forbid that He should have done so. Heaven is not alone to be gained by the clergy. It is the heritage of the laity as well. And the laity of our day are as much interested in the salvation of their own souls, and in the spread of holy religion as were those brave predecessors of theirs in the earlier ages of the Church.

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. And if it be true, charity to keep our knowledge of such evils to ourselves, much more should we refuse to spare evil reports of one another. Discreditable as the fact is, it is by far the commonest tendency to suppress the good we know of our friends and neighbors.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting items gleaned from all quarters of the Globe. The Catholic population of Australasia is 800,000. The magnificent Catholic cathedral at Hong Kong holds 4,000 people. In Switzerland there are 1,100,000 Catholics, 8 bishops and 2,411 priests.

closed. The French Ambassador has demanded the reopening of the school, on the ground that the Sultan's decree and the treaty of Berlin grant complete religious equality. His Eminence Cardinal Lavigne has addressed to M. Cornet a letter pointing out the damage which would be inflicted on French Catholic missions by the adoption of the Bill making military service obligatory for the clergy.

yard amounted to \$4,872. From this plain enumeration it is easy to form an idea of the devotion excited by this grand monument of reparation. The citizens of Stormburg, Neb., through W. J. Crowley, have made an offer of property worth \$20,000 to Bishop Beaumont if he will establish a parochial school at that place and guarantee to maintain it for six years.

plausibility which the speculations referred to may now seem to have from a merely human point of view. For these and kindred reasons, it is the height of folly to speculate as to who, probably or possibly, will be selected when the time comes to select a successor to our present Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII, happily reigning. Faithful Catholics know full well that when it shall please God to put an end to the years of the life on earth of Leo XIII (and may God multiply his years), He will not fail to provide for His Church another worthy successor to St. Peter.

NO FAIR PLAY. Sir Charles Russell to Withdraw on Account of Judge Hannen's Ruling. A refusal to allow the books of the Royal Patriotic Union to be produced in evidence against the Parnellites with a one-sided Commission.

Advertisement for L.S.L. (Louisiana State Lottery) featuring a large illustration of a lottery ticket and text describing the prize structure and terms of sale.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE... ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00... AT 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 17, St. Alexia. THURSDAY, July 18, St. Frederick. FRIDAY, July 19, St. Vincent de Paul. SATURDAY, July 20, St. Jerome Emilian. SUNDAY, July 21, St. Praxedis. MONDAY, July 22, St. Mary Magdalen. TUESDAY, July 23, St. Apollinaris. WEDNESDAY, July 24, St. Christinas.

The Earl of Fife, the fiance of Princess Louise of Wales, has magnanimously refused to accept a wedding present from his tenants.

Court Circles in Germany are now agitated over the conversion of the Empress Augusta to the Catholic Church.

The highest price ever paid for a modern picture was that given for Millet's 'Angelus,' as an auction sale in Paris the past week.

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 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 striking example of the fact that there is no bigotry in the heart of Catholic Ireland.

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 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.

Magistrates 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.

The Cronin Murder.

An apparently important step towards the discovery and punishment of the perpetrators of this crime has been made, in the obtaining of the order of extradition of Burke from Winnipeg.

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 Sobner Park, to teach their children English.

Where the Blame Lies.

A great deal has been said and written about the condition of the farmer. Politicians, with a keen eye to the next Dominion election, are fanning the flame of discontent against the policy of the Government.

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.

This French in Canada.

In the July number of the Forum Mr. H. Beauregard, formerly Mayor of Montreal, has an interesting article touching on the attitude of the French Canadians in Canadian and United States politics.

Mr. Beauregard says it is a generally recognized aphorism that the literature of a nation forms a good criterion of its civilization.

Then in the field of parliamentary eloquence Mr. Beauregard says that the English press of both 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.

Mr. Beauregard is very happy in his refutation of the accusation of the low standard of living among French Canadians.

On the subject of multiplying without limit or foresight Mr. Beauregard dismisses Goldwin Smith's charges briefly, pointedly and satisfactorily.

'I repeat that our position as French Canadians,' says he 'could not be altered by any of the proposed changes. Whether as a Province of independent Canada, or as a State of the American Union, we should retain our right to local self-government.'

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.

O'Brien's Record.

September 24, 1887—Three months without hard labor. Sentence confirmed. October 5, 1887—Case not proceeded with. May 4, 1888—Three months without hard labor. In consequence of irregularity, sent back to be heard by the magistrates.

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 granting a home rule constitution to the colony of Western Australia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Another View of the Agitation.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir, I agree with part of your editorial in your last issue that a general demonstration should be held in Quebec.

Now, I am a Protestant with very decided views, but I would never imagine that this was the proper way to stop ecclesiastical aggression. I remember my old father in the Island of Lewis, had to pay in addition to his rent, his share of the repairing of an old established church that did not have anybody attending it for thirty years since the disruption of 1843.

Mr. Beauregard 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.'

On the subject of multiplying without limit or foresight Mr. Beauregard dismisses Goldwin 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.

118 Windsor St. [We are of opinion that our correspondent has not quite hit the true inwardness of the movement.—Ed.]

The Ontario Bigots.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir.—The exhibitions of bigotry and intolerance shown in Ontario, during the past few months on account of the grant of a pension to the Jesuits displays to what extent fanatical preachers can stir up their unreasonable hearers on a matter which does not affect their interests in the least.

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 Dominion Parliament.

The newly appointed judge is of an Irish family and was born at Bedford, Quebec, September, 1819. He received his education at Stanbridge Academy, Vermont University and McGill.

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

THE CRONIN MURDER.

Another Cronin Suspect Found. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—On June 24th a despatch was received from Chicago stating that the police had under surveillance in this city a man whose connection with the Cronin murder they expected to prove. It declared that it was his picture which was identified by several persons in Chicago as the suspect Simond, who bought the Ontario 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 and apprehended the mystery would quickly be solved.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Judge Horton to-day, after hearing arguments, refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus looking to the release on bail of John E. Beggs, chief officer of camp 20, Clan-na-Gael, indicted for conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin.

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.

SWITZERLAND DEFIANT.

Berlin, July 14.—The reply of the Swiss Bundesrath 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 refuge and of Swiss action toward German police agents. The note perverts that the arrest and expulsion of Wohlgemuth were fully justified, and says:—'The Bundesrath must further adhere to its interpretation of article second of the Settlement Treaty of 1876, which in no wise restricts the right of two governments to resolve in their respective territories any one of them from the application of its laws being respected, as it is firmly determined to fulfil its international obligations.'

GERMANY'S PICAYUNE REPRISALS.

The tenor of the reply was communicated to the German minister at Bern early in the week and was the signal for the adoption by Germany of stringent measures for the scrutiny of travellers crossing the Swiss frontier, the baggage being meticulously overhauled and goods awaiting machines and delayed. The National Zeitung denies that these regulations are reprisals and declares they are due to directions from the Imperial customs officials, uninfluenced by the Government. The Swiss cantonal authorities believing otherwise, direct travellers to proceed through Austrian territory, via Brezegg.

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

The regular monthly meeting of this society was held last Sunday afternoon, Hon. Edward Murphy presiding. Considerable routine business was transacted. The arrangements made by the committee of management for the holding of the annual picnic were reported on and approved. 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.

St. Ann's Pilgrimage.

The annual Irish Catholic Pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, under the direction of the Benedictine Fathers of Ste. Ann's Church, Montreal, takes place on Saturday next, 20th inst., and promises to be a grand success. As usual, and promises to be a grand success. As usual, and promises to be a grand success.

FIVE HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Burlington Route, C. E. & Q. R. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 13th, September 10th and 17th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest.

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

One-half of the town of Djarkeud, in Samarang, 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.

LONDON, July 11.—Mr. Stanhope, secretary of war, stated in the House of Commons today that the official estimate of the number of the invaders of Egypt under Nadir Pasha was 6,000 men and 300 camels.

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 recovered.

LONDON, July 11.—Major T. M. Field, assistant secretary of the British and American Mortgage company, has been arraigned and remanded to prison for fraudulently issuing coupons of the company to the amount of \$5,000.

LONDON, July 11.—The French steamer Anadyr, bound from Marseilles for Yokohama, has been sunk outside of Aden bay by collision with the French steamer Orus, from Marseilles for Marseilles.

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 return to Rome.

LONDON, July 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "Austria, through Cardinal Gallmbert, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, has prevailed upon the Pope to remain in Rome in order to avoid embarrassing the Italian Government."

LONDON, July 12.—The Government has given to the widow of Professor 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.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the blockade of Haytian ports is plainly ineffective and Great Britain has notified Hayti not to molest British vessels visiting its ports.

BRISBANE, July 12.—The yield of gold in Queensland during the past half year was 390,000 ounces, an increase of 160,000 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.

PARIS, July 11.—The Journal des Debats says the committee of the High Court recommends that Boulanger, Dillon and Rochefort arraigned on the charge of conspiracy against the state.

LONDON, July 12.—Nine hundred and fifty members of the Connaught Rangers have been sent to Malta to replace troops despatched 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 Zanzibar says the German warships Leipzig, Carolina, Flies, Inow and Schwabe shelled Tanga Wednesday morning and landed their men. The Germans were not in possession of the place until three o'clock in the afternoon.

AMERICAN.

Little Rock, Ark., July 9.—Oscar Prouff, a school teacher, and Richard Sturgeon, a young Indian, both in love with Miss Millie Overman, quarreled on the road a few days ago, and each shot the other. Both men are yet living, but cannot recover. Miss Overman is reported as being almost crazed with grief.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 9.—Rev. F. F. Flanagan, alias John Yelding, who has been acting 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 Edgefield county, S.C., in 1886.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 9.—The solicitor of the Treasury has decided that members of a band are not artists and cannot be legally imported under contract.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., July 9.—Wm. Kirby was drowned here to-day while swimming out to rescue Wm. Hirsch, of New York city, who was in danger of drowning. Another man rescued Hirsch.

COLEBROOK, N. H., July 10.—Elmer 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 murderer is brought to trial, 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 yesterday, 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, who was in the fray and implicated the miners in freight cars. During the night all escaped save the wounded.

LAFAYETTE, La., July 12.—An armed body of whites and colored men rode late this city last evening, broke open the jail and took therefrom Felix Kuy, colored, who in a jealous fit murdered his wife. He was taken to the scene of his crime and executed.

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

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—Some startling developments are being unearthed by Coroner Mahon in the Greaham poisoning case, wherein Edward Glynz and wife are charged with causing the death of the latter's mother for the purpose of securing insurance money.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 11.—The Anchor Line steamer Cayuga City struck a snag and sank on the Mississippi river near St. Mary's, 69 miles below this city, at 3 o'clock this morning. She lies in 6½ feet of water, is but little damaged and will be pumped out. Nobody was hurt.

EAST CORINTH, Maine, July 11.—Charles S. Gilman, dealer in watches, had his safe blown open and rifled by burglars last night. The explosion set the building on fire and it 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 cars.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 13.—Yesterday morning the jail, containing 31 prisoners, was discovered to be on fire. Before the cells could be reached the prisoners had suffocated.

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 fifty feet. A thorough diagnosis disclosed that Woodward's neck was broken by the fall yet much to the surprise of the doctors he stands a fair chance to recover.

Soho street, in the hill district, caused by the choking of a sewer, swept the barriers away about 2 o'clock this morning, drowning John Daly, aged 26, and Andrew McGrover, aged 37, injuring the following: Robert Munt, shoulder and arm broken and injured internally; Wm. McGarry, cut and badly bruised about head and body, injured internally, may not recover; Joseph McCartney, slightly bruised and cut.

EL PASO, Tex., July 11.—The regular passenger train on the Mexican Central railroad which left Paso del Norte at 6 o'clock Monday evening ran into an arroyo five miles this side of Chihuahua, and ditched every coach on the train. There were twenty-five passengers injured, and four persons were killed outright. Four of Conductor Sullivan's ribs were broken, and a newsboy's leg was broken in two places.

READING, Pa., July 11.—During last night's terrific thunder storm lightning struck a cottage 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 Londonderry abandoned the strike June 20. Only a few of them, however, have been taken back.

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

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

Pleur-pneumonia has broken out at Willemston, Dunleer, within the district of the Ardee Union. A herd of cattle belonging to Lord Rathdownell 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. It results so far as very discouraging to the fishermen. 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 Eyre Court, the arbitrators representing the tenants and landlord, respectively, in the Fallock estate dispute.

At a meeting of the Loughrea Town Commissioners, on June 18th, Mr. Peter Sweeney, I.C., who was recently released from Tullamore 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 subscriptions to Sligo for the relief 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. O'Hara, of Annapolis, Collooney, enclosing a check for \$600 for the fund.

Mr. Biggar 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 news-vending 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 Inevitable."

Miss M. F. Donagan, of Monkstown, Cork, a very talented artist, has invented a new process in painting in dull oils, satin, tapestry, glass, leather and wood, called peripatetic fresco. Specimens were displayed at the recent Industrial Exhibition in Cork, and elicited much praise. The materials used in the process are manufactured only by Messrs. Kiloh (successors of Goulding & Co.), Dublin, from Miss Donagan's recipe. The price 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 Austria, Lady Aberdeen, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and numerous convents, where it has been incorporated in the curriculum for young lady boarders.

LONDON, July.—After a number of members of the National League had been called by Mr. Reid, of counsel for the Parnellites, to testify before the committee 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. Gladstone and Mr. Morley have approved the "Tenants' Defense League." Mr. Parnell will be president of the league. A convention, at which the new league will be formally founded, will be held in Dublin, Mr. Parnell presiding. Mr. O'Brien said the chief object 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 Harris against the Irish Times for libel for asserting that he was an inevitable has returned a verdict of £1,000 for the plaintiff.

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

DUBLIN, July 14.—Michael Davitt, presiding at a meeting of the George club yesterday, said that the new Irish league would leave the final settlement of the Irish agrarian problem an open question. Mr. Davitt, in an interview, declared that he will never enter the Parnell Commission court again.

LONDON, July 14.—Adherents of Mr. Parnell almost unanimously incline to the belief that an inspection of the books of the Royal Patriotic Union would afford proof that the late witness Digout either wrote or fully inspired the "Parnellism and Crime" papers.

GRANT 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 on the Rock was so solemn and impressive. After the Benediction the Very Rev. Dean Kinane addressed the people. He spoke of the faith bequeathed on that spot 1,500 years ago by St. Patrick, told how the people, with that tenacity and courage peculiarly their own, clung to the old faith. And to-day, said the speaker, we, the people of Cashel and the 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 hoped to live to see the day that the Dean of Cashel would celebrate Holy Mass in that sacred historic spot. After the sermon the great procession returned to the convent garden, where a beautiful altar was erected, and tastefully decorated by the devoted nuns, 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 ground that the commissioner of patents had no authority to try the case.

The application of George Darby for an injunction restraining the city of Toronto from erecting a new court house without appointing a commissioner before Judge Oler, on a technicality, 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 to go.

BATH, Ont., July 10.—The body of a drowned man was found yesterday afternoon floating in the water near the lower end of Amherst Island. It has been identified as that of James Emley, of Milton. 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 Thursday last on the body of Contractor Smith, who was killed in Mat. Koonan's hotel during a quarrel with Hugh McKay. The evidence showed that Smith came to his death by a blow inflicted by McKay and brought in a verdict of manslaughter against him.

OTTAWA, July 13.—Mr. L. A. Catterell, 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.

TORONTO, July 11.—While a Mr. Moore, of this city, was being joined in wedlock to a Miss Bilal, of Brook avenue, a few days ago, the ceremony was rudely interrupted by a creditor who called and demanded immediate payment of an old debt, and proceeded to treat the unfortunate creditor, but no sooner had peace been restored and the clergyman was about to conclude the ceremony, than an old lady arrived and declared that Moore already had a wife and a child living in Peterboro'.

LINDSAY, Ont., July 13.—J. C. Bailey, G.E., and party, have gone north to Haliburton 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 1800 will see the line in operation, giving a short connection between Toronto and the Upper Ottawa.

OTTAWA, July 11.—Father Whelan has accepted Dr. Hulbert as the anti-Jansenite champion to prove that it is a Jesuitical plot that the "end justifies the means." He invites his opponent to meet him at the Jansenite hotel, 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 Matie Winslip, the Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner, which was seized off the Cape Breton coast 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 proposed direct steamship service to the West Indies and South America will be called for in a few days.

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 association that he will receive deputations with petitions at Quebec after August 1, and before that date at Dalhousie, N.B., where he is present.

An writ of habeas corpus will likely be applied for in the Burke extradition case the court has enlarged the term for two weeks from Saturday to cover the time within which the accused must apply for the writ. By this action the case will be immediately disposed of.

"Paying For Dispensations."

This is a matter generally misunderstood 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 Catholic priest published in an English provincial paper just the matter in a popular and at the same time a very satisfactory way: "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 not 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 whose fortune does not exceed £200' (Gurry Bellers, 4, 868). It would be easy to cite hundreds of such gratuitous dispensations in its any other country."

It is undoubtedly true that, in dealing with the wealthier classes, Chancery accomplishes 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 precisely 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 procedure will not seem strange or inequitable to those who are most familiar with the history of jurisprudence in Europe."

CHEV, it is true, that the Catholic Church sometimes makes a man rich for the rich and another for the poor, but remarking that, unlike the world, she makes the poor her favorites, she can be careless of decision against her on that score.—Catholic Chronicle.

ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

The Custom of Wearing Orange-Blossoms at Weddings in Spanish Origin.

The Custom of wearing orange-blossoms at weddings is of comparatively recent date with us. It came to us (says Chambers' Journal), like most other female fashions in dress, from the French, who in their turn have derived it from 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 Moors, one of the Spanish kings had a specimen of which he was very proud, and of which the French ambassador 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 lover, 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 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 Moors, this legend sufficiently establishes the antiquity of the custom as far as that country is concerned, although many countries elapsed before it spread over the rest of Europe. Up to forty or fifty years ago it was the practice for ladies to be in hats or bonnets; and the fashion of dispensing with the bonnet seems first to have established itself after the example set by her present Majesty on the occasion of her wedding in 1840.

Consumption is Curable.

The recently published statement of Drs. 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 preventable and is often cured.

Tuberculosis is very common. Domestic animals, and especially cattle, are frequently affected by it. About one-fourth of the deaths are caused by it and nearly one-half of the entire population acquire it at one time or another during life.

It is caused by a living germ, the tubercle bacillus, which finds its way into the body and multiplies there. If the conditions favor, producing tubercles. These tubercles soften and give out a discharge containing the living germ, 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 retain their vitality and virulence for a long time, even when thoroughly dried. It is when dried and floating in the air as an impalpable dust that they are most dangerous.

Consumption is commonly produced by breathing air in which the living germs are suspended as dust. The origin of the poison, as 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, handkerchiefs, &c. When dry it readily breaks up into minute bits which float in the air as dust. The entire surroundings of consumptive patients acquire a poisonous quality. 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 tuberculosis in animals inoculated with it, while the dust from places where the disease does not exist has no such effect.

It is important to note that the breath of a person having consumption does not communicate the disease, nor does the spit of the consumptive patient communicate it so long as it is retained in its receptacle to a moist state. It is only when it dries and is scattered by currents of air that it is dangerous.

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 find their way to their lungs from handkerchiefs, carpets, floors and the clothing of the afflicted parent. It is conceded to be likely that the child may inherit a weak condition of the lungs, which renders it more liable than another to succumb, 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 milk from animals suffering from tuberculosis. The milk of cows 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 milk-fed cows have the disease. Boiling the milk and thoroughly cooking the meat destroys the germs, and this is a precaution that should never be omitted when there is any reason to suspect one's milk or beef supplies.

Consumption is, however, as a rule, communicated from man to man through the medium of the impalpable dust whose origin we have described. To prevent the formation of this dust by preventing the drying of the expectoration of consumptive persons is, therefore, the only effective means of preventing 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 precaution.

What then, is to be done? Only this—to burn the sputum 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. Expectoration on the floor or porch should not be of course be thought of for a moment. In a word the cure and prevention of consumption lies in jealous and uninterrupted personal cleanliness.

St. JOHN, N.B., July 12.—Canadiana working in the sardine canning factories at Lunenburg, Maine, have been compelled to leave, the foreign labor contract law being unmercifully enforced. Lunenburg 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, Ont., July 10.—Fred Higgs an employee of the Cornwall Manufacturing Co., was extracted in running a machine called an "extractor," when, unnoticed by any of the employees around him, he fell into the basket of the machine which was making 1,000 revolutions per minute. His right arm was torn out at the elbow, his collar bone broken and his face and head lacerated. He lived for two hours after the accident, but he never regained consciousness.



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THE FURY OF THE ELEMENTS.

Wind, Rain, Hail and Lightning Create Havoc in Many States—Life and Property Lost.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—A windstorm, which rarely 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 by his wagon-making shop, near by, was demolished. The large brick school building in the village was torn down to the foundation and a raft was carried 200 yards by the wind and lodged in the top of a tree, while the docks and other furniture were scattered in every direction and the blacksmith shop and barn of Guy Kinneer were both levelled to the ground. The house of John Sanhart, Ross Miller and Stephen Cox were completely wrecked. The case and corn crop were ruined and the village was deluged with water. The destruction at Princeton occurred in twenty minutes. The storm was accompanied by heavy rain. The household furniture was taken in by neighbors whose homes escaped the fury of the storm.

EVANVILLE, Ind., July 15.—This city was visited by a heavy rain and wind storm yesterday afternoon which did much damage. About 10 o'clock last night, when the power at the electric station for street illumination was turned on, numerous wires which had been blown down during the day, fell across the water in the streets with electricity. The high wind emitted in places, causing alarm to be sounded. The fire department responded and being unaware 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 buildings that were 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 lives were yet in a precarious condition.

A large number of the fruit trees reported last night, destroyed by the storm, were blown down by the terrible storm that swept 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 railroad and other lines. Farmers who were out in the fields, and whose feet were water called it a cloud-burst. In less than an hour the water was in the storm-covered section was a raging flood, sweeping away bridges and flooding the farm lands. Moore's run bridge, a small structure on the Philadelphia road, was carried entirely away. Loss of life and property are also reported from this vicinity.

INCIDENTS OF THE STORM.

George Fingert, a farmer, and his wife who lived just east of the ruin, 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 wagons were going down hill to cross the bridge of Moore's run. Mrs. Otto Sahler was in the first wagon and seeing that the creek was greatly swollen by the storm attempted to cross the bridge, but the water came down the ravine with such force that the wagon was thrown over the side and drove into a bog and horse were washed away. A sturdy tree, floating in the water, struck her, and she grasped an overhanging limb and clung to it until rescued by George Alton.

When Quille Cummings saw the storm coming he hastened his team and drove it up before his door. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, on his time to run out of the house and drove away. The house was nearly demolished. Other farmers were heavy losses. 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.

ELKHART, Ind., July 15.—One of the most violent thunderstorms that ever swept over this section occurred Saturday night. Lightning was intense 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 Smith at Hampton was struck and burned to the ground with all its contents. The family escaped. A bed in the house of Arthur York received a bolt and three people 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 \$70,000 insured.

DECATUR, Ill., 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 drug store. The damage to crops was considerable.

LEMANS, Ia., July 15.—A terrible hailstorm passed over this city Saturday night. The fall was about 14 miles long and two wide. In the city it destroyed thousands of windows and every garden. Many farmers lost their entire crops.

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

LANCASTER, Pa., July 15.—Storms in Lancaster and Lebanon counties Saturday greatly damaged crops. Many bridges were carried away.

It is said that the St. Paul, Minnesota & Maultons 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 since last Tuesday.

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

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

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

It 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 eyes— That I love you!

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 all know to be true. The wife is a strong factor in the home for good or evil. Woman's power has been felt, and acknowledged in the Great Affairs of the State.

The Turtle Mountain Region.

Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region of Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, congenial society. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & E. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

The Month of July.

While the ecclesiastical 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 general procession; each is marching toward his grave. Beside the route the Church sets up way-side 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.

The Quickest Divorce on Record.

The quickest divorce ever granted in York county was decreed by Judge Haskell at Arkof last week. Mrs. Edward W. Kelly, of 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 their marriage in jail, and just been brought up on a charge of stealing hens.

Our Young Men and Societies.

Our young men who fall away from the steady practice of the faith do not become apostates, but they lose that interest in church and church matters which every good Catholic young man should have.

Beattie.

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Catholic young men should have.

It is useless to content ourselves with giving our young men what may be called negative advice: "Don't drink, don't frequent saloons, don't join dangerous societies or associations." All this is good in its way, but if we insist on the "don'ts" we should offer some substitute. The anti-Christian and anti-Catholic world has its associations, clubs and societies, and powerful ones they are. We should have counter associations if we wish to hold our young men. Everything in the world now is done on the principle of "association." We should make our different societies interesting by literary entertainments, such as lectures by prominent 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.

Who can get Government Land in Dakota?

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

Domain of Science.

A New Motor—Engraving on Glass—A Substitute 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 effective 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 goes, 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 purified. 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, revolutionize the motive power of the country. The exhibition was by the crudest and most imperfect appliances, and yet the results were truly astonishing, and sufficient 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 an important part. The surface to be engraved is first covered with a solution of nitrate of potash and is then connected with one of the poles of a battery. By means of a platinum point the picture to be engraved is traced upon the surface of the glass. It is said that this method secures a durability 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 concerned 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 Substitute.

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 residuum of a gummy character, very much resembling India-rubber gum, though not possessing so much of the elastic quality. As it does not retain any unctuous matter it is not attacked by water, and is not affected by heat or cold. It can be vulcanized exactly as rubber is, except that it is not necessary to use sulphur. 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 rubber is injured by heat kelgum is not.

Notes.

It is proposed to discard rivets in the manufacture of boilers and weld the joints by electricity. Mineral wax, or eskerite 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 quantity except in America, but a deposit has been discovered near Salt Lake City, and a large output is expected. Oskerkite 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 prevention of rust: One ounce of camphor dissolved in one pound of melted lard; take off the scum and mix in as much fine black lead as will give it an iron color. Clean the machinery and smear it with this mixture. After about twenty-four hours, rub clean with soft linen rags. It will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances and steel may be kept bright, even in the presence of dampness, by giving them a coating of oil or potash. Mr. Edison is now engaged, among other things on a fair light machine, by which he hopes to be able to increase the range of visibility by hundreds of miles, so that, for instance, "a man in New York," to use his own words, "could see the features of his friend in Boston with as much ease as he could see a

permanence on the stage.

That would be an invention worthy a prominent place in the World's Fair, and I hope to have it perfected long before 1892. The idea is not by any means new. A description of an electric telescope invented by Herr. P. Nipkow, is given in the November 14 1885, number of the Electrical World. The system consists in "means for maintaining the synchronism of the mechanisms, and in means for transforming intermittent light into intermittent electric currents, and in the re-transformation of the latter into light."

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

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 overcast treasure.

Farm and Garden.

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Dignity of Farming.

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.

Following the Plow.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, and the noblest Roman of them all. Burns was a farmer, and the Meads found him: at the plough and filled him with poetry.

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The best way to tell the age is by the teeth, which, of course, the only way with polled cattle. What is called the milk teeth gradually disappear in front. At the end of three years the second pair of permanent teeth are well grown, at four years the third pair, and at five the fourth and last pair have appeared, and at this time the central pair are full size.

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IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

- ALGAR-KELLY—June 16, at Dublin, Herbert O'Kelly, second eldest son of Joseph Algar, Fulton, London, to Cecilia, eldest daughter of Joseph Kelly, 22 Arnot street, South Circular road.
BURNING—June 8, at Mount Argus, Dublin, John Birmingham, Ballybryun, Edenderry, King's County, to Martha Spring, Greenhill, Edenderry.
COGHLAN-KIERMAN—June 18, at Gowans, Denis J. Coghlan, 17 Waltham terrace, Blackrock, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late James Kierman, Aghavains House, Gowans, Clonsilla.
CONNOR-McElliott—June 18, John Connor, Solicitor, Newcastle West, to Margaret, second daughter of Gerald McElliott, J. P., Mount Rivers, Limerick.
CARVILLE-McKINLEY—June 12, at Holy Cross Church, Ardoyne, Belfast, Louis Edward, youngest son of the late William Carville, Rathgar House, Rathgar, Dublin, to Minnie, second daughter of Henry McKinley, Flurrybridge, Newry.
DALY-HICKEY—June 13, at St. Mary's, Haddington road, Dublin, John, eldest son of James Daly, Esq., Liffey Bank, Conyngham road, to Mary, eldest daughter of Jno. Hickey, 89 Meespil road, and Lad Lane.
McCARTHY-BRADFORD—June 5, at Kingstown, Dublin, John, youngest son of the late John McCarthy, Crookstown, Camollo, to Maria, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Bradford, Camollo and Ballyduff, Wexford.
NEWMAN-DULLIN—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, Dublin.
O'BRIEN-BRAY—June 10, at the Cathedral, Sligo, John O'Brien, Constabulary, Mullingar, to Maggie, third daughter of Matthew Bray, merchant, Sligo.
PHelan-FARRELL—June 5, at St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Liverpool, Joseph, only son of the late Daniel J. Phelan, 121 Lower Gardner street, Dublin, to Annie, only daughter of Charles Michael Farrell, Manchester.
WRIGHT-CRANK—June 17, at St. Barnard's, Birkenhead, John Henry, son of the late Andrew Wright, of H. M. Customs, London, to Annie Josephine, youngest daughter of the late John Crank, H. M. Customs, London, and Barristown, county Wexford.

DIED.

- BOOTH—June 14, at the residence of her uncle, B. Colgan, 70 Hyde street, Dublin, Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Booth, aged 49 years.
BUTSON—June 14, at St. Brendan's, Ercyrcourt, Major Butson, M. B. H., 4th Battalion, Connaught Rangers.
BYRNE—June 14, at his residence, 3 Ashford terrace, Bray, suddenly, of apoplexy, Patrick Joseph Byrne, Post master of Bray, aged 69 years.
BERNARD—June 16, at his residence, 3 Adelaide place, Dublin, Michael Bernard, 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.
CARROLL—June 24, at her residence, Templeogue, county Dublin, Anne, relict of the late Henry Carroll.
CARROLL—June 18, at his residence, Milltown Park, Kilmacanogue, Thomas Carroll, sen., aged 85 years.
CLARKE—June 15, at his residence, Havelock square, Dublin, Joseph Clarke, aged 62 years.
CULLEN—June 17, at his residence, Garrybawn, Portlathney, John Cullen, in his 77th year.
DOYLE—June 20, William Doyle, youngest son of Edward Doyle, of Straboe, Maryborough, aged 24 years.
DIXON—June 19, at his residence, 5 Cowley Cottages, North Circular road, Dublin, Thomas Dixon.
DOWNS—June 29, at Luccan, Mr. Edward Downs, aged 54 years.
DUNN—June 25, at St. Brigid's road, Whitworth road, Dummondry, James, the eldest son of Denis Downey, 61 Dawson street, Dublin.
DUGGAN—June 18, at his residence, 4 Albert place, Grand Canal street, Dublin, Mr. Thomas Duggan.
DUNN—June 18, Mary Margaret Dunn, aged 27 years, eldest daughter of the late William Dunn, Dublin.
FITZPATRICK—June 15, Mary Fitzpatrick, Monaghan, county Wickford, mother of the Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, Grahams town South Africa.
FORBES—June 18, at Courtale Carrigbrayne, Wm. Forbes, aged 47 years.
FISH—June 18, at Main street, Killarney, Rose, the beloved wife of Henry Fisher.
FANNING—June 12, at her residence, 6 St. John's place, Kilmenny Margaret, relict of the late Joseph Lyons Fanning, her Majesty's Customs, Cork.
GAMBLE—June 17, wife of Francis Gamble, 94 North Strand road, Dublin.
HENNON—June 18, at his residence, Duke street, Barr, Andrew J. Hennon, jun., merchant, second son of Andrew Hennon, sen., 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 John, Mullingar, John Kelleghan, aged 71 years.
KELLY—June 21, at his residence, Browall, Kildare, Patrick Kelly, aged 73 years.
LAWLER—June 21, John J. Lawler, second son of the late John Lawler, Manor, Kildare.
LESLIE—June 18, at Rosfordstone, Waterfall, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Leslie, Cork, aged 75 years.
MARKS—June 20, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's cross, Dublin, John Marks, of 35 South Anne street.
MURTAGH—June 19, at his residence, Westpark House, Glasnevin, Thomas Murtagh, aged 60 years.
MCGINNIS—June 16, at his residence, 1 Leeson lane, Dublin, after a short illness, John McGinnis, aged 68 years.
MALONE—June 14, at the residence of his son, 5 Lad Lane, Dublin, Michael Malone, aged 84 years, formerly of Ballybough, county Wicklow.
MALONEY—June 17, at his residence, Rockliffe terrace, Blackrock, Cork, Anne Maloney, aged 85 years.
NEWMAN—June 17, at Moyne, county Mayo, John N. Nolan, elder brother of the Rev. Peter Nolan, P. P. Killahe.
O'HALLORAN—June 16, at his residence, 70 Top lane, Cork, Edmund O'Halloran, aged 36 years.
O'KEEFE—June 20, at 2 Adelaide street, Cork, Maryanne, wife of John O'Keefe, aged 36 years.
O'SHEA—June 18, at Donoman Castle, Croon, Anne, wife of Matthew O'Flaherty.
RUTHERFORD—June 16, at Merriion's Hotel, Dublin, of disease of the heart, George Rutherford, of 58 Main street, Tipperary, aged 65 years.
ROGER—June 18, at Mount St. Vincent convent, Limerick, Honoria, widow of the late William Roger, 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, Edmondstown, Wm. Wm. Sheridan, aged 84 years.
THOMPSON—June 18, at his residence, No. 15 Menckstown avenue, Dublin, James Thompson.
VOGEL—June 18, at 14 Wallington road, Dublin, Arthur William Vogel, of Clonsilla, co. Clonsilla.
WALSH—June 17, at Strand road, Sandy-mount, Dublin, Kate, the beloved wife of Loftus Walsh.

When a singer's throat is raw you can't expect her songs to be well done.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

A DAY IN BOSTON. The 'Hub' Fairly Deluged in Blood—Four Murders and Two suicides Within 24 Hours.

Boston, Mass., July 14.—Within the past twenty-four hours there have been four murders and two suicides in this city...

MURDERED IN HER SLEEP. Mrs. Smith was found dead in bed. The indications are that she was shot while asleep.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER. The scene of the second tragedy was the dwelling house No. 4 Jefferson place, where Dr. William B. White, a medical electrician, 75 years old, shot his wife, Ellen, an attractive young lady about 25 years of age.

While both were eating dinner to-day the doctor got up from the table with the exclamation, "Ellen, you don't love me."

Trial by Jury at Sea.

New York, July 14.—A trial by jury at sea, in which the passengers of a Canadian furnished judge, counsel, witnesses and jurors, is an event of sufficient novelty to excite more than ordinary interest.

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. Reynolds "knocked 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.

And so the tribunal was thus organized: Judge, T. F. Kingsmill, of Montreal, Canada; counsel for Reynolds, G. B. Collier, of Chicago; counsel for Yel, Benjamin F. Wilson, Philadelphia; jurors, Andrew Campion, F. G. Chalmers, U. G. Duffield, W. O. Ham-

bol, R. S. Lawson, Dr. A. R. Leeds, George W. M. Read, M. Sandstein, Dr. P. B. Waldman, Wilson, Welsh, T. Young, Jr., and Charles Arnold. The court was held in the smoking-room and Mr. 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.

PERILOUS TIMES IN FRANCE.

Soldiers in the Chamber of Deputies and Mobs in the Streets. The Fall of the Bastille Commemorated by Riots in Paris—Boulangists in Their Glory—A Fatal French Duel at Last.

PARIS, July 14.—M. Daroulade, M. Laguerre and other Boulangist members of the Chamber of Deputies, assembled on the Place de la Concorde, before the statue of Strasbourg to-day, intending to hold a meeting. A crowd of several thousand persons had gathered and M. Daroulade was about to begin a speech when a police commissary named Clement forced his way through the crowd, and approaching Daroulade forbade him to speak.

Daroulade protested, but the police official was a bulwark. Daroulade then began affixing the usual to the railings around the statue, at the same time leading the crowd in shouts of "vive Boulanger." Clement tried to arrest Daroulade, but the latter stoutly resisted, saying he had not made a speech and had only cheered for Boulanger.

Laguerre and Daroulade, during the scrimmage, jumped into a cab and were driven to the office of La Presse, where a mob gathered and indulged in noisy demonstrations. The police cleared the streets and made more arrests. The incident has caused a sensation throughout the city and dangerous developments are feared.

THE REVOLUTION OBSERVANCE.

The one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated by public meetings and fetes in Paris and throughout the provinces. Transparances bearing representations of General Boulanger were displayed in the windows of the League of patriots and at other Boulangist resorts.

SOLDIERS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, July 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. Viette introduced a bill providing that no one shall be allowed to contest more than one seat at the same time. M. Cluseret moved the previous question. The motion was rejected, 331 to 204, and another was granted for the bill. As this point M. Le Harivel ascended the tribune and insisted upon speaking. He was constrained by the President, who ordered his temporary exclusion from the House. The Chamber then took a recess. Upon resuming, M. Le Harivel was still in the tribune.

The Captain of the Guard of the Palais Bourbon, with a detachment of soldiers thereupon entered the House and requested Le Harivel to descend from the tribune. He replied that he was there by virtue of mandate of electors and would yield only to force. The Captain then placed his hand upon Le Harivel's shoulder and quietly conducted him outside the House. Viette's bill was afterwards passed, 304 to 220.

The Journal des Debats says: "General Boulanger, besides being indicted for a felony against the state, is charged with embarrassing 272,000 francs."

The same paper says that the Procureur-General reserves the right to prosecute General Boulanger for other speculations after the latter's trial by the Senate.

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 Bastille and the beginning of the French revolution. Speeches were made and great enthusiasm prevailed. M. Belz, the secretary of the Boulangist committee at Marseille, to-day killed in a duel M. Pierrotti, an Opportunist, a duel of Le Petit Provencal, a Marseillais journal.

CHURCH BELLS.

We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, containing descriptions and prices of Church, School and Fire Alarm Bells, and over 1,800 Testimonials from purchasers in the United States and Canada.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—There has been a further improvement in the market for flour 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 \$6 here, but the highest price at which actual sales have transpired is \$4.55.

BAKERS.—A fair business is reported with sales at \$4 to \$4.10 to the trade. Standard is quoted at \$3.85 to \$3.90. In bags, granulated is quoted at \$2, and standard at \$1.85 to \$1.90.

RECIPTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10th, 1900: Receipts against 13,877 bushels for the week previous. No. 1 Manitoba hard is held firmly at \$1.20 with \$1.16 bid and refused for a round lot.

GENERAL MARKETS.—Sales of granulated sugar have been made by outside parties at 9 1/2c, which is below the price of refiners, namely, 10c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.—The receipts of live stock for week ending July 15th, 1899, were as follows: Cattle 1779, Sheep 1230, Hogs 332.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.—The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending July 13th were as follows:—105; left over from previous week, 31; total for week, 136.

HOW THE GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OCCURRED.—Everyone wants to have the result of the Grand Extraordinary Golden (the 229th Monthly) Drawing, which took place at New Orleans, La., of the Louisiana State Lottery on Tuesday, June 13th, 1899.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week ending July 10th, 1,160 pkgs., against 1,377 pkgs for the week previous. The market has been a decidedly weak one, and sales have been made at 13 1/2c.

BEANS.—The advance in the price of beans has been such that the market has been being reported in jobbing lots at \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel.

HOPS.—The market is quiet, with sales of Canadian at 16c to 20c for good to choice; Western, 15c to 18c for good to choice; Ohio 1888 Canada, 15c to 20c, and medium to good, 12c to 15c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week ending July 10th, 6,171 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 and creamery.

CHICKENS.—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.

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DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

At Miss Wright's school, 15 Richmond Square, the distribution of prizes took place 28th ult. Prizes were awarded to the following pupils: Miss M. McNamara, for French and English, spelling, and def. reading, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, penmanship, etc.

FIFTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre, (For Ladies and Children only), UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF THE Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's Church, Montreal.

SATURDAY, 20th July, 1899.

For steamers CANADA, leaving Richelieu Company's wharf at 4 30 p.m. sharp. Number of tickets limited to 600. Tickets—Ladies, \$1.10; children, \$1.05. To seats for sale at the following prices:—1st class, \$12.50; 2nd class, \$8.00; 3rd class, \$5.00.

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

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

Situated 12 miles from City Hall, between Haverhill River and Long Island Sound. Classical, Scientific and Practical Courses, and special training for Army, Navy and Civil Service. ST. JOHN'S HALL, for boys from 10 to 14, under same direction. Students received at any time. Apply to 50 10 REV. JOHN SCULLY, S. J., Pres.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

LA S! Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use the initials, with facsimile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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AGENTS WANTED.

REMEMBER! That the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Court, therefore, beware of all institutions or anonymous schemes.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

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

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Notary Public, Superior Court, No. 1784. Solely authorized to receive and execute all legal acts of the City and District of Montreal, and has this day published his office in the presence of his witnesses.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

37c IS THE REDUCED PRICE of printed China Silks at S. Carsley's. MONTREALERS should write and tell all their friends all over the Dominion about S. Carsley's cheap sale.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

S. Carsley is selling Printed China Silk at 37c, regular price, 50c to 75c per yard.

JULY CHEAP SALE.

S. Carsley is selling the new Tucker Cloth for summer dresses or costumes at 50c per yard. All colors the same price. Warranted to wash well.

GREAT REDUCTIONS GREAT REDUCTIONS.

BARGAINS ALL THROUGH BARGAINS ALL THROUGH.

ALL GREATLY REDUCED ALL GREATLY REDUCED.

Nothing reserved during the Cheap Sale now going on. Every Carpet requires in stock greatly reduced. Beautiful Beaufort Carpet Squares in sizes from 2 1/2 yards x 3 yards to 4 yards by 3 yards from \$1.89. Kensington Squares greatly reduced. Royal Art Squares greatly reduced. Great Reduction all through.

ANNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

HEMP CARPETS ALL REDUCED UNION CARPETS ALL REDUCED ALL-WOOL CARPETS ALL REDUCED TAPESTRY CARPETS ALL REDUCED BRUSSELS CARPETS ALL REDUCED WILTON CARPETS ALL REDUCED AXMINSTER CARPETS ALL REDUCED

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OUT JET BRANDAID SETS OUT JET BRANDAID SETS OUT JET BRANDAID SETS OUT JET BRANDAID SETS.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000.

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

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