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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

State Attorney Longenecker Makes the Opening Speech.

The Defence Scores a Point in Its Favor-A Petition to Parnell's Counsel.

CHICAGO, Outober 24.—The Crenin trial began this morning. The court room was crowded. State Attorney Longenecker at once began his opening address to the jury. He said:—The evidence we shall introduce will be to show a conspiracy to murder Dr. Oronin. All the conspirators are liable for murder and that the punishment for conspiracy ends in the punishment for murder is the position we take. The same hidden hand that worked and moved this conspiracy is again working in this community to lead the people to believe that Cronin is still alive. Not content with having laid him to rest in a sewer the same conspirators that brought it about are again at work for the purpose of blasting the character and rupritation of the man they murdered.

The State Attorney proceeded to speak of the metive for the crime, and said that in order to show what that motive was, it became necessary to examine into the history in this country of the organization known as the United Brotherhood, commonly called the Clan na Gael. Before doing this he reminded the jury that they were not trying the Clan-na-Gael, but the prisoners at the bar. Mr. Longenecker then proceeded to aketch the history of the Clan-na-Gael in this country. saying it was made up of Irishmen who went into it for political effect, and Irishmen who went into it for the money there was in it, and that its object was to free Ireland by force of arms as soon as a favorable opportunity offered.

He declared that the "Triangie" was supreme, that the oaths of the members made their law superior of the laws of the nation. Mr. Forrest objected to this line. Judge McConnell warned the State Attorney that he was making these statements at his peril. The State Attorney said he would prove what he had said and he accepted the responsibilty. He proceeded to say that when Sullivan. Feely and Boland got control of the Executive board they changed the plan of action of the organization and inaugurated the dynamite policy and implanted it in the constitution, the clause commanding perfect and unquestioning obedience to the commands of the board. The defence again took exception to

this line of statement.

The State Attorney then spoke of the adoption of the "triangle" as the symbol of the executive board. The membership did not | done ; Maurice Warey, associated in a weekthe executive board. The membership did not know who constituted the "triangle." so is newer than the secret was it, but nevertheless they obeyed its orders and were sent on various secret missions in England in the way of active of the corpse.

The constituted the "triangle." so is newer than the individual triangle and significance of the word 'Informer' as used among Irishmen, especially a third are necessarily equal to each other, men former' as used among Irishmen, especially must be created for society. The Apostles and into the men who pay his fees and ins ruct him.'

The constituted the "triangle." so is needed to meaning and significance of the word 'Informer' as used among Irishmen, especially a third are necessarily equal to each other, men must be created for society. The Apostles and instruct him.'

The constituted the "triangle." so is needed to meaning and significance of the word 'Informer' as used among Irishmen, especially and into the principle that two things that are equal to a third are necessarily equal to each other, men must be created for society. The Apostles and into item in the men who pay his fees and instruct him.'

The constituted the "triangle." so is needed to meaning and significance of the word 'Informer' as used among Irishmen, especially and into provide the meaning and significance of the word 'Informer' as used among Irishmen, especially in the principle that two things that are equal to a third are necessarily equal to each other, men must be created for society. The Apostles and into provide the principle that two things that are equal to a third are necessarily equal to each other, men meaning and significance of the word 'Informer' as used among Irishmen, especially in the principle that two things that are equal to a third are necessarily equal to each other, men meaning and significance of the word 'Informer' as used among Irishmen, especially in the principle that two things that are equal to a third are necessarily equal to each other. work and under assumed names. Notwithstanding this scorecy, these men were be-trayed by the board to the English authorities, and 20 are now in prison. This was done, he declared, to enable the board to steal the funds, and when at last a showing was made, the board claimed that the order owed them \$13,000, when there was \$20,000 in the treasury when they took charge. THE BUFFALO TRIAL.

At this point the State Attorney introduced Dr. Cronin in connection with the order, and proceeded to sketch the history of the fight against the "triangle." He told of Cronin's expulsion, the subsequent union convention and the trial of Sullivan, Feely and Boland by a secret committee, of which Dr. Cronin was member in Buffalo last August. The committee was there in session for days and days. says Mr. Longnecker, hearing evidence. That evidence, as we have it, will be introduced here. Dr. Cronin took the evidence fully, and witnesses and facts were produced to show what they had done in the old so. country and what had been done across the water under the direction of this "triangle." All their active work was shown. The committee had not made its report, but Dr. Cronin had taken full notes of that trial. He had taken down what each had said about certain things.

The States Attorney said Cronin insisted that all of the evidence be sent out to all the camps, but up to the time of his death the report had not been sent out. It would have shown that they had not only violated the laws of the order and of this country, but also those of England, and had robbed the order of its funds and the men of their libertles. Only a day or two after Cronin's death, however, the report of the trial was sent out. Dr. Cronin's part of it, however, was rejected and that part of it which accused Cronin of being a trator was sent. He claimed they would show that all this denunciation of Cronin was sent out over Alexander Suilivan's signature. and that it was sent out after Cronin had disappeared and in the belief

that his body would never be found. If Cronin had published his evidence against the "triangle," as he was about to do, meant the ruin of the "triangle" with the Irish people, and to have it published to all their camps was to convict these men of em-

bezzling funds.

The State Attorney then went on to showhow Coughlin had begun denouncing Cronin as a a spy way back in February, how Beggs, at a certain meeting of camp 20, had said that Cronin's denunciation of Sullivan and the "triangle" had to be stopped "if it took blood." Finally, after several weeks' delay, Beggs, as guardian of camp 20, announced that the charge against the "triangle" would have to investigated. The next day the flat at 117 Clark street was rented, the trunk and furniture, which was afterwards moved to the Carlson cottage, bought, and the prepara-tions begun for the murder. The State Attorney then went over the whole story of the conception and execution of the plot, as

already published.

The state of the s

against the defendants, Mr. Langnecker said : Any one who looks at the facts or the evidence can see very readily that the acts committed of themselves are conclusive that they are the result of a conspiracy. Now, a conspiracy is made up of certain acts by individuals, either together or separately, and every act that was done by either of those parties that was necessary to be done to carry out the object of the conspiracy binds

each of the others who was in conspiracy.

The State Attorney called attention to the fact that an accessory is regarded the same in law as a principal. He then said: "Take the biring of the horse and buggy; take the biring of the flat at 117 Clark atreet; take the buying of the furniture and of the trunk, the strap ; take the renting of the cottage by Burke under the name of Williams ; take the fact of the knowledge of that reuting by O'Sullivan, and the further fact that the Carlsons were teld that a sister would go there and keep house ; take the driving of the docter away from his home on the night of May 4, under the supposition that he was going to minister to the wants of an injured man; take, also, the appointment of the secret committee and the motion made by Daniel Coughlin to have that committee appointed; take the further fact that Senior Guardian Beggs said 'That committee reports to ms, and not to the camp, on the night of the 3rd of May.' The coming together of all these things show the conspiracy, and the act of one man in this case is the act of all of them.

At the afternoon session Judge Longeneck er concluded his address. Then all the lawyers of the defence waved the right to address the jury and ex-Captain Villiers, of Eskeview, was put on the stand to tell what he knew of the tragedy. His testimony was unimportant, except as to the fact that he knew Dr. Oronin in his lifetime and that as his body was being conveyed in the patrol waggon from the catch basin to the morgue he had ideatified it as the dead dector.

A BIG POINT FOR THE DEFENCE.

James F. Boland, cashier and an as sociate of Dr. Cronin in various secret societies, also gave testimony as to the identity of the body and the location of Cronin's office. Lawyer Forrest, for the defence, elicited from Boland on cross-examination that, contrary to general belief, Cronin's office was so situ ated that a view into its windows could not be obtained from the Clark street flat, supposed to have been hired by the accused, Oronin's office not fronting on Clark street, out being in the rear of the building and facing on an ally. The other witnesses be-fore adjournment were J.O. C'Keefe, Cronin's tailor; J. P. Holland, a reporter; Henry Reach, the sewer foreman, who found the body in the catch basin; Stephen Connolly, a morgue keeper; W. O. Wich, in whose barber shop Crenin had his tonsorial werk

The cross examination brought out nothing, apparently, except that all the witnesses but the sewer foreman and barber had been actively identified with the organized efforts to aid the prosecution. P. W. Dunne, who is Indirectly connected with the prosecution in the Cronin trial, said to-day that efforts had been made and were to be further pushed to ob tain if possible from Parnell or his counsel, Sir Chas. Russell, a categorical statement that Cronin's name was not one of the four handed up by the spy Le Caron as those of the men who were systematically betraying to the English Government the secrets of the Irish movement in America. Letters to this end have been written, one at least by Donne, to the Irish leader, Matt Harris. It is now proposed to forward to the other side as formidably signed a petition as can be secured, demanding the desired information, and taking the ground that if Cronin's name was not on the list of the spies no breach of trust will be made by breaking silence and saying

IS HEFFER'S STORY TRUE?

WINNIPEG, October 25.—The Free Press says this evening that Heffer, the discharged prisoner who was in gaol with Burke, who is charged with complicity in the Oronia murder, states that Burke told him that Oronin was murdered in the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4, and that he was present at the commission of the deed together with a number of others whose names he gave. After the murder was committed the conspirators put the remains in a box and took them to the lake shore in an express wagon. They threw the box into the lake, but it would not sink and drifted ashore. So they put it back in the waggon and took it back to the city and hid it for the night.

On the following night they set forth again. intending to sink the box containing the re-mains in the lake by means of weights, but becoming suddenly panic stricken with fear of capture they dropped the body into a manhole and threw the box into a vacant lot, where it

was found on the following day.

Burke mentioned the names of those ordering the commission of the crime and those who took part in it, and he also told who it was who paid him money to leave Chicago and go to Europe by way of Winnipeg. These names Heffer gave to his law-

The story throughout is most circumstantial, This fact it is that leads to the strong belief and Mills, who were fellow-prisoners. Heffer says he is willing to go to Chicago and give

Dr. Egbert stated the facts revealed by the autopsy which he made on Dr. Cronin's body on the day following its discovery. He described the wounds, and gave it as his opinion that death resulted from them. All the wounds were upon the bead. The skull was not broken, except a small piece of bone was clipped off at the corner over the left eye. The witness described the condition of the internal organs and exhibited the stomach and its contents to the lawyers and the jury. Dr. Egbert said the atomach seemed to contain only vegetables. Among them he dis-tinguished corp, and there were others which resembled cabbage and carrots. In his judg-ment the dector was killed within three hours after having cater.

Cross-examination of Dr. Egbert developed that none of the wounds on the corpse were such as would necessarily cause death. It was impossible, also, the doctor admitted, to say whether the wounds were inflicted before or after. He had tried to ascertain, but was unable to do so. He bad not ascertained that the wounds affected any imported nerves or arteries, and he could not swear that they in any manner affected the brain. If the death had resulted from the skull wounds it would in all probability have been caused by concussion of the brain. The named post mortem evidence of such a result, the heart and the lungs being filled with blood, was not found in this case.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The question was put "Is it not scientifically true that you physicians found no evidences in that body that were certain and

conclusive of the form of death?"

Dr. Egbert replied: "That is true."

Dr. Egbert was of the opinion that death had occured through excessive loss of blood, but there was no certainty of it, he said.

Dr. Charles W. Perkins, who at the request of Dr. Egbert assisted at the post mortem, testified that in his opinion death did not ensue from blood letting, but from concussion of the brain. The latter organ was

too decomposed to afford any information. The last witness of the day was the under-taker who removed the body after the post mortem, and who testified that it remained in his charge until buried.

CHICAGO, October 26.-John Devoy pubishes a card saying that a statement made Wednesday by Mr. Forrest, one of the counsel for the defence in the Cronin case, was a direct incitement to murder. The statement referred to was as follows: "There is Informer Davoy, informer McCahey, Informer Luke Dillon and I don't know how many other informers."

Devoy says: "If Forrest does not deny having used these words I shall hold him responsible, so far as they apply to me. He cannot pretend to misunderstand the full

MRS. CONKLIN'S TESTIMONY.

CHICAGO, October 28.-At the Cronin trial to day Napier Moreland, an employee of Patrick Dinan, the livery man, testified as to the facts of the having of the white horse on the evening of May 4, when Dr. Cronin was killed. He said when theborse was returned, in a little over two hours, it was in the condition of a horse that had been driven very fast for the length of time he was out Thebuggy wascevered with sand and boulevard mud. Mrs. Conklin, at whose house Cronin last lived, was the next witness. Mrs. Con-klin told the story of how the doctor was called

away from her house on the night of May 4.

She said that as 7 20 p.m.s estranger, who seemed nervous and excited, rang the bell and when she opened the door enquired for Oronin. He opened the door enquired for Oronia. He saemed reluctort to enter, but finally did so when tald that the doctor was engaged. The stranger then took a seat in the waiting room. When Dr. Cronia came out of his office the man advanced and said: "Doctor Cronia, you are wanted to attend a man who has been hurt at O'Sullivan's ice office." The doctor made a remark which witness didn't hear. At that moment the man drew a card from his pocket and presented it to the doctor and he took the card and said: "Oh, yes; what is the nature of the accident." He said, "A man has been run over by a waggon." The doctor said, "I will be with you soon." or something to that effect. The man sat down again on the edge of chair, the doctor turned, laying the card on the mantlepiece. The man said O'Sullivan was out of town and left word that Dr. Cronin was to attend his man. Dr. Cronin ran to his private room and gathered together some bandages and

cotton batting, and he brought them out with his surgical case and a case of splints. Then drawing on his cost as quickly as possible he left running, carrying the things and the case in his arms. The two went hurriedly out of the house as fast as they could and did not even shut the door. Witness heard them running down stairs. Witness went to a window and saw a buggy with a white horse attached standing before the door.

DRIVEN TO HIS DEATH.

Dr. Cronin and the man who called for him got into the buggy, which was driven north-ward. Mrs Conklin gave a description of the man who came for the doctor. On the day following Dr. Cronin's disappearance witness and her husband discovered the card which the man had brought, that of O'Sullivan the ice-

Mrs. Conklin's cross-examination brought out nothing of importance. It lasted until late in the afternoon, but the witness' statements on direct examination were not materially shaken. In reply to a question as to where Cronin kept In its truthfulness entertained by those who bis money, indicating a possible defence of are fully acquainted with it. The story also murder for purposes of robbery, Mrs. Conklin corroborates exactly the statements by Gillette named the bank in which the doctor kept his and Mills who were follow-prisoners. Heffer funds, and said she was sure he had very little with him on the night of the murder, because he never carried much money about his person.

Charles W. Bieck, a reporter, testified to Mrs. Conklin's identification of the white horse. be never carried much money about his person. The state authorities at Chicago of the statements at 117 Clark street, was rented, the trunk and temptate, which was afterwards moved to the conception and execution of the plot, as already published.

THE TESTIMONY IN CHICAGO.

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THE TESTIMONY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 25.—The taking of evidence in the Croin of the man came for him with the present was an all the was all the was a concerned.

whose only testimony was their identification as that of his brother. Frank Scanlan gave house of departed souls, whose physicians are of the body found in the catch-basin as that of his office in the white horse rig.

but the catch-basin as that of his brother. Frank Scanlan gave house of departed souls, whose physicians are of the catch-basin as that of his office in the white horse rig. SCHAACE WAS IN NO HURRY.

T. T. Conklin. the saloon-keeper with whom Cronin resided, was re called by the state. He

Cronin resided, was re called by the state. He testified to starting out immediately after breakfast the first morning of Oronin's absence to search for him. At O'Sullivan's house the iceman was seen and denied having sent for Oronin, or that any of his men had been hurt. Oonklin them went to police headquarters, proceeding afterwards to the East Chicago Avenue police station. Captain Schaack, at the station, thought the evening time enough for an alarm, Conklin went at once to the Pinkertons. Conklin was still on the stand when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Gus Klabre, the tinsmith, who gave information

Gus Klaure, the tinsmith, who gave information to the police in regard to soldering a tin box for Martin Burke, was set upon last night in a lonely spot by two men and given a fearful beating. This is the second time Klahre has beating. This been assaulted.

Through a young woman who was employed as a telegraph operator at Hancock, Mich., last May, the State Attorney has learned the iden tity of the senders of telegrams which Martin Burks received from that point. One of these Joliette to assist in the lather's flight. Other telegrams, it is sait, was addressed to Burke at Joliette, telling him to get out quickly. Another was addressed to Cooney at Chicago, telling him to take some money to Burke at Joliette to assist in the lather's flight. Other telegrams were addressed to well-known men in carried Western towns along the contembles. various Western towns slong the route which Burke took on his way to Canada. It was through a leak somewhere as to these deepatches that Burke's journey was interrupted. In addition to the correspondence between Burke and the Hancock parties, it is alleged other communications passed which seriously compromised one or more of the men recently indicted on the charge of attempted jury-bribing.

INVESTIGATING HEFFER'S STORY,

Winnipeg, October 28.—George A. Baker, assistent state attorney of Chicago, arrived here to-day. It is understood he is here in connectional states of the connection of the c tion with the confession regarding the Cronin murder alleged to have been made by Burke to his fellow-prisoners. Bob Heffer, the released prisoner, vigorously asserts that every statement he has made is true. He says Burke, despite his protests that he did not want to be near him, persisting in telling him the details of the plot with its murderous outcome. One of the three alleged recipients of Burke's confession has recently gone crazy, and another has yet to stand trial for forgery. Heffer is the only one available to the presecution as a witness in Chicago. Parker will try to induce Chief of Police McCreatogo. Chicago as a witness. to go to Chicago as a witness.

ALL SAINTS—ALL SOULS

What society is in the natural order, the

communion of saints is in the supernatural; man is born to both. Destroy human society and you gradually reduce mankind to the level of the brute; sever the communion of saints and you destroy humanity at a blow. Man was made for God—to know God here and to enjoy him hereafter. This is true of all men; and on the principle that two things that are equal to ortc. If theology were silent as to the relations of men after life, philosophy would step in to inform us, that all men are bound by a sing e fate and a common destiny. It is impossible to conceive a man with an individual destiny, as it to form an idea of two Gods. This being the case, we see the importance of one faith and one church. Co-operation is the law of society, in the temporal as well as in the spiritual order. Every man is as a drop in the ocean of humanity, and although in significant in himself, he influences the entire body of the race. Every word he speaks in the hearing of another, every act he performs, every thought that passes through his mind, every feeling that actuates his heart, influences him, and through him the entire human family. This is not a religious truth; it is a fact of every-day experience. Where there is close union in the temporal order, is it likely that all should be severance and estrangement in the order which man finds most congenial to his powers and aspirations? The second most important duty of man is towards his fellow man. He must avoid doing him injury in his property or reputation; he must be charitable to him in all that affects his sense and feelings. We must do more. God has placed in our power to assist him spir itually, and the parable of the Good Samaritan is but a figure of the loving Christian's regard for his neighbor.

Our duty to our neighbor is our tribute to his peace and happiness. God's life and essence is love, and his dealings with us have but one object, and that is to make us partakers in his joy and peace. That duty is not confined to this life, or to those who are co-dwellers with us on earth. It applies more especially to thos who have gone before and are sharers of God's bliss. The practice of Catholics to honor the saints of God is one of the first and simplest corollaries of our Christian faith. If we are obliged to love and honor our neighbor on this earth because he is our brother and bears with us the image and likeness of God, for far greater reason should we love and nonor the saints, our brothers of a strong kinship, and bearers of God's image by a more refulgent and grander reflection We are strangers to each other, we who dwell together in this valley of tears. We see each other seldom. We know each other little. We love each other frequently not at all. The great company whom no man can number is the so-ciety to which we aspire. Then we shall know even as we are known. The prophet of Patmos describes the heavenly society as it were a sea of cryatal Nothing shall be concealed. All will be true and pure and bright to cealed. All will be true and pure and bright to the eyes of men and angels. We should cultivate the companionship of the saints in glory. We should not be content to love this or that saint whose life strongly attracts us. We should love the "land of the living" and the "people of God." It is the patriotism we owe our celestial commonwealth. It is for this reason and through motives such as these that the church celebrates with such pomp and that the church celebrates with such nome and splendor, the feast of All Saints. It is the na-tional holiday of all children of God. We are pilgrims in a strange land; farers over a

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house of departed souls, whose physicians are still in the flesh. They are on the very shore of a happy ocean, but they need to be carried into the life-giving wave. We are the angels God bas commissioned to lift them. What a glorious privilege! How coldly and how indifferently do we exercise it! The souls in Purgatory are all saints. Their relations to us differ from those of the saints in glory, by their dependence on our prayers. They need help and only we can bestow it. A prayer for a saint in Purgatory places that saint under an eternal obligation to

places that saint under an eternal obligation to him who offers it. Earthly obligations are discharged by coupter obligations. Friendships born of temporal service die with the memory of such service; but no length of time nor reciprocity of favor can wipe out the obligation of a saint in heaven to succor and aid him who aided him on his journey to the beatific vision. One moment in God's company were worth all the joys of earth possessed for an eternity. The saint, who, by the prayers of the faithful on earth, is made to enjoy that moment of bliss before his time, owes it to his earthly benefactor to compensate him with all possible equivalent.

valent. And what can be an equivalent? Immediately following the feast of All Saints Immediately following the feast of All Saints the church celebrates the feast of All Souls. It is a feast. What can give a lover more joy than the opportunity to succur his beloved? One of the strongest expressions of love ever uttered by human lips was spoken by Saint Augustine. "I am Augustine," he said, "and thou art God; but wert thou Augustine and I God, I would wish that thou wert God and I Augustine."

wish that thou wers God and I Augustine."
Helpless effort of love to put Omnipotence under a compliment. We can satisfy this longing in some measure on All Souls Day. The poor saints need help, and would accept it from us rather than from any beings that the Creator has made. It is a joy for them to receive it; a joy for us to bestow it. Why is it then not

The Church intimates the character of service we should render. Private and public prayers, the hely escrifice of the Mass and communions of suffrage. These means are within the reach of all. It is a poor and sickly Christianity that has no concern for the dead. It is very easy to test the piety of a people or congregation. What do they do for the dead? We must remember the four last thiogs; death, judgment, hell, and hasven. How can we think of these things without remembering the multitudes who have passed through the terrible ordeal? It was yesterday for them; it will be to-morrow for us. - Western Watchman.

DROWNED IN SIGHT OF LAND.

Terrible Shipwrecks and Less of Life on the Carolina Coast.

NORFOLK, Va, October 27.—The schooner F. E. Waters, of Baltimore, with a cargo of shingles, is ashore at Nagg's Head, N.C., she having been wrecked in the storm of last Wed nesday. The entire crew were lost. One man was found lashed to the rigging dead when the vessel came ashore. There was probably a lady aboard, as articles of female clothing and the top of a sewing machine have come ashore from the wreck.

A large three-masted schooner flying a flag of

A large three-masted schooner, flying a flag of distress, is ashore eight miles outside of Oregon Inlet. Assistance will be sent from here. As before reported, the schooner George T. Simmons, of Camden, N.J., was wrecked off False Cape, thirty miles south of Cape Henry, in the storm of last Wednesday night. The vessel was first seen in the breakers by the life-savers on Thursday morning. Five men were lashed in the rigging. One by one the doomed men have been swept away into the sea. Lash night two men were left and at sunset this evening only one seaman is left, and undoubt-edly he will share the fate of his shipmates before morning. Life-saving stations numbers 4 5 and 6 have kept in readiness a crew of picket men watching an opportunity to go to the rescue of the wrecked men, but the surf has run

too high for the lifeboat to attempt relief. The schooner Lizzie S. Haynes, lumber laden from Savannah to Baltimore, has been wrecked on Bodie's Island. The captain and steward were saved. Five men were drowned. Two bodies have been recovered. The vessel is a botal loss, and the cargo is washing on the

Schooner A. E. Blackman rolled over two miles out at sea. Captain Charles Edwards, by the aid of a cork jacket, swam to New Inlet and was saved. The remaining five of the crew

Smiths Falls Bazaar.

We desire to remind our readers that the Drawing of Prizes in connection with St. Francis de Sales Church, Smith Falls, will take place on Saturday, 9th November, under the aupervision of the Mayor and prominent citizens. Returns of any tickets sold will be thankfully received until Friday, 8th Nov., by the secretary of committee and Rev. Father

The New Irish League.

DUBLIN, October 28.—The Tenants' Defence league held a convention at Thurles to-day, at which Lord Mayor Sexton, presided. There was a large attendance. Messra. Red-mond, Sullivan, Sheeby and Lane, members of Parliament, made speaches. Resolutions were adopted approving the objects of the new league, and pledging those present to subscribe not less an amount than threepence on the pound on the rateable value of their holdings.

une raveause value or unergnoidings.

Dr. O'Reilly and Col. Atkinson, of Detroit attended the convention. Among the 600 persons present were a large number of Parnellite members of Parliament.

Bigamous Dr. Fraser. HALIFAX, October 24.—Considerable talk

has been caused here by the announcement that Dr. James A. France, a graduate of the Halifax Medical college, has married at Washington Lillie G. Thorn, a pretty clerk in the Census Bureau. Fraser has a wife in this city, the daughter of a leading citizen, whom he married here six years ago. Their wedding was a social event, all the parties concerned being very well known. Mrs. Fraser returned to Halifax some time ago from the States en account of the climate not agreeing with her, and brought her three children with her. A short time ago she is said to have received a letter from her husband, proposing a divorce, to which she would not agree. It is reported that Fraser press in Austria, have begun a campaign, for induced the Washington girl to marry him the full recognition of the principle of the religious education in all schools supported by the state.

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THE POPE'S LETTER.

He Congratulates the Church in Amer Upon the Evidence of its Presperity.

Mgr. O'Counell, rector of the American College at Rome, was the honored bearer of a message of congratulation to the Catholics of America from Pope Leo. This greeting o Our Holy Father, called forth by the approaching centenary celebration of the establishment of the Hierarchy, in the United States, was addressed to Cardinal Gibbons. The Cardinal this week makes it public. It is as follows :--

"To Our Beloved Son, JOHN GIBBONS, of the St. Mary Beyond the Tiber, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Uhurch, Archbishop of Baltimore:

BELOVED Son, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION; That great love for country and for religion which you and our brethron, the Bishops of the United States of America, have so often and so nobly manifested, is again strikingly illustrated in the letter which you have that patters and people are about to assemble in the city of Baltimore to c lebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the sacred hierarchy in the United States On the same occasion you propose to dedicate the Catholic University, which, with the generous help of the faithful, you have founded in the city of Washington as a happy presage of future greatness for the new era upon which you are about to enter

tuture greatness for the new era upon which you are about to enter.

"It is tru'y worshy of your faith and piety thus gratefully to recall the blessings bestowed upon your country by Divine Providence, and, at the same time, to raise up in memory of them a monument which will be an honor to yourselves and a lasting benefit to your fellow-citizens and to the country at large. And, therefore, we gladly unite with you in returning thanks to God, the author of all gifts. At the same time we cordially congratulate you on the zeal with which you emulate the example of your glorious predecessors, faithfully treading

your glorious predecessors, faithfully treading in their footsteps, whilst ever widening the field opened up by their apostolic labors.

"Most joyfully have we welcomed the expression which you, beloved son, and the other Bishops convey to us of your loyalty and devotion to the Apostolic Sec. We desire, in return to assure you that, like our predecessors of blassel, manner, was the basel manner. of blessed memory, we, too, bear an especial love towards you, our brothren, and the faithful committed to your care, and that we pray fervently for your prosperity and welfare, gathering comfort meanwhile no less from the readiness of your people to co operate in all manner of good works than from the examples of sacerdotal virtue which are daily set before

them.
"In regard to your wish that some representatives from this city should, in our name, be present at your celebration, we readily assent to it, the more willingly because their presence will be an especial mark both of our esteem and benev lence, and of that bond of faith and charity which unites pastors and people to the supreme Head of the Church.

"In conclusion, we earnestly pray to God, protector and guardian of the Catholic cause, that, under the prosperous and favored public inatitutions, by which you are enabled to exercise with freedom your sacred ministry, your labors may redound to the benefit of Church and country. And as a pledge of our special affec-tion, we lovingly impart the Apostolic Benediction to you, beloved son, to our venerable brethren, the Bishops of the United States of America, and to all the clergy and faithful committed to your charge.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 7th day of September, A. D., 1889, in the twelfth year of our pontificate.

LEO P. P. XIII."

BISMAROK AND THE SULTAN.

Hopes That the Turk Will be Induced to Enter the Alliance.

Beblin, October 27.—The proposed conference between Prince Biamarck, Count Kainoky and Premiet Crispi has been delayed until after Emperor William's visit to the Suitan of Turkey. The political importance of the event is not now denied. It is admitted in official circles that hopes are entertained that the Emperor's interviews with the Sultan will result in the adhesion of Turkey to the general sims of the triple alliance and with her formally entering the Lesgue. Bismark's policy is to construct a second defensive line behind the Dreibunte consisting of England and Turkey, not committed by treaty to the special purposes of the Central European alliance, but linked by kindred interests. Hence his manœuvering to commit Lord Salisbury to a new treaty with Russia relating to the permanent occuption of

Egypt.

Count Herbert Bismarck will precede Emper or Willam to Constantinople in order to meet the German and Euglish ambassadors and the Tuckish Foreign Minister before the interview between the German and Turkish monarchs.

The Sultan has directed Marshal All Nazami, Aarifi Parasia, the president of the counvon Goelz and Streckers to proceed to the island of Tenedos to meet the German Emperor.

The German reception committee has chartered three vessels to go to Sun Stefano. The Germans will give a banquet to the members of the imperial suite squadron, and a "commerce to the officers of the equadren.

The National Zeitung declares that Turkey occupies a solid position in the European concert, and that she enjoys the protection afforded by the Berlin treaty. Regarding Emperor William's visit to Constantinople the paper says that the omission of such an act of courtes; would admit of the worst interpretation.

Bismarck's projects in regard to a Balkan settlement, as communicated to the Czar, have led to a temporary cessation of hostile Russian intrigues. The Czar has certainly consented to permit the chancellor to try to utilize some modus vivendi, holding himself free to resume independent action in the event of the scheme falling. It is the impression in the Foreign office that the negotiations will lead to another Berlin conference in the spring to revise the treaty on a basis that will better secure European peace.

The Blahops of Austria, the Catholic members of the Austrian Parliament, and the Catholic

An Eloquent and Beautiful Vindication of the Honor of the Mother of God.

Ray. Father Vaughan, S.J., in preaching before a very large congregation at the Church

of the Holy Name in Liverpool, on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., took for his text the words of Isalas 7, 14. He said that what with the Lincoln Case. the Mouatic Question, the Manchester Charge, the Cheadle Dispute, and the Brighton Constoversy, there were burning subjects is abundance at present in the air to arrest the attention of every thinking man. All these questions which were pressing themselves upon the thought of the day were most significant of the times in which their lives were past, Outside the Oatholic Church there was no rest, there was nofixity of spiritnal tenure, and there was no telling what massages the next day's papers might not have to report from nen-Oatholiopulpite and places of public meeting. That being Rosary Sun-day, he (the preacher) would take the opportunity of calling the attention of his hearers to a recent passage of arms between the Bishop of Catanaster and certain of his clergymen of Brighton with reference to the public teaching of one Dr. Fuiton, an American, who, under the anspices of the Brighton branch of the Protestant Alliance, had been invited the Production and Koms. During Ambress on "Virginity," and to St. Jerome one of those lectures the American speaker, against Helvidius. All that he (the preacher) aming other vilifying remarks in reference to the Mother of God, had said " that the Virgin Mary was not much of a virgin," Present at that lecture in which the virginity of God's Mother had been called into question, or rather denied, were certain persons of the dioceseot Chichester. They had not felt themselves called upon even to protest against the language used by the supporter of the Pretestant Alliance. As a protest against their condition their Bishep wrote a letter strongly condemning their silence. The Beston in the letter, which apps red in the Sussex Daily News, wrote: "When a fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith is openly assailed in your presence, I hold it to be your duty to stand up for the Faith as it is in Jesus, and to rebuke the gamsayer. Now, the lecturer, in attacking, and, I must say, vilifying the Virgin Mary, did, in fact, attack the Incarnation of our Lord Jeans Christ as Hely Scripture presents it." And the Bishop went on to say: "The whole soheme of man's redemption rests on the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of that Incarnation, the greatest of all mysteries, the Virgin Mary was the pure and holy chan-nel. God send forth His Son made of a weman, but that woman, according to prephecy, a Virgin. The Word was made Flesh, but in a new and strange way, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, by the operation of the Holy Ghost." In answer to the letter from which the preacher queted the extract Rev. forfelt it shewas prepared to forego the honour W. J. McCormick, Vicar of St. Matthew's, of becoming God's Mether, could never have Brighton, wrete a strong remonstrance. He assured the Bishop that "although the brusque, American manner in which Dr. Falton dealt with the subject of Marielatry may not have been sufficiently refined for English cars, I can assure you he holds with much tenacity as we do the grand funds.

mental dootrines that your Lordship suppesss
the has impugned." Then the rev. gentleman
went on to say: "I never heard a word

"I never heard spoken by him in disparagement of the Virat at all costs to keep as her best effering to gin Mary, although he did express an opinion her God. St. Augustine says that she had against the teaching of the Reman Church as espoused St. Jeseph en purpose that he might gin Mary, although he didexpress an opinion to her perpetual virginity." In reply to that be the guardian of her chastity and her pre-strangely-worded remonstrance, the Rev. W. tector in life. "Mary was the first of strangely-worded remonstrance, the Rev. W.

J. McCormick was faveured by his Bishop with a letter, from which Father Vaughan made the following quotation: "You coutend," said the Bishop, "that Dr. Fulton only analied the doctrine of the nexteenal."

De the guardian of her chastisy and her produced in life. "Mary was the first of women," says our own Venerable Bede, "te offer her virginity to God." What Turner factions near Harlan court house, James Dean, of Heward's party, was killed upon Mary's virginity was the rationalising and five ethers were wounded. Three of the tend," said the Bishep, "that Dr. Kulton only assailed the dootrine of the perpetual virginity of the Virgin Mary as an invention what they could not understand. What they of the Romanists to support their unscripturialled to understand was the fact that Our yeu, as a theologian," continues the Bishep doctrine that simply bristled with the superof Chichester, "well know that the doctrine instural, and it was the by arguments and inferences of Writ which cannot be disposed of in the summary way familiar to the lecturer and those who follow in his track. I Mother as presented in Holy Writ." The rev. preacher asked his congregation with what respectand reverence could thinking men look upon a Church in which a Bishop and parson held such diametrically eppeste dectaught them what value to set upon hely trines as did the Bishep of Chichester and purity. the Vicar of St. Matthew's, Brighton. Surely there was one church in this country in THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNEwhich people could be quite sure not to get at the teaching of Holy Scripture, and that happened justite be the Church which took for its one rule of faith the Scriptures and the Scriptures only. Father Vaughan then began to unfold and expound the true Scripture to unfold and expound the true Scripture countries raise millions of bushels of grain teaching with regard to the virginity of the Biesed Mother of God. He said for Uatholics 900,000 bushels of grain cach year. Abundant the doctrine of the perpetual virginity of Our postunities still open to the homesseker. Lday was a matter of faith. Before, during, and after her conception Mary was a virglu. Till Pretestantism first began to lift its Cerberus-like head, it was held that Jews only and their followers, Cerinthians, Ebionites were the impuguers of this doctrine; but it new appeared that in spite of the orthodoxy of the Protestant Bishop of Chichester on the first point, there were many Protestants calling themselves thelogians who anoribed the doctrine of the perpetual virginity of God's Mother to the inventive powers of Romanists. As a matter of fact, both the Greek and Latin Church had ever maintained the desirine of the perpetual virginity of Our Lady. St. Epiphanius said it was heresy to doubt about it; St. Basil considered the denial of it equivalent to blasphemy; St. Ambrose spoke of the injury done to Christ by calling into question the virginity of His Mother. It was surprising to Catholics, and indeed to many non-Catholics, that anyone professing to believe in the great tandamental doctrine of the Incarnation could possibly bring himself to imagine that Our Lady, who was the Mother of God, could ever become the mether of anyone else. It is argued a gressness of mind and a total want of appro-ciation of the very first principles of the supernatural life. Reason itself told them that to call in question Mary's perpetual virginity was a sort of blasphemy against the Eternal Father, Who had made her His daughter, an injury to the Hely Ghest, Who had chesen her to be His spouse, and an insult to Christ,

Who had elected her to be His Virgin Mother. But, said the preacher, the objec-tion raised by Protestants against the per-

petual virginity were said to be drawn from

the Hely Scriptures themselves. Let them

see what those objections offered were worth.

Well, it was argued from the fact of Our Lord

of other sons. The objection might look for-

it wisher that might be ingenieusly turned against the perpetual virginity, but in reality the elijection was associated. The prescher said he could not well see how even Jens Ohrlet could help being Mary's "first born Son," if He was her "enly Son," tan enly son was ispo facto the first born whether or not other children were born of that same mether. But, night the objicients, the Synepties led tham to believe that Ohrlet was Mary's first born Son, but not her enly Son. Mary's first bern Son, but not her only Son, any votes that may have been changed in for did not the Evangelists report the expension of the expension of Pigets was clamation of the people when Christ was presching to them: "Beheld, thy Mother with which they covered the prescutors of and thy hrathrenstand without seeking thee, ' It was true, said the prescher, that Our Lord's relations were called His brothers or

His brethren, but what did that show? Certainly not what rationalising Pretestants wend try to make it show. Were the Scripture-reading Pretestants so ignorant of the language of Holy Writ that they interpreted the term "brethere" and "brethren" with our English equivalent of that word? Were not Abraham and Lot called brothers, were not Liban and Jacob socalled, and yet he, (the preacher), did not suppose his Protes-tant hearers interpreted those relationships of upole and nephew by our English equivalent. In the language of the Gospel the term "brothers" signified relatives generally, and in Our Lord's case consins. Thus was St. James the Less called by St. Paul "the brother of the Lerd," but he, (the preacher), presumed that even Protestants recognised that James was the son of Cleephe, and Our Lord's cousin only. For the benefit of those who wished to learn more The effect was simply to make heroes and about the objections against the prepetual martyrs, in the popular estimation, of the virginity of Our Lady, and to have at hand arguments for the refutation of them, the preacher referred them to the works of St. potent. could hope to de in a single sermon was to point out to his hearers that from earliest Christian times the perpetual virginity of God's Mother had been held to be a dogma of faith which was taught and believed universally. In the symbols of faith, in the liturgles, in the preaching and in the teaching of the Fathers of the Church; in the East as well as in the West, Christians had always regarded as heretics guilty of "implety," of "sacrilege," of "perfidy," of "blasphemy" all those who dared even to insinuate that

Mary, God's Mother, was ever at any time of her existence upon earth anything but the Virgin. Even so carly in the history of the Church as the time of St. Jerome this doc-trine was held as so sure and sacred that in his arguments against Helvidius, Jerome says he can quote the whole of antiquity against him, Ignatius, Polycarp, Ireneus, Justin, and all other holy and apostolic men. If the Scripture did not in set terms state that Mary remained ever a virgio, they must remember that the New Testament was written not for the carnal-minded, not to refute all their gross imaginings, but for those who were presumed to possess some appreciation of spiritual life, to have some slight acquaintance with the supernatural. It needed not so very much elevation of mind, it presupposed no extraordinary spiritual soumen to understand that the Mother of God, who valued virginity so highly that rather than

process arranged for her by the power and will of God. The whole of that beautiful inferdenree between the Archangel Gabriel and the Blessed Virgin at Nazareth leads to Rule as inevitable, however strong their rethe pearl beyond all price which she intended spirit of the age. Men did not like to accept

become a mether by the ordinary process of

nature after once having become a Virgin

Mother by the supernatural or miraculous

of the perpetual virginity is no Remish fig. which the spirit of the age was out of joint, ment, but held by the Church Universal in Like the author of a recent nevel, the men of very early times, taught by the greatest the age said "Miracles do not happen."

divines of our Church, and supported Christ's Incarnation in the wemb of a Virgin was a miracle, and therefore, according to those worldly wise men "it did not happen."
They did not like to shock the public consol-

ence of England by making this clear and demaintain that Dr. Fulton has entirely failed finite statement, so they began by saying to comprehend the character of Our Lord's " Mary was not much of a virgin." Father Vaughan cencluded a glorious discourse, during which he kept his audience held en-tranced by an appeal to the young to be true children of that Virgin Mether who had purlty.

> SOTA AND DAKOTA Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain-raising region on the continent. Sell richer than the valley of the Nile. Single For further information, maps. rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Home Rule in Eagland.

[From the New York Times, October 14.) The result of the bye election to the House of Commons, in the North Division of Buckinghamshire, England, seems to have particular significance as showing the progress of sentiment in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. At the last general election Mr. Egerton Hubbard received 4,460 votes, while the Gladstenian candidate received 4,389. The member thus elected has just been made peer and the new election was ordered in consquence. At this new election the Unionist candidate was Mr. Evelyn Hubbard-doubtless one of the family of the retiring member, and supported by the same influences-while the Gladstonian candidate was the same who had been beaten at the preceding election. The Gladstenian has now been chosen by 4,855 votes against 4,647. The candidates at the two elections being thus virtually the same, and the other conditions not having changed it is impossible to attribute the difference in the vote to anything but a change in the sentiment of the constituency-a change which is the more striking because it has taken place in an agricultural community, where the minds of men change much less readily than in towns.

A good many things have happened in the interval between the two elections. The most important of them as regards this election were the passage of the se-called Crimes (Ceercien) Act and its enforcement by Mr. Balfour against seme of the most respected and representative Irishmen, and the relentless evictions carried on under the direction being called Mary's "first-born Son" that of the Chief Secretary and with the assistance aubisequently she must have become the mether of the Irish constabulary. There is also to be considered the utter collapse of the case of

other Irish members. All these things sught to have their influence upon a British consti-tuency. Possibly the Times's case has had more than properly belonged to it, for the charges" were not before the public when the provious election was held, and so nebedy's vote had been determined by them. If It had been, it might be expected that the voter would change his vote when there was hown to be nothing in the charges. In fact,

The enforcement of the Coercion Act in Ireland furnishes a much more substantial reason for a change of votes. For it has been perfectly manifest that the victims of Mr. Balfour's policy of coercion have been proseouted and punished simply for being representative Irishmen. The inspiration of the policy was a hatred of Irishmen as such, and the same kind of desire toward them that tradition asoribes to Nero with regard to the Remans. As it was not practicable to exterminate the Irish people, it seemed to have been resolved to decimate them. Really, this is the only explanation of the programme carried out by Mr. Balfour. It was apparent to everybody that the men chosen for perse-cution had dene no more than all Irishmen were engaged in doing, and were not in the least ashamed of doing. The object of the prosecutions was to overawe the whole Irish people and to prevent them even from publicly advocating what they believed to be best. men whom Lord Sallabury's Administration, with a singular ignorance of the Irish nature, and indeed of human nature in general, had undertaken to defame and to render im-

By these proceedings it has been made evident to the dullest English voter that there are only two courses open with respect to Ireland. Une is to govern Ireland by force and in complete disregard and contempt of Irish opinion, and the other is to allow Ireland to govern herself in respect to her internal and domestic affairs. There was something tragical and at the same time something comic in the confidence with which the recipe of coercien was produced by the Salisbury Government. One would have supposed that it was some novel invention instead of the trite and dismal device that had been applied to Ireland (with brief and partial intervals of reason and justice) ever since the Conquest, and that had filled the Irieh people with a passionate hatred for England. But this pelicy is plainly an anachronism. It may be possible to govern a savage tribe of Asiatios or Africans as Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour proposed to govern the Irlah; but it is some centuries tee late to try the experiment in Europe. If an Englishman says the Irish are still feræ naturæ, and that the metheds applicable to savages are not only methods applicable to them, he exposes himwelf to the obvious inquiry into whose fault it was that they remain in that condition. As things stand, the only alternative to such a tenure of Ireland as England has of her Oriental pessessions is to extend local selfgovernment. It is not likely that under Home Rule Ireland will be governed very well, but it cannot possibly be governed worse than it has been governed by England, and under Home Rule Englishmen will no longer be responsible for its condition. Thus, of the two courses, only one can really be called epen, and it cannot be long before the majority of the English people accept Home

OUTLAWRY IN KENTUCKY.

pugnance to it may remain.

Harlan Court House Besieged By a Band of Desperate Men.

Louisville, Ky., October 23.—An engagement has occurred between the Heward and James Dean, of Heward's party, was killed Turner crowd were wounded.

A correspondent at Pineville telegraphs at fellows: - Vilson Howard and one of his principal henchmen named Jennings are among the wounded, and it is said Howard's injuries are prebably fatal. The Turners have been in pessession of the town for more than atweek.

Their leader is John Turner, aged 17. Howard's forces have been in camp one mile from the town. There are about forty men in each crowd, all equipped with Winchesters and revolvers. Yesterday morning Turner led his followers in an attack on the Howard camp. The attacking party get in first work but were finally driven back to the town. A report reached Pineville to-day that the Howard forces in Harlan, enraged by the battle of yesterday and the probable fatal wounding of their leader left camp last night and started for Harlan court house, intending to kill everybody that belongs to the opposition and burn the town.

A desperate state ef affairs is ence more prevailing in Harlan county. The state troops sent up there two months age were withdrawn a few weeks since without anything being offeeted, and the outlaws, under the leadership of Howard, have taken frosh courage. Howard has erganized them and will carry the place at all hazards. County Judge Wilson Lewis, who led the old fight against Howard, is in the town and has taken charge of the law and erder forces. They number about forty or fifty men and are armed with Winchesters, pistols, muskets and other weapons. They are entrenched in Harlen court house, and are preparing to defend the place.

AN OLD SORE RECYENED. The present trouble was brought about by an event which cocurred last Saturday afterneen, when it was thought that all the trouble was ever. John Howard, 19 years old, a brother of Howard, the leader and disturber, was in Harlan court house, where the father of the Howard brothers lives. Finley Smith, men in Harlan county, was also in town. The Smiths were related by marriage to John Cawood, the wealthy farmer, who with his bired man Heseklah Hall, was killed on Friday, October II, by Wilson Howard's gang. A nephew of John Cawood, named Charles Cawood, married a daughter of Wash Smith and the sister of Finley Smith. They belonged to the Law and Order party.

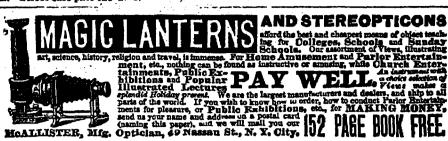
John Cawood was a brother-in-law of County Judge Lewis, and like the latter he was active in the attempts to step crime and to bring all the desperadoes to the bar. Wils Howard wanted him out of the way and he and Hall were killed. The Law and Order party were greatly exercised ever this, and the good citizens were considering means by which Cawood and Hall's slayers could be brought to justice, when the last fight oc-curred. Just how it was brought about no one seemed to know, and the point is disputed as to whether Finley Smith or John Roward fired firet. SHOOTING ON SIGHT.

John Heward was walking along the street and Finley Smith was in the deer of the Oumberland hotel when they saw each other, Howard pulled his pistel and young Smith selzed a Winchester rifle, which was near siderable increase in the matricular contribu-blum, and both began to shoot. None of the several states to the army, as bullets were buried in the targets they were compared with those of the current year.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

CRUCIFIXION

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the the grandest work of Art it America, producted by the dergy of all deeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of colors, barmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE ORUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the OITY, Monnt OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the OYCILORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street pars pass the door.



Intended for, but it was thought at first that | Nevertheless those contributions will not Howard was killed. One of Smith's bullets | greately exceed the sums handed to the fedegrazed his temple and the shook knocked him down. While he lay there atunned for the moment Smith left and Howard did the same thing. Tols shooting occurred about 5 o'clock on Saturday afterneon. John Howard lost little time in communicating with his brother Wilson, and the latter vowed vengsance Early on Sunday morning word was brought to the town that Wilson had said that he didn't intend to put up with the trouble any longer; he would wipe out his enemies this time or he would die trying. A little later the report was confirmed from another source. when the news came that the Howards were organizing and arming.

A little later reliable messengers of the Law and Order party brought the intelligence that the outlaw had sent word to all his men to come well armed to a rendezvous a few miles from the county seat. The seat of justice of Harlan county, which is now converted into a citadel by the Law and Order party, is thirty-five miles from Pineaville, which is the nearest railcoad point. It is on the Vic-ginia border line. Some of those who arrived here believe that Wils Howard will post detachments so as to shut off all communication between the town and rae nater world and await the moment when he can make his attack on the town with the best chance of oarrying all before him. Judge Lewis, as allies, thereby helping to strengthen the conseen as the news was brought in by people whose reliability would not allow him to doubt of Howard's intentions, called the cirizens of the place together. Arming themselves they took up their quarters in the court house buildings, where they are aw aiting the

FIVE BLACK FIENDS.

A Defenceie Woman's House Burnt and Her Child Tertured.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala, October 23.—A special from Lafayette states that Albert Smith and his three oldest children went some miles to church Sunday. Five negroes approached the house and asked Mrs. Smith to give them semething to sat. On being refused they went into the house and forced Mrs. Smith and the baby into the yard. After ransacking the house and appropriating all the money, etc., they could find they set fire to the house. They then tossed Mrs. Smith's baby in the air several times and let it fall almost on the point of the sharp knives, which they held under it. The brutes finally headed the frantic woman's cries and went away, leaving her with her half dead babe beside the ruins of her house. People for miles around have been searching the country for the villians, and at last accounts three of them had been captured.

A LAKE DISASTER.

A Steamer, a Tug and Two Barges Wiecked in a Lake Michigan Sterm.

CHICAGO, October 23.—The steamer D. Ballantine, her consort, the barge Ironton and the tug Pretection went ashere in a bunch at Winnelka about 10 e'clock last night. It was reported that the achooner America was on the beach not far from them. The wind was heavy from the north-east, and a heavy sca was rolling when the boats went en. The weather was also extremely thick. It is a hard bettom, and with a heavy sea running the chances were that the vessels would be broken up. At 2.30 this morning the wind was going down, but the sea continued very heavy. The Evanetone life-saving station was notified, and there was thought to be little danger of loss of life. The Ballantine and the irenton are owned by Wm. Mack, of Oleveland. They were laden with coal. The Ballantine was hullt at Banger in 1873 and is valued at \$42 000 on an A 2 rating. Toe Ironton is rated A 2 on a valuation of \$25,000. She was built in 1876 at Buffalo. The point where the boat atruck has been the scene of many disasters, some of them attended by great loss of life.

The Ballantine will probably be a complete wreck, but the harge and the tug will probably be hauled off this afternoon.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

An Assurance of Peace and a Request for Money for the Army.

BERLIN, October 22.—The Reichstag opened to-day. Herr Von Boettl her vice-president of the Prussian ministry, read the Emperer's speech. The address says: The active attention of the present Reichs ag has been a sen of Wash Smith, one of the wealthiest sepecially directed to the security of peace abroad and the tasks of the forthcoming session will be in the same direction. When the Reichstag met in 1887 the foremost object was the consolidation of nne defensive powers of the Fatherland. The Reichetag, with a patrotic appreciation of the situation, applied itself thereto. Your co-operation to the end will be again claimed in order to develop the efficiency of the army. Its readiness for action in accordance with whatever orcumstances may arise will thereby impart to the efforts of the Emperor and his exalted silles for the prosecution of peace the weight which is their due in the council o' natious.

FRESH DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

A bill will be presented amending the military law of May 2, 1874 It will be provide for fresh distribution of the army and is in tended to read just in the interest of the training and conduct, of the army, the inequalities of organization which have arisen through strengthening the army and the displacement of troop. from time to time. From this cause and the corresponding expansion of the naval power arise the additional expenditures set farth in the budget.
The financial statement will present a con-

midable to these who needed some expression the Times newspaper against Parnell and the bullets were buried in the targets they were compared with those of the correct year. college in largely the advantage of intellectual he is in the soup."

greately exceed the sums handed to the fedeal states from the imperial revenue. New socialist and banking bills are also announced to be introduced.

AFFAIRS IN EAST AFRICA.

In East Africe, thanks to the approval of the Reichstag, thorugh measures for the suppression of the slave trade and the protection of German interests have been taken. The forces organized with the means provided by the Reicheteg have conjointly with the navy so far accomplished their task, rendering it grammar in his hand. He is a wise economist again possible, after an agreement with the other partic pating powers, to raise the blockade. The Sultan of Zerziber, moreover, has issued comprehensive decrees promising to insure the abelition of slavery. The costs of the East Africa expedition could not, for various reasons, be limited to the sums granted by the law passed in February, 1889; therefore a new bill, relative to the conta of the expedition, will be submitted.

PEACE ASSURED FOR 1890.

The hopes expressed by the Emperor to the Reichstag on November 22, 1888, that with God's help the peace of Europe would be sustained, have not only been realized, but have gained strength as regards the future, owing in drinking was never so disreputable as it to the personal relations which the Emperor is te-day. Self-respecting men shun the tohas since cultivated with the rulers of friendly clety of the immederate drinker more than fidence felt abroad in the honest love of peace his company. A young man who is known animating Garmany's policy and justifying to drink even moderately is distrusted by his the belief that European peace, based on ex- employers and his standing in seciety suffers isting treaties, God helping, will be maintained during 1890.

MONEY FOR THE ARMY.

The budget, which was presented to the

HERE'S A LITTLE LIST.

Things That Every Hencat Man Desires to Escape From.

From the man who knows it all, From the slattern and severely clean. From tailor-made gentlemen everywhere. From all whem dogs and children dislike. From "clams" that like muddy water

From the bar-room actor who "supported

From all who "say" their prayers, but never "'Drav."

From press agents, society actresses and would-be stars.

From the creatures that write nasty books

their own wares.

eaty "business."

book worth preserving.

From the three P's-plumbers, politicans and neighbors' planos.

From policemen who can not see because they are paid for not seeing.

From the man who speaks of snother's alleged vices with tears in his eyes.

From prima donnas who can sing and servant-girls who think they can.

From people who rush to the sea-side in nummer, but never take a bath at home.

From mothers who turn their children into the street to "keep the house tidy,"

From cashiers who affect the style of mill ionaires and go to Canada or to jail.

From wives who think that husbands were only made to work that they may .baeq

From the "dudes" who hang around stage doors and frem ballet girls off the nowadays. atage.

From shop girls whe jadge lady oustomers by their clothes and treat them accordingly. From "blemishes" upon manhood who give swell" dinners to "blots" upon wemanhood.

From authors who pay for the publication of their books and give the publishers the profiu.

From Americans who have never seen their own country, but go every summer to " Yurope."

SELF-EDUCATION.

How a Man or Woman May Chiain It.

What can a busy man or woman do te keep the results of his school education and carry on the process still further? In school we acquire either facts or principles; in life we must learn how to apply those facts and prinorpies in practical affairs, or they are useless both to us and to others * * * How, in a ousy lite, can we get knowledge and apply knowledge? " " By observation. Life is all the time talking to us. He will be always learning who keeps his eyes open and his ears open. Some men are too busy, ethers too lazy, and still others too self-conceived to hear what life has to teach them. We have two eyes, two ears and two neatrils to acquire information, and one tengue with which to give it. He is a wise man with understands i the proportion which facts indicates, and devotes six times as much energy to filling up as to giving out.

Gued companions are great teachers. The living teacher is better than a dead one. Every man knows

ETTS. All Fits stopped free, by Dr. Klines FITS. All Fits stopped free, by Dr. Klines day's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$3.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 arch St., Phila. Pa. are great teachers. The living teacher is better than a dead one. Every man knows something better than you know it, and will be willing to tell you if you are willing to listen to the telling. Most men like to impart knowledge; but there is a choice of teachers—that is, of companions.
The wise man can pick out sompanions wiser than himself. He will

companiouship, meld character. A man is made as well as known by the companious he keeps. He who lives with pigs will learn to five the who lives with birds will learn to five the hilliard room or bowling alley or pool room learns nething in its companiouship? Do not sak, Will this do me any harm? Ask, Will it do me any harm? Ask, Will it do me any cod? The companiouship of much of what we call "society" is little or no better. Small talk is the smallest of all microscopic subjects—a Sahara of sand to a grain of gold. Small talk is she smalless of all microscopic subjects—a Sahara of sand to a grain of gold.

The best place to find companionship ought to be at home. The first duty of the father and mether is to furnish helpful companionship in the home. But there are panionship in the heme. But there are many bemeless people and many homes that are not educative, and no homes that can furnish all educative, and no homes that can furnish all the education that our sons and daughters need. Where shall we spend our evenings?

* * Reading is an educator; whether it is a good or bad educator depends upon what you read. * * Read good literature. No man in this year of grace 1889, who lives in America, need be without a good library. The best backs are within the reach of the most books are within the reach of the most meagre purse. You can get a good companion for as little cost as a good cigar. Your trouble for as little cors as a good digar. Lour trouble is perhaps not want of money, but want of time. No! We all have time enough to learn if we have wisdom enough to use the fragments of our time. Henry Ward Brecher used to read between the courses at the dinner table, and when he got interested in his book would take it for his desert. Hugh book would take it for his desert. Hugh Miller lay prone before the fire studying while his companions were whiling away their time in idle jests and stories. Schlieman, as a boy, standing in queue at the postoffice and waiting for his turn for letters, utilized the waiting for his turn for letters, utilized the same by studying Greek from a little pecket who does not waste more than half an hour a day in idle gossip, useless conversation, frivolcus amusement, or mere vacuity. Half an hour a day is three hours a week, a hundred and fifty in a year, twenty working days not ! The man who uses his fragments of time has nearly one month more in the year than his neighbor who is wasteful of the precious commodity.-Ex.

companionship, meld character. A man is

The Drinking Habit Disreputable.

In view of the immense amount of liquor consumed in the United States, it is difficult to believe that the temperance cause is making much progress, but it is a fact that excess ever before. They don't like to be seen in a decline. Society frowns more and mere npon the drinking habit, and tippling as a fashionable accomplishment is on the decline, Liquor is not openly presented to guests at private houses as it was twenty-five years Reichets to day, increases the army charges ago. An invitation from your entertainer to the artillery. The naval estimates are increased 36,000,000 marks. some secluded cupboard. He is ashamed to mention whisky in the presence of the ladies and children. There is much talk outside of clubs about the dissipation indulged in there, but it is greatly exaggerated. Excesses are frowned upon in all reputable clubs. When drunkenness becomes thoroughly unpepular it will be confined to the dissolute lene, — Ex.

TO THE DEAF.

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

Legend of the White Thistle.

The long hours of darkness had begun on one of the weary nights when the Virgin Mother and her Holy Son were flying with St. Joseph into a strange land. Shivering with fatigue and cold, Mary could go no further, but sank down upon the sand of the desert, with the Divine Child still clasped in her arms. At length St. Child still clasped in From dealers in the "antique" who make their own wares.

From dealers of all kinds who call dishonstry "business."

From public libraries that never buy a lock worth preserving.

blooming, a lowly, humble thing that scarce a traveler would have heeded—a flower of a bright red hue. But that night, during the silence and stillness, when the only watchers were the gleaming stars in Heaven above, Mary were one greaming stars in Heaven above, Mary rose to give nourishment to Jesus, and as she nursed Him—singing a sweet, low hymn to soothe Him to sleep—one drop of her milk fell on the lowly little flower which bloomed at her feet. From that moment its rosy hue fied forever, but it was fairer and lovelier by far, for the little thirtle had recome which a rose and the little thistle had grown white as snow, and has so remained to this very hour, in remem-brance of the night when Mary and the Infant Jesus rested so very near it.

FATHERS AND HUSBANDS.

Jinks-"I understand Mr. Minks objects fiercely to your engagement with his daugh-Young Winks-"Huh! I don't care whether

he objects or not. Fathers don't amount to much Jinks (a year or so later)—"If you can't afford such extravagance why don't you tell your wife so !"

Young Winks—"No use. Husbands don's an ount to much nowadays."

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND

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

A FRIGHTFUL EXAMPLE.

Magistrate—"What is your name?"
Facetieus Tramp—"Robert Elsmere."
"Eh? Wha—why, bless me, I thought Robert Elemere was a preacher."
"Yes, y'r Honor, I was.
doubtin' hez brought me too."

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

DISTINCTIVELY AMERICAN. New York Belle (in Paris)-" What is the

name of the proprietor of this hotel!"

Chaperen—"O'Hooligan."

Doar me! That isn't a French name; it's

an American name."

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

A Salar Sala

"Is it true, Angelina," said a young lady addressing an acquaintance, that there has been a rupture between you and Clareace De Johnes ?" "It is quite true." " Gracious! panious wiser than himself. He will What was the cause?" He was addicted to seek companionship that is educative and the use of slang." "6 Oh !" 44 Yes, I begged stimulating, not merely that which it is the use of slang."

REMARKABLE PAPERS. One by Cardinal Manning and the Other by John Burns.

The New Review for October contains two articles on the recent strike—one by Cardinal Manning and the other by John Burns.

CARDINAL MANNING. Cardinal Manuing is brief. He writes: "About the strike I can say nothing but what everybedy knows already; certain what sverybody among account, coreann facts, however, have ferned themselves upon me in the fellowing order :-

" First—The immens) suffering which falls in a mement on weman and children, and the rain of careful thrift which is drawn out from savings banks and prudential societies. Moreover, there is ruin among the lesser tradesever, shere is ruin among the lesser trades-men, and a bar to the importation of feed. A strike makes bankrapts of tens of theu-ands of the most deserving of our people, in Secondly—The unknown dangers which in a mement might, by the act of a feel or a mamana maistactor, be let lesse upon us.
Once begun, no one could feresse the end.

"Thirdly—The apread of a restless sympathy in the labor market all over the land, and especially in the chief centres of in-Austry.

"Fourth-The almost certain injury permanently inflicted upon the pert of London.
It is a provero that capital, like fieb, is shy. Once frightened away, will not return.

trike is a registration of laborers and an or ganization of labor. This will clear the docks gates and the east of London of theusands who year how east of the country without knowledge or skill.

without knowledge or skill.

"Nevertheless, without any blind selfpraise, I believe we may say that since the
cotton famine of the North there has been no nobler example of self-command than we have seen in the last month. Now happily reconelled, the cenduct on both sides gives the surest pledge of peace and of mutual and permanent welfare. Slight disorders here and there were inevitable and foreseen. The seeds of them were sworn before the strike. They sprang up after it, not from it, and by wise policy will soon cease to exist." JOHN BURNS.

John Burns says he would have preferred not to have taken in hand at this particular mement to set down upon paper his own impressions of the strike and its results. "I am not yet—pen in hand—well clear of the stress and turmeil of it all. Accurate? Truly I cannot say. Impartial? I will not pretend to say. I have been 'down there' so much and so often lately—whole days and whole nights. And it is not easy to go 'down there' wask after week and rub shoulders with men who are sliently enduring hunger, and see the thin-hand woman carrying their blankets to the pawnshops and returning home, and be coldly impartial in telling the story.

Yet after all he "thinks he can state the

case for the leaders of the strike with abundant fairness." It is six years ago since John Williams, himself, and others began to go to the docks in the early morning and sow the seeds of discentent.

"We saw how wretched it was, and de-Repertely set ourselves to make the men revoit against their let. That in the end we succeeded in doing so, says quite as much, I fancy, for the quality of the men themselves as for the resolute and persistent efforts of those who, when they had got the crusade into life, kept it steadly and continuously and resistlessly going. If the stuff we had to work upon had been such stuff as the dock laborer was once thought to be compounded of, we might have stood on tubs at every deck gate in turn and talked the tongues out of our mouths-there would have been no strike. It is not to me nor to any other apostle of discontent that the strike was mainly owing. It owed more than all else to the fact-now patent to the world-that the dook laborer is a man radically different from the creature of whilem popular imagination. The docker went to the meetings that led up to the fermation of the Gaswerkers' Union; that fired him. When the gas stoker won, the docker became restless, and the appeal of an old dook hand named Harris led to the fermation of a union. Out of this came the strike. At one time Burns estimates there were as many as 100,000 men out, "The economic questions of the strike seemed for a mement to sink into nothingness in comparsion with the question of the commissariat. Food had to be found for 250,000 stemachs every day of the week. The tioket system put an immediate check upon many possible abuses of the general plan of relief. Refusing to give money, we insured ourselves against drunkenness and all the troubles arising out ef it-troubles which have been the ruin of more strikes than one. This has been the

soberest strike that I remember. From first

to last no man has asked me for money for

What is the net result of the strike ? " I can answer in a word," says Burns. "The strikers have gained one penny per hour on ordinary time, three pence per hour from three to alz p. m., two pence per hour after eight, whilst the feur hours call for two shillings pay gives a permanency that has enly new been secured. Contract has been abolished. By the abolition of contract the men cease to be sweated by the gangers as they have been hitherto. The contract system has been a material injury to the men throughout. We have given that system its quietus, and by so doing have removed a hundred causes of dis content and anxiety from the dock isborers," What other result has the strike accomplished ? "It has destroyed now and for all time the system of sweating, under which the dockess found himself com pelled to labor at starvation wages for the profit of his employer. It has abolished, or done much to abolish, jealousy and bad feeling of every sort amongst the dockers as a bedy. The brutal relations (I can give them no other name) that have existed between fereman and men have disappeared, or are bound to disappear, in the immediate future. And touching the relations of the men with their employers, those also will, of necessity, be bettered, inasmuch as the employers, dreading another strike, will have a substantial motive for keeping on the best possible terms with their men. Hitherto the relations of employers and men all through the dooks have been degrading to the men. It will not be so in the future. Must I say a word as to the relations of the leaders of the strike with the representatives of the dock companies? Now that the victory has been gained I am as anxious to say as little as possible. But as an old agitator I am bound to express my own personal feeling that in this strike I have bad to deal with men who from first to last seemed to me to have a very imperiect appreciation of their own best laterests, and very little regard for the feelings of others. More than this, I might say that the representatives of the dook companies never seem to me to know their own busi-

Desa." In conclusion. Burus writes : "As a trade unionist, my own notion as to the practical outcome of the strike is that all sections of labor must organize themselves into trades unions that all trades must federate them. spannodio and isolated action of the past. I the pressure of so great a calamity has conmust return to their homes this year acknow- buildings, one of them fifty yards away, have 12 %

fully it can meet the forces of capitalism, and how small a chance the oppressor of labor has against the resolute combination of men who, having found their ideal, are determined to

THE JOLIETTE ELECTION.

M. Bazinet, the Liberal, Riected by Over 100 Majority.

JOLIETTE, Que., October 23.—The returns in the election held in this county to-day are not yet complete. As far as received, however, they indicate that M. Bazinet, the Liberal candidate, is elected over M. Per-reault, the Conservative candidate, by about 100 msj rity. The returns received, with a comparison of the vote of 1885, are as fol-

Joliette. St. Charles Borromee 61 St. Paul 206 St. Thomas 107 St. Felix St. Elizabeth 107 St. Felix St. Emel'e St. Jean de Matha 62 Ste. Melanie 20 Ste. Beatrice St. Alphonee St. Alphonee St.	McConville, 113 4 146 11 42 38	No ret'ns. 76 No ret'ns. 76 No ret'ns.
Ste. Beatrice		41 EL
St. Ambroise 3 St. Come	26	6 No ret'es.
459	380	

Majority for Bazines in 1886, 79. Latest complete returns give Mr. Bazines a total majority over Mr. Perreault of 198.

THE CATHOLIC CENTENARY.

Pope Leo XIII. Congratulates the American Bishops.

This is the letter which the Pope Lec XIII. has sent to Cardinal Gibbons by Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College at Rome concerning the American Catholic Canten ary :--

To our Beloved Son, JAMES GIBBONS, of the Title of St. Mary Beyond the Tiber, Cardinal Priest of the Hely Roman Church, Archbienep of Baltimore :-

BELOVED SON, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION .- That great love for the country and railgion which you and our brethren, the bishops of the United States of America, have so often and so nobly manifested is again strikingly illustrated in the letter which you have recently addressed to Us.

From it We learn that pasters and people are about to assemble in the city of Baistmore to celebrate the one hundredth appiversary of the establishment of the sacred hier archy in the United States.

On the same occasion you purpose to dedicate the Catholic University, which, with the generous help of the faithful, you have founded in the city of Washington as a happy prestige of future greatness for the new era

upen which you are about to enter. It is truly worthy of your faith and piety thus gratefully to recall the blessings bestowed upon your country by Divine Pravidence, and, at the same time, to raise up in memory of them a monument which will be an honor to yourselves and a lasting benefit to your fellow-citizens and to the country at large. And, therefore, We gladly unite with you in returning thanks to God, the author

At the same time We cordially congratulate you on the zeal with which you emulate the example of your glorious predecessors, faithfully treading in their footstaps, while ever widening the field opened up by their apestolic labors.

Mest joyfally have We welcomed the expression which you, beloved son, and the other bishops convey to Us of your loyalty and devotion to the Apostolic See. We desire, in return, to assure you that, like Our predecessors of beloved memory, We, too, bear an especial love toward you, Our brethren, and the faithful committed to your care, and that We pray fervently for your prosperity and welfare, gathering comfort meanwhile no less from the readiness of your people to co-operate in all manuer of good works than from the examples of sacordotal virtue which are daily set before them.

In regard to your wish that some representatives from this city should, in Our name, be present at your celebration, We readily assent to it-the more willingly because their presence will be an especial mark, both of Our esteem and benevolence, and of that bond of faith and charity which unites pastors and people to the Supreme Head of the Onurch.

In conclusion, We earnestly pray to God, protector and Guardian of the Catholic cause, that under the prosperous and favored public institutions by which you are enable to exeroise with freedom your sacred ministry, your labors may redound to the benefit of Church and country.

And, as a pledge of Our special affection. We lovingly impart the Apostolic Benediction to you, beloved son, to Our venerable brethren, the bishops of the United States of America, and to all the clergy and faithful committed to your charge.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 17th

day of September, A.D., 1889, in the twelfth year of Our Poatificate. LEO P.P. XIII.

CHINESE LADIES' FEET.

A Pedal Extremity Two Inches in Length the idol of a Chinaman.

At five years of age the rich Chinaman's daughter has her foot so firmly bound that. in the native phrase, the whole is killed. The foot below the instep, explains a writer in the New York Ledger, is pressed into a line with the leg, to add to the height of the little sufferer, while two of the toes are bent under the sole, that its breadth may be only of the least dimensious. The agony of such a process it would be hard to estimate; but it is said to last about six weeks, when, I suppose, the wasting of all the parts, and the ceasation of many of their functions, have rendered the whole intensible to pain.

This insensibility to pain is, perhaps, confined to the outer parts, for the chief person belonging to the temple on the Island of Honam stated that his sister suffered much anguish in the sole of the foot, or rather, in

its lower and more central parts. To some inquiries as to whether this practics of destroying the foot was not attended with similar, evils in after-life, he said no; and as he was a man of intelligence, his ver dies may he relied upon. Among the multitudes who come for health and cure to the hospitale, no one has yet been met with whose allment could be imputed to this source. This is a curious fact, and such as boulevards. John and Jonathan perform might well lead us to desire a more intimate that indispensable part of the business well. unions that all traces must rederste them | acquaintance with the anatomy of this more selves, and that in the future prompt and acquaintance with the anatomy of this more concerted action must take the place of the bld organ, that we might see how nature, under

The state of the s

rejoice that organized labor has shown how trived to maintain the intercourse of the arterial and nervous system, and keep the limb from being materially injured by it.

The development of the muscles which form the calt of the leg being checked, the limb consequently topers from its socket down to the foot, without any risings or inflections. This is regarded as the perfection of beauty by the Obinese, who say that the knee of the female is not protuberant, like the knee of the male, and is so well covered that she can remain kneeling a long time without inconvenience. it is perhaps less throughout its length than when the foot is allowed to retain its natural size; but whether this is from want of exercise, which ever acts as a stimulus to muscular deformity, or from the lack of nutriment through functional disturbance, I can not take open me comy; ba. I anspect the former is the real cause : otherwise the matter would grow from bad to werse, till the whole

was destroyed by atrophy.

A foot two inuhes in length is the idol of a Ohinaman, on which he lavishes the most precious epithete which nature and language can supply. But its beauties are altegether ideal; for when stripped of its gay investments, it is a pitorus mass of lifeless. Integument, which resembles the skin of a Wesherwoman's hand after it has undergone s long maceration in soap and water. The sight of it is well fitted to excite our compassiou, not our commendation—a peautiful limb

orushed into a beap of deformity.

The thought of seeing a Chinawoman's foot might awaken a emile; but I think I might defy the most merry-hearted to laugh when the luosened bandages disclosed the sad-reality to his eyes. But fancy has played her part so well that this piece of ruiner nature, which is seldom seen by men, is treated as the prime essential of all

feminine heauty.
"The foot of a Chinese woman," said I to a Chinese acquaintance, "is very haudsome, so that it is a great pity to spoil it. He smiled with extification at the compliment, but would only allow that it interfered with the gair. "Toey cannot walk so well," was the amount of his concession in my favor. He was so blessed so not to know the real state of this organ, and therefore his admira-

tion had no alloy, Custom rendered my eye so familiar to the small funt that a Chinese lady would scarcely rem to be complete without it; but it was my misfortune to see it unmasked, and therefore I could not sympathize with him. To show that there is great privacy about this small feer, I need only mention that the servant, when her mistress proceeded to unwind the bandages, blushed and turned her face to

ENGLISH AND AMERICANS.

Inrough Luropean Lands.

Their Benefirent Influence while Travelling

The Herald's European edition publishes the following :- Wanderers from all lands are now making their way homeward, and among them citizens of the United States must be counted by thousands. In the course of a long ramble on the Continent I have met them everywhere. But for them, indeed, and an explosion of dynamite cartridges which the English, it seems to me that half the seemed to those in the neighborhood as hotels and shows in Europe would have to though an immense gunpowder magazine had shut up. The native population or travellers been blown up and had scattered death and from other nations could never keep them going.

gold through all the great cities of the Con- wore used for blasting purposes in the con-tinent frem Paris to St. Petersburg. The dry struction of a sewer on Pantaleon street. and shirsty soil has silently souked it up. Frenchmen go about more than they used to avenue the shanty was built and near it do, and Germans were always inclined to stands a blacksmith's shop. About six travel; but the two theroughly enterprising o'clock the blackemith's assistant, Jules Char and exploring patiens are the Americans and trand, went to light the fires, and a few minutes later Godefroi Filion, who has charge of travel, and in their own lands they have parative barbariem. If hotels are more comchiefly owing to their influence.

the Continent? Here we are, toward the close of 1889, and Italians have not got so far as to pay regard to common decency. They think nothing of sullying and defiling their streets or buildings coram publico. Even fire to the other one and in a moment both churches are not apared. The other day in were rapidly burning towards the deadly St. Mark's at Venice I detected-it was only too easy to do it-au adious naisance not far from the nigh altar, and the interior of the Campanile is rendered absolutely revolting by come sort of shominations.

Is it not about time that Italians, with all their cultivation of art and poetry, and all the rest of it, abandoned the manners and customs of the Fiji Islanders? They are so polite, all these foreigners, but their politeness does not prevent them from acting in the presence of women in a way which a savage of decent instincts would feel ashamed of.

The other day, in going from Bologna to Venice, the train broke down at a wayside station. In a minute or two the line on each side was covered with passengers who seemed to think they were in the Campanile at Lucarno. I saw a crowd of women going up the hill to an old church. The men almost blocked the way in some places, unconscious, apparently, that there was any impropriety in their hubits. There is scarcely a street to be found in Italy which does not reek with disgusting smells.

IMMORAL PICTURES.

Nor is that all. The poison which is apread on all newspaper and book stalls irresistibly auggests that there must be something radically wrong in the moral sense of the people. Publications of the vilest kind, with outrageous pictures, openly exposed, are thrust before the young at every street corner, Milan Cathodral is surrounded by little shops or kiesks for the sale of these wares. Continental writers used to have the ocolness to tell us that it was only leglish or a deep gash from which blood flowed pro

Americans who scribbled their names on statues or public buildings. That legend is pretty well exploded, but the authors in question try to keep it going. We none of us seem to be able to lack at home when we ere pointing to a moral at a neighbor's expense. The beautiful marble of Milan reached with Italian names. The Italian Arry greatly prefers hammer and chisel to The crucifixes are not spared. Picpangil. tures of the Virgin or Saviour are disfigured

in a like manner. There is one thing certain, and that is that Continental people generally have cause to bless all the saints in the calendar for the love of travel which ceizes English and Americans in summer. It is very likely that the Parls Exhibition would have done well without them-reasonably well-for the French have flocked to it from all parte; but Esglish speaking nations have not only supplied an immense contingent in point of numbers, but they have spent money at a rate which has at last astounded even those whose expectations from us were most extravagant. The French come to see fine things, but they do not buy many of them, any more than they support one half of the grand cafes and shops of the

MOKOR WHERE DUE.

"THE HOUSEWIFE"---JEWEL TEA SET.



ledging that the French have managed their | been condemned as unsafe, and that almost exhibition with consummate taste and skill, every window within a radius of 500 yards and that everything about it, from the Tour was smashed. The shock was so great that E fiel down to the smallest buildings is more citizens as far away as the corner of Bleury beautiful and wonderful than any printed de and St. Oatherine streets heard the noise and scription or any picture can have led the hastened to the spot. The damage, from visitor to anticipate. Nothing equal to it, I financial point, is difficult to estimate, but a venture to say, has ever been seen before. gentleman who is in a position to know There is semething there that may teach says that \$100,000 will not be far short of the every nation a lesson. The arrangements of the classes and departments, the grouping of the countless ubjects exhibited, the decora-tion of the buildings outside, and the superb array of the finest productions of human ingenuity which the world has to show-all this could scarcely have been done so well

French. Of course we have yet to see what the United States will accomplish, but they can scarcely hope to find a more striking centre and crowning glory for their exhibition than that wondrous tower, which alone would make the French Exhibition memorable.

by any people as it has been done by the

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

DEADLY DYNAMITE.

Fatal Explosion at St. Jean Baptiste Village.

One Man Instantly Killed-Several People Injured-Description of the Wreck and Ruin Caused by the Explosion.

St. Jean Baptiste Village and the whole portion of the northeast part of the city was awakened at 6.25 Thursday morning by destruction in all directions. The scene of the disaster is a small shed in which was This year they have turned a stream of stored a number of dynamite cartridges which struction of a sewer on Pantaleon street. Near the corner of this street and Laval brought it to a degree of perfection which which were used in the operations, came in leaves all other countries in a state of com- Filton at once proceeded to light the fire in a small furnace for the purpose of drying twe fortable and cleanly than they used to be it is | cartridges which had not been used the previous day, but which had the fuse and exploder already attached. The cartridges were placed understand it, where is it to be looked for on a short distance from the fire and were about 10 inches in length and an inch and a quarter talck. When he opened the door to put in some more coal it is supposed that a spark ignited a face of one of the cartridges, this set charge and it became evident that nothing could be done to avert an awful disaster Filion at once ran for his life, but had gone tut a few yards when.

THE EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE

and he was thrown to the ground but not seriously injured. Chartrand was in the act of fixing his fires when the explosion occurred, and although in the black-smith shop, a yard or two away, he was blown into the air and fell fully thirty yards away, a mangled him. When the party was about to dash and naked corpse? It was but a few moments | vitrtel on Scott the hand was selzed from bebefore hundreds of people rushed to the spot, hind by Watson who after a desperate strugesger to find out the result of what many ex- gle succeeded in getting on the handouffs. A pected was a disaster by which more than one search being made the person turned out to had lost his life. The ambulances were at be Mrs. Tough, who claims Scott as her husonce summoned by one of the tew who suc.] band. On her person was found a bottle of cseded in keeping cool during the terrible etner, a bottle of vitriol, a gag, two razors excitement, but by the time they arrived it and two self-cocking revolvers. It was her was found that no one had been seriously hurt except poor Chartrand, whose crushed and bleeding body was taken to the General Hospital.

Among the many people who received both mental and physical shocks are Madame Leblanc and her daughter, who reside in a house immediately opposite where the explosion took place. Both ladies were hurled through the cellar trap and received injuries which necessitated their removal to bed and a dector's attendance. Mrs. Antoine Charbonnesu, of 309 St. Jean Baptiste street, was found lying insensible on the floor with a young baby in her arms. The explosion occurred just as she entered the kitchen, the panel of the door striking her on the head, inflicting

The young man who met his death was in h s twenty-first year, and has only been married about eighteen menths. His wife, as she heard the explosion, exclaimed, "My God, that has killed my husband," and immediately fell to the floor insensible. It is rather Cathedral is covered wherever it can be remarkable that as she regained consciousness the seemed to know

ALL ABOUT HER HUSBAND'S DEATH,

and cried bitterly as she pressed her infant baby to her bosom and called it an orphan. Everything that could be done was done for the unfortunate roung widow, but her grief is inconsolable, and throughout the whole day she ast and mouned for her lost one. The deceased had only been in the employ of Mr. Robert Parker, the contractor, about two weeks when he met his untimely desth.

The damage to property for quite a distance from the spot is great. The brick building, Nos. 311 to 315 St. Jean Baptiste street, presents a strange appearance. Every pane of glass is shattered, the doors are broken down, the inside as well as the outside walls are hadly damaged by the flying debris, and altogether the building is a complets wreck. Mr. Leblano's grocery store is completely demolished and Mr. F. X. Depatie's confectionery atore is equally as had. The immense force of the explosion dan bester Their turn comes next, and at least they be imagined when it is told that several

MY NATIONALITY.

WM. FORD STOKES IN THE N. Y. NEWS. Oh, yes, thank God ! I'm proud to say

I am an Irishman, Was born and bred on the old sod, And stand among the Clan-Na-Gael, that glorious family Whose tree o'erspreads the earth, And hears for all the generous fruit Of valor, love and worth.

Ah, who can trace our pedigree, No feel his pulses burn; Ah, who so void of sympathy As doth not warmly turn To tahu historic cradle-land Of warrior and of bard, Of Davis of the living lyre And Meagher of the sword.

No marvel, faith, that I am proud To claim the kinship high Of Emmet, Shears, Fitzgerald, Tone, Whose names will never die;
Of Goldemith, Mangae, Swift and Moore,
Of Grattan, Burk; and Shiel, Of Sarefield and our poisoued prince, Brave Owen Ros O'Neil.

And eke of those great hearts to day, Our kin by blood or birth; Whose genius ranks them first among The mighty ones of earth; Here, in this fair and chosen clime. Or where the eagles sc. samed On Andean crag when Lynch's flag From Lima's turrets streamed.

O'Donnell's princely line has root Among the hills of Spain;
Beneath McMahon's fostering touch The liles bloomed again. But dearer to the Celtic heart. And sweeter far than these, Is when the chief of Avondale Has England on her knees.

But Ecin, oushla gal machree? If you were poor and old, Without a friend, without a rag To shield you from the cold. I'd love you as I love you now, As when I learned to frame At mother's knee a litary In homage to thy name!

A Woman's Murderous Plot.

WINNIPEG, October 24 .- A special from Oalgary to the Free Press says :- "Last night one of the most hellish plots ever concooted in Canada was discovered and frustrated at Morely, forty miles west of here. Some time ago Robert Scott, general merchant, of that place, received information that a wo-man named Mrs. Tough, who keeps a boarding house, was going to make an attempt on his life, He informed Mounted Policeman Watern and asked him to be on the alert and to watch people coming off the train. Last night a party got off the west bound train at Morley dressed in man's clothing and made for Scott's store, Watson, shadowing intention to burn out his eyes with vitriol, and trim off his cars and nose. She was brought to Oalgary, and her trial is new going on. She is a former resident of Winnipeg, where she has a daughter married.

STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS ING.

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

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. Excited Guest-"Walter, this wine is not pure." Waiter (who is an ex-member of the

Salvation Army)—"Ab, sir; to the pure all things are pure."—Time. CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY.

DAKOTA. The thriving town of Langdon, county seat

of Cavaller County, Dakota, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settled chiefly from Ontarlo. Secure a farm from the government land. For further information, maps, rates. &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St.

TO PARENTS!

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

ADY AGENTS WANTED—ABSO

MEN—Two Immense New Specialties, a Lady made \$27 before diamer; another \$10 first hour. Address, LITTLE & CO.,

Box 413, Ohioago, Ills.

25

Or before the said date, it they judge convenient.

Montreal, October 17th, 1889.

DAVID, DEMPES & CERVAIS

Attys, for Peritioners 1608 None-Dame street. ADY AGENTS WANTED - ALSO MEN-Two Immense New Specialties. One Lady made \$27 before dinner; snother \$10 the first hour. Address, LITTLE & CO., 12 5 Box 443, Chicago, Ills.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McGALE's PILLS in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Butternut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE -25 cents per

Province of Quebec, district of montreal. Superior court. No. 804.

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

JOSEPH BRUNET, formerly of the Village of Coteau St. Louis, District of Montreal, aforesaid, and now of Esconaba, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within Montreal, 11th October, 1889.

GEO. H. KERNICK,

Deputy P.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

DAME MARIE-EUDOXIE CHOQUET, Vē.

JOSEPH EPHREM JACQUES.

Detendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted.

11.5

Montreal, 10th October, 1889.

ETHIER & PELLETIER. Advocates for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, No. 1682. - DAME MARY HENDERSON,

of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM O'HARA, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said WILLIAM O'HARA, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on this Fourteenth of October, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-Montreal, 14th October, 1889.

JUDAH, BRANOHAUD & BAUSET, Autornies for Plaintiff.



DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we mean just what we say, and if you happen to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive ours in from three to five days, and at the comparatively trilling cost of \$1 per bottle. No one thus afflicted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of \$5 we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

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155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.





to canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock Steady employment guaranteed SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Unt.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a carciul application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored bloverage which may saye us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatel shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure plood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk old only in Packets, by Grocers, labelied thus: "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homocopathic Chamists, LONDON ENGLAND.

LISTATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME SOHOLASTIQUE MAURIOE, widow of JACQUES DUBEAU, her sons CHARLES and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city, hereby give public zotice to all the interested heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter Island, New York State, during Angust 1886, that they will petition, on the 22nd day of November, 1889, one of this District Supe ior Curt Judges, in Chamber, at the Court Hone of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for flowe of Montreal, at 10:30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of verificasion of the heirs. All interested parties are hereby nonified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge con-

AND OATHOLIG JHRONIGLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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Country.....\$1 00 and \$2 (Oity) will be charged.

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A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 10c per line (minion) first insertion—10 lines to the indh—and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TEUE WITNESS" ranks it among the best advertising mediums in Canada.

All Business letters, and Communications in saided for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Mon-

WEDNESDAY.....OOTOBER 30, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, St. Marcellus. THURSDAY, Oct. 31, St. Quintin. FRIDAY, Nov. 1, All Salets. SATURDAY, Nov. 2, All Souls. SUNDAY, Nov. 3, St. Malachy MONDAY, Nov. 4, St. Charles Borromeo. TUESDAY. Nov. 5, St. Zaobery WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, St. Leonard.

An Appeal.

Intelligence just received from a reliable quarter confirms the rumors of suffering and privation among the people on the Labrador Coast. The past season for them has been most unprofitable, and as the winter approaches they dread what must ultimately befall them unless immediate aid is forthcomivg-famine. Mgr. Bossé, who feels greatly pained at the distress which is everywhere manifest among his people, writes to appeal to the generosity of all the readers of the TRUE WITNESS to assist him in allaying the suffering, during the long winter months of his unfortunate flock. That immediate action is necessary may be gathered from the fact that after Saturday Nov. 9th there will be no means of sending provisions to the afflicted district. There should therefore be no delay on the part of those desirious of assisting in this good work. Provisions or contributions of any kind may be addressed to Mgr. Bossé at Pointe aux Esquimaux.

That Correspondence.

Mr. Charles Devlin, jr., of Aylmer, writes us a long letter with reference to our remarks that his correspondence to the Irish Canadian of Toronto, relative to the lack of representation of Irish Catholics in the Quebec Cabinet, was unfortunate and impolitic. He complains that we have done him an injury and misrepresented his views. We have no desire to misrepresent the gentleman in any way. In fact we abstained purposely from mentioning his name as the correspondent in question. We read his etter carefully, and the remarks of the Irish Canadian thereon, and we thought then, as we still think, that our Toronto contemporary had Devlin's patriotism, nor his desire to uphold the cause of his countrymen, and we know he has proved himself a most zealous apologist of the Quebec Premier. As independent journalists we cannot see things, nor can we be especial to see them, from the stand-point of party politicians, and, once more, we must ex. press our regret that a correspondence should have appeared which caused at least two friendy journals to misunderstand its meaning. Finally, to dismiss the subject once for all, we repeat our good wishes for the correspon dent but when a gentleman writes to the Press, on a subject of vital importance, he must expect to have his views, as he expresses them. discussed: and we believe on second thought Mr. Devlin will come to the conclusion that we have not been very severe, after all, in merely describing his correspondence unfortunate at the present moment, and using no stronger language than that it was impolitic.

Minister of Railways.

A good deal of speculation has been indulged in as to the probable successor of the late Hon. John Henry Pope as Minister of Railways, The Canadian Gazette, published in London, has generally pretty correct information as to forthcoming events in Canada. It may be a roundabout way to disseminate views, but official eople have certain pecultarities about them, and one of them is not to go straight to the - point. The paper in question says :--

The Premier, who has been Acting Minister of Railways since the death of Mr. Pope, has, it is rumoured, decided to award the vacant portfolio to himself. This is, it is said, pro-bably the only safe way out of the difficulty involved in bestowing the post upon one or other member of the Government without creating distatisfact on and jealousy.

It may therefore be taken as granted that Sir John Macdo vald will continue for some time at least to occupy the post of Minister of Railways himself. Sir John is now an old man, in his seventy-fifth year, and the amount of work he does is really marvellous. Yet, with all his vitality, the difficulties that beset him in bestowing the portfolio of Bailways upon the right man, must be very great, when he takes the onerous duties on his already overloaded shoulders to appeare jealousies amongst his

The Fluctuation of Silver.

When we examine the fluctuations of gold and efliver for over forty years we understand the value of the change] which the himetallists contend for. Between 1849 and 1870 the gold mines of California and Australia produced £502,000,000 of gold coin, while during the same period the silver mines of the world produced Infaux of gold began, 100 ounces of gold would of the sea, foaming out their own confusion, only done a good service to the Trish cause, but and the amexed depositions that their combny in London 1,580 ounces of silver, and in

would purchase 2,200 of silver. Bimetallists in Europe which has caused this change, and maintain that a bimetallic union, consisting of France, could regulate effectively the relative prices of gold and silver, and rescue has more interest than any other, country, save yet it is certain that the latter is the industry standards, as practically gold is more valuable markets at prices which English manufacturers and cotton goods are the chief articles which Indians are now forcing into competition with the products of British industry. The wheat comes to England, and cheap coston goods find their markets in China, Japan, and the home markets of India.

The Catholic Church vs. Infidelity

12 From many different quarters we hear of frantic appeals being made by the Protestant sects in Canada for an organic union of their muchtdivided churches. In their synod meetings and ministerial conventions the question of union receives more than a passing notice. Complete failure, however, stares them in the face on every side, and complete failure must be their portion from the very necessities of the case. They admit that Jesus Christ did really establish His Church on earth, which was to continue His special work until the end of time. and they pretend to be living members of that Church, but their acts, words and deeds of charity are strangely and obviously inconsistent with the teachings of the Apostles-with the doctrines of Jesus Christ. They are rather living members of a disunited portion seeking by a variety of means to underlie and destroy forgive them for such vain work) and we need not go far to find proof of this statement. Webster says that an Agnostic is "one who | testants who call themselves Christians would professes ignorance, refraining from dogmatic assertion; neither admitting or denying the existence of a Deity," and an Anglican rector, not I honestly striving to bring souls to God-than a thousand miles from Almonte, goes so far as to advocate a union between the various Pro testant sects and the Agnostics in the following | tinually conspiring to annihilate the Church, words:

" But I beg even Agnostics to consider these propositions; and since the public mind is not | the Catholic clergy, whose members have, from ripe for their very advanced views to see if even | the days of the apostles down to the heroic life they could not co-operate with Christians in of Father Damien, the Leper Priest of Molokai, tolerating some sort of National Church, if only suffered martyrdom for the Faith! Let out-Herod Herod, have not hesitated to treat as presenting a barrier to the 'encroachments Chiniquy, Fulton, the Montreal Witness and of Rome,' against which Protestantism, as at | the rest of the ungodly gang take a few pages | outside semi-barbarous Russia. The appearpresent constituted, opposes only a rope of from Catholic history, and let them strive to

Here we have an Anglican rector placing his religion on a par with agnosticism, indifferentism, secularism, etc., and we are naturally enough forced to the conclusion that Protestantism, although professing its belief in Obristianity, is not a bit better than the many other "isms' that are satisfied to accept Nature as of the correspondence. We do not doubt Mr. their sole guide through life, and are perfectly cribed by Shakespeare: adifferent as to their spiritual well-being and their future beyond the grave.

> Thus the religious question assumes the phase of the Catholic Church standing alone in the world in defense of the doctrines of Jesus Christ -as the one and only true Church-divinely instituted and empowered to battle with and oversome the progress of heresy and infidelity. Proofs are not wanting of the divine mission which has been entrusted to her care. She has lived through all ages, through the storms of persecution and the most cruel tyranny, and has emerged from the most severe trials more radiant, more grand, and more divinely beautiful and powerful than before. Even to-day she is the object of the most bitter hatred by every imaginable sect. She is attacked in our own country, maligned and slandered by such foulmouthed and filthy monsters as Justin P. Fulton, who, devoid of all manly instinct, and without the slightest feeling of Christian charity attacks the noble and heroic Sisters of the Church who, in open defiance of the vengeance of Heaven, declares the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass to be a "roaring farce," and says that the "Virgin Mary was not much of a virgin." And in the face of all this we find the Baptists, who recently held a meeting in Ottawa, adopting the following resolution:

"This convention hereby express our sympathy with the 'Rev. Dr.' Fulton, of Brooklyn, N.Y., in the zeal, energy and ability displayed by him in the work of opposing Roman aggree. of the Parnellites, and it is due to the Dublin sion and seeking to draw to Christ, those who

are held by Rome in spiritual darkness." By which we are forced to conclude gent and fair minded men the world over. As that such serpents as Fulton, and such our readers are awars, that great newspaper dedrivelling apostates as Chiniquy, who fell from voted its columns to prominent men in every divine favor into the loathsome dungeon of country, soliciting their opinions on the treaterror, and hesitate not to openly attack and alander the Confessional, crawling through so- Balfour regime. English, French, United ciety infect it with their pestilent breath and | States and Canadian public men, ecclesiastical extract from its members whatever good there is in them : they, crawling reptiles, fascinating creatures, leave the slime of their poisonous fangs on everything they touch, and their hissing notes excite disgust and hatred in the pure | to the infamy that must attach to the coercionheart. And they want a union with the Agnostics, "if only as presenting a barrier to the encreachments of Rome!" Gracious God! upon | contending for a political principle that may be what times have we fallen? "A. S.," in the the declared policy of the ruling party in Catholic Record, writing upon the subject of the | England within a few months, or at latest, after Confessional, well says:

"We must not take to heart the sickly condition of our beloved country so long as we open our arms to blind bigotry and detestable byprocrisy, so long as we shall throw open our Gray, that indefatigable worker for the cause of doors to those so-called inspired apostles of mor- Ireland, says: "That the letters which apality and accredit them as ministers of the peared in the Freeman's Journal have attracted Gospel. These sensual men overspread immorality and infidelity from above to shore without | pity that a protest of so representative a characgiving birth to rebukes from the representatives ber should remain buried in the files of a newsof popular sentiments. St. Paul's graphic por- paper, and he has, therefore, put them into 'nly 2195,000,000 of silver. In 1848, before this trait well obstracterizes them as 'raging waves book form." By doing so, Mr. Gray has not wandering stars, to whom the storm of darkness

ounces of silver, and in 1889 100 ounces of gold of the young and innocent hearts, easily impressed with impassioned tirades such that puremaintain that it is the demonstration of silver | minded will turn from wish disgust unuterable? What weapon do these grandiloquent moralists brandish to summon their listeners to the stand-Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and and of rebellion and anti-Romanism? This sweetruining principle that man and woman .annot be brought together, even in holiest relations, legitimate trade from the blackmailing of whether of society or religion, without being carexchange mongers and financial adventurers. ried away by sinful thoughts. Great Heaven! The standard to be simed at as between gold | to what abyse of degradation have we fallen! and silver should be 15% to 1. Great Britian | Can we with any degree of prosperity, associate ourselves with such slanderers? Shall unprethe United States, in seeing that silver fetches | judiced intelligences accept this foul and loathits legitimate price, as the lowering of silver some view of humanity as a criterion of certivalues in India most seriously affects British | tude against the Confessional Surely passions industries, and although Indian commerce is have not strangled reason in all social quarters; apparently more directly affected than British, if so, then we must look camly in the face of the ensuing consequence that will follow; rioting in which suffers most from this discrepancy of blood and terror. Another awful catastrophe similar to the French revolution will fall to our in India than in Great Britian, and this enables lot. Away with this hellish thought! Im-Indians to sell their commodities in British possible. We are not on the verge of ruin. Let blush for their country. us unmask these human monsters and reject and producers cannot compete with, Wheat their company, and again morality will cradle our thoughts, and breathe oy and bliss in domestic circles. ' And let us prove to the leaders o heresy and infidelity that the Catholic Church of to-day is the same Catholic Church of nearly nineteen hundred years ago; that Christ Himself permanently dwells within her consecrated temples, and that, consequently, the gates of hell cannot prevail against her. "Thou are Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. 16-18) And as Protestantism in any form was not born until towards the middle of the sixteenth century, it is the greatest piece of mockery, born of an ignorant and perverted mind, for any man to attempt to claim divine foundation for any of the Protestant sects. What greater proof of this do we want than a short glance over the lives of such men as that bluff old, tyrant, Henry VIII., who, tired of his virtuous wife stricken in years, disgraced himself by his high-handed tyranny, and by sacrilegious speliations, sullied English history; Luther, Calvan, Sparries, Brownlees, Breckenridges, Michelet, Voltaire, Rousseau, Maria Monk, etc., who are the founders and so called ornaments of the Protestant Church in various forms, and who, it may well be said, take complacency in obscure narratives, especithe fundamentals of God's Holy Church (Heaven | ally when directed against the Catholic Church.

How much better and how much more pleasing in the sight of God would it be if those Pro devote their labors towards Christianizing the heathers, the savages and the infidels-in willfully and continually slandering the Church of God, of openly defying her precepts, and contogether with its precious prerogatives and adjuncts! How different the course pursued by emulate the lives of those thousands of Heaveninspired minds that ornament the Church of Peter, and whose intellects diffuse the light of Faith amongst ber millions of children-whose generous hearts go out in sympathy, aye, in pity, to those whose bigoted and perverted minds make them fit subjects for the punish-

" Most villainous knave Some base notorious knave, some sourcy fel-O Heaven that such companions thou'det un-

And put in every honest hand a whip.
To lash the rascals naked through the world,
Even from the East to the West."

Political Prisoners.

The more we get an insight into the workings of the great Parnell struggle, the more we are struck by the marvellous ability that directs all its movements, and the skill and sagacity with which it has been conducted on every point. To the outsider some of the statistics might be difficult to understand, and, more especially, the resistance offered, notably, by Mr. Wm. O'Brien to the treatment he was being subjected to in prison; but now it is patent to all that at the hottom of that resistance there was a principle for which that patriot and his associates were contending. In battling for that prin ciple, great hardships had to be endured, and in many cases those hardships very nearly caused the death of some of Ircland's best sons; indeed, occasionally death did actually supervene; but all these resistances would have been vain had not the civilized world been made aware of their raison d'être. Reading the garbled statements of the daily cablegrams, many were misled as to the conduct and motives Freeman's Journal that we have to-day such a case made out as will open the eyes of intelliment of the Irish political prisoners under the and lay, statesmen of every school, men of letters and many prominent in various branches of intellectual culture, hastened to place their views on record, in language unmistakeable, as let government and its chief instrument, Balfour, for the brutal manner in which men the next general elections, are now being and have been treated since the enactment of the last coercion legislation.

In a pamphlet lately issued, Mr. R. Dwyer considerable attention, and it seemed to him a he has preserved a most valuable paper for all

most curious and significant state papers of recent times. Eminent men in responsible positions, he tells us, are slow to pronounce judgment on the policy of a foreign state or the conduct of a foreign statesman. It is only an exceptional and exasperating case, indeed, which eligits or justifies such interference. The treatment of political prisoners in Ireland by the Government of Lord Salisbury has moved the frank indignation of such an array of conspicuous men as probably never before pronounced on a contemporary transaction in any other country. Men in official positions have broken through all restraints of etiquette and diplomacy, and tell him that he has acted shamefully, and has neither the example of civilized nations, nor the supreme necessity. which overrides all law, to justify what he has done. He has outraged the feelings of Europe and America, and called forth the protest not only of foreigners, but of men of his own race and blood, who tell him that he has made them

To Dr. Sigerson, however, in this connection, are the people of Ireland and the friends of humanity everywhere more particularly indebted. He has treated in several correspondences to the Freeman's Journal the practice of modern nations in dealing with political prisoners. He has shown how Jefferson Davis and his confederates were treated by the Government of the United States. The law of France is also invoked, and it is established that not only are political prisoners not treated as common malefactors in that country, but it is specially provided that they shall not be to treated, that they shall not be forced to associate with criminals, and that a humane policy be pursued in their regard. However, it is when he deals with British precedents that he covers with shame and infamy Mr. Balfour and his associates. To use the words of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, he has demonstrated that there is nothing to be found among civilized mankind resembling the system which Lord Salisbury authorizes and vindicates in Ireland.

Dr. Sigerson has fairly exhausted the subject if we are to judge by the copious extracts made under the able editorship of Mr. E. Dwyer Gray. The Devon Commission and that of Kimberly are appealed to, in order to establish the general proposition that the confounding of political offenders with common criminals is not only undesirable, but most injurious in its results, even as regards discipline in the jails, and in its tendency to destroy the deterrent effects of criminal sentences. The cases of Wm. Cobbett, Leigh Hunt, Marcus Costello and others are cited, as well as those of Daniel O'Connell and the Young Irelanders of 1848, to establish what has been the practice in the past as to the treatment of political prisoners by the British Government; and the present cruel, callous and inhuman policy of Balfour is mercilessly laid bare in all its hideousness. Even in 1793 the political prisoners, despite the spirit of the times, were well treated, but the present coercionist government, having determined to their political opponents in a manner unknown ance of such a brochure cannot fail to produce the best results. In that portion of it which gives the correspondence, we are happy to find that Capada figures to great advantage. Archbishops, Bishops and priests have placed themselves on record in unmistakable language, and amongst our public men the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, M.P., refers to one of his speeches, in ment invoked by Iago's wife on the liars des. | which be states, with reference to the treatment of Irish political prisoners, that "it is monstrous to witness such things in this age." Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, writes "protesting against the present system of unjustifiable coercion and the attempt to degrade honerable men engaged in a constitutional agitation." Mr. Coughlin, M.P., and Mr. Balfour, M.P.P., of Outario, both write letters well worthy of perusal; and last, but not least, we liament, and other prominent Irishmen, and their exceptionally hard and degrading treat ment as felons, for offences unknown to the common law, is infamous, and calls for condemnation from all lovers of justice and

> NEXT Saturday is All Soul's Day. It is a pious custom of good Catholics to make an offering to their parish priest to obtain for the souls of their departed relatives a share in the Mass of that day, and to visit the graves of their dead in the cemetery. It will be a happy day for the souls in Purgatory.

humanity."

THE term of imprisonment imposed on Dr. Tanner, M.P., for Cork, who was convicted of offences under the the obnoxious Crimes act, expired on Sunday morning, when he was released and received a warm welcome from his numerous friends and constituents.

The jury in the case of Gallagher, charged with being implicated in the murder of Police Inspector Martin, at Gweedore, have failed to agree upon a verdict.

St. Patrick's Bazaar.

The bazaar recently closed was the most successful ever held in connection with the church. On Sunday last the Rev. James McCallen, treasurer, annuounced that the net proceeds amounted to \$8,137,82. This hand some sum is exclusive of what will be obtained from the grand drawing of prizes to be held about Christmas, for fifty valuable articles, the gifts of generous donors. Father McCallen availed of the opportunity of announcing the result of the bazaar to thank the subscribers, both Catholics and non-Catholics, who contributed to make it such a success.

Cloistered Nuns not Civilly Dead. Mr. Justice Mathieu on Thursday last rendered judgement in the petition to appoint a commission to take the evidence of the nuns in the Hetel Dien Hospital, who objected to come into court to give their evidence in the cause celebre of J. G. Guimond and La Banque Ville Marle ve. the nuns of the Hotel Dien Hospital. The text of the judgement is; "Considering that the collocated creditors have represented to the court by their motion munity is a cloistered one, and that they desire that a commission be appointed

they consider to be essential witnesses to establish their pretensions; and considering that it has not been shown that the other parties in the case will suffer in any manner by such an examination by commissioners and that under the circumstances such a demand can be granted, under the condition, however, that the questions to be put to the Rev. Sisters be approved of by the judge of this court; the court has named and appoints Jean Baptiate Vallee, deputy prothonotary, as commissioner for that purposs.

His Honor held that he need not render a decision as to the other points brought our by counsel. He would only add that there was no evidence produced to show that the nuns are civilly dead.

St. Ann's Bezser.

Closed on Staurday Evening-The Prize Winners and Denors.

The closing of St Ann's bazzar took place last Saturday evening, and it is pleasing to know shat the ladies of the committee of management anticipate results quite as gratifying as those of last year. The grand closing enter-tainment has been deferred until Saturday evening. November 9. The ladies also desire to thank the following persons for assistance rendered: Mrs. Norman Wight, Mr. S. S. Bain, (florist), Dr. Demers, Chas. Gurd, Chas. Alex-ander, Mr. Miller, Mr. Walsh, Mr. D. B. stereby, Mr. Matthewson, Mr. Smith, Hart & Tuckwell Lang Manufacturing company, S. H. & A. S. Ewing, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Thomson, Sergant Ciarke. Subjoined will be found a list of the articles

donated, with the donors and the winners:—
Fancy table, donated by Miss Richot, and
won by Mrs. M. Curran; fancy cushion, donated
by Miss Gavin, and won by Rev. F. Catulle;
gold watch, donated by a friend, and won by

Rev. T. Pappa; cooking range, donated by Mr Kane, and won by J. Oa-roll; silver pickle jar, donated by Mrs. Quinlan, and won by A. Finn donated by Mrs. Quintan, and won by A. Finn; picture, Gladstone, donated by Mr. Cullinan and won by J. C. Gee; fancy chair, donated by a friend, and won by Mr. Scott; medalion of St. Anu, donated by Mrs. Keefe, and won by J. Kennedy; pair slippers, donated by Rev. F. Turgeon, S.J., and won by J. Rodgers, Toronto; won by G. Harkness; music box. donated by Rev. F. Catulls, and won by M. J. Quinn; p'n cushion, donated by Miss Tolan, and won by T. Donnelly; Life of Blessed Virgin Mary, donated by Misses Milloy and Patterson, and won by J. Penfold; field glass, donated by Mr. M. Scanlon, and won by F. Duchesneau; wedding cake, donated by Mr. Cunningham, and won by Mr. Conlin; sofe pillow, donated by Miss Burns and won by James McCrory; parlor clock, donated by M. Brennan, and won by Mrs. Slattery; table cloth and dozen napolitically. ns, donated by Reverend F. Catulle, and won by Thomas Donnelly; sofa pillow, donated by Miss Patenaude, and won by J. Gallery; toilet Miss Patenaude, and won by J. Gallery; toilet botbles donated by Miss Coulin, and won by P. McKeown; album, donated by Miss Donuelly; and won by M. Donnelly; cushion, painted, donated by Miss M. A. Kane, and won by Miss McInerny; necktic satohet, donated by Miss Rivers, and won by Miss McGurn; pincushion, donated by Miss Conlin, and won by M. Farrell; kerchief holder, donated by Miss Prieur, and won by J. Cronin: Battle of Fontenoy, donated by J. McAran, won by M. Shwartz; pair brackets, donated by James Sterle, won by pair brackets, donated by James Steele, won by pair brackets, donated by James Steele, won by W. Coffee; fire screen, donated by Mrs. Foebre, won by Mrs. Love; fancy-chair, donated by P. Brennan, won by Mr. Cuvillon; organette, donated by Reverend F. Catelle, won by W. H. Cunningham; silver fruit disb, donated by Miss McNally, won by J. W. Lynch; steel engraving donated by Miss Keegan, won by P. McDermott; painted panel, donated by Miss Michaul, won by Miss Gareau; fancy table, donated by Miss by Miss Gareau; fancy table, donated by Miss Lesperanes, and won by James McGready; pickle jar, donated by Mrs, J. Kennedy, and won by A. B. Parker; fancy table, donated by A Friend, and won by M. Grant; fancy

A Friend, and won by M. Grant; facey rocker, donated by Fee & Martin, and won by P. Millet; worked panel, donated by Miss Kannon, and won by Mr. Rogers; crasy cushion, donated by A Friend, and won by Miss Tracey; large doll, donated by A Friend, and won by M. Feron; bannerett, donated by Miss A Kannon, and won by J. Guinea; cushion, densted by Miss Prevent, and won by J. Whyte; baby's cloak, densted by Miss O'Neill, and won by Dr. Guerin; eilver butter dish, support it. and won by Dr. Guerin; allver butter dish, donated by Miss Brasseau, and won by J. W. Lynch; sofs pillow, donated by Mrs. James McShane, and won by Ed Finn; sofs pillow, donated by Miss McDermott, and won by P. McDermott; japanese banner, donated by Misses O'Connox, and won by Rev. F. Caron; wax flowers, donated by Miss Cardinal, and worthy of perusal; and last, but not least, we must mention the letter of that veteran patriot and staunch Home Ruler, the Hon. Senator Edward Murphy, which closes as follows: "Under the present Coercion Act, the imprisonment of venerated priests, members of Particles of the present Coercion Act, the imprisonment of venerated priests, members of Particles of the present Coercion Act, the imprisonment of venerated priests, members of Particles of the present Coercion Act, the imprisonment of venerated priests, members of Particles of the present Coercion Act, the imprisonment of venerated priests, members of Particles of the present Coercion Act, the imprisonment of venerated priests, members of Particles of the present Coercion Act, the imprison the present Coercion Act, the present Coer by J. Doran; bannerett, donated by a friend. won by J. Gorman; fancy cushion, donated by Mrs. Mechan, won by W. Lonnergan; toilet set, donated by Miss A. Lynch, won by Hudon & Hebert; picture and essel, donated by D. & J. Sadlier, won by T. Donnelly; wax doll, donated by a friend, won by Mrs. Meehan; hand satchell, donated by Mrs. Prudhomme, won by J. Cary; painted vases, donated by Mrs Espie, won by Mr. Harris; doll's bed and set matte, donated by Mrs. Finegan, won by Miss Scullion; water set, plass, donated by Currie Bros., won by Mr Styles; fancy table, donated by Mrs. Curran, won by Rev. F. Ca-

> From Mrs. Brennan's grand lottery prizes were drawn by the following: -2807, \$10 cash, presented by Rev. F. Catulle: 2278, ton of coal, presented by a friend; 1162, barrel of flonr, presented by Logghman & O'Flaherty; 852, orgainstte, presented by a friend; 628, caddy of bea, presented by W. Rafferty, 2054, a pair of causries, presented by Mrs. Kiloran; 2804, of canaries, presented by Mrs. Miloran; 2002, "Heroines of America," presented by Rev. Bro. Arnold; 2177, pair of vases, presented by Mrs. Wm. Brennan; 2506, pair ladies' shoes, presented by P. Flamery; 3768, box of cigars, McClares. 714 engar-outed presented by J. McCarry; 714, sugar-cured ham, presented by R. McShane; 2890, fancy table, presented by Miss Brennan; 2770, fur cap, presented by a friend; 1512, dozen Irish linen handkerchiefs, presented by Mrs. S. Revely; 2735, dozen Irish lin handkerchiefs, presented by Mr. Reyely ; 483. large doll, presented by Mr. Lyman; 2524, book, "Wrecked and Saved," presented by Miss "Wrecked and Saved," presented by Miss Daly; 2866, framed picture, presented by Miss McGoire; 1785, handsome quilt, presented by A. Friend; 185, table scari, presented by A. Friend; 2583, ice water set, presented by A. Friend; 2230, picture, Pope Leo, XIII., presented by Miss Brennan; 2895, bag of potatoes, presented by Mr. McGoe; 2282, tea service glass, presented by Mrs. Lyman; 53. set lace curtains; 456, lamp with globe; 331, fancy picture; 2381, five o'clock tea cloth; 2183, lamp; 1171, fancy bracket; 477, bronze jar; 2713, 1171, fancy bracket; 477, bronze jar; 2713 toilet set; 2882, hand painted frame; 2192, work basket.

L'UNION CATHOLIQUE.

The hall below the Church of the Gesu was well filled Sunday afternoon by members of L'Union Catholique and their friends to listen to a most interesting address by His Honor Recorder de Montigny, chevalier of Pius IX, upon education. As believed so important a subject, the lecture was most entertaining and erudite and was listened to with much attention. The lecturer first stated what education to Portland Me, the Sarah Sanda. His first should be and then what it is in this country, work, after his arrival was a contract on the and proceeded to discuss the higher and more intellectual modes of education, concluding with an emphasis on the need of religious trainine in education and a tribute to the good work in this direction done by the various branches Mee left, he foliabled the contract to Deer Lake of the Catholic church. At the close a brisk Prior which was in his contract was and entertaining discussion upon the various called after him the was an honest Godfear And a control of the state of t

DAVITT AND THE "TIMES"

The Day Fast Approaching When Britain Must Give Justice to Ireland.

LONDON, October 24.—The Parnell com LONDON, Uctober 24.—Ine Farnell com-masion resumed its sitting to day. Jesoph Biggar, memberef Parliament for West Cavan, who appeared in his own behalf, addressed the commission. Mr. Davitt addressed the commission at the close of Mr. Biggar's speech. He will be followed by counsel for the London Times. Mr. Davitt read his speech. He said that by addressing the commission he was running counter to the spinion of the people of Ireland, who endorsed the withdrawal from the case of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. He was impelled to the course his conteagues. He was imposed to the ceurse he had adopted by the two cardinal prin-ciples of his life, religious adherence to truth and justice, and the defence of the truth and justice, and and designor of the Mr. Davitt stated that although he was no longer a Fenian, if the condition of Ireland was the same as it was twenty-five years age he would be one again.

Some of the sime of the Fenians, he said, had been fulfilled already. The Land league, on the same patriotic spirit, was fast remov. ing the barriers which prevented Great Britain from giving justice to Ireland. The day was fast approaching when Dublin castle would quietly submit to the fate of the Irish church. At the very time the Fenian outrages were being committed the Manchester trade commission was in session and evidence was given before it showing the worst kind of outrages there, for which outrages no one was ever brought to justice.

He denied the statement of Patrick Delaney, the convicted dynamiter who was brought from Ireland to London to testify for the Times, that the amnesty movement was under Fenian control, and accused Da. iancy, of wilful perjury. No agent, he declared, had dene more to keep alive the national antipathy of the Irish in America than the brutal language made use of by the Times with regard to the extermination of the people of Ireland resulting from the great famine

Mr. Davitt said he had not endorsed Ford's dynamite views, and he believed he had converted Ford to constitutional methods. Le Caron's assertion that 30,000 men would invade Canada was an under-statement, as the Fenians number nearly one million. He denied the Times' allegation that he had started the League with money subscribed in America for purposes of crime and entrage. He quoted from the Irish World to show it had obtained large sums by constitutionally advocating the policy of the league. The funds that had been received from all parts of the world had not come from members of the rerevolutionary societies. He read letters from Germans, Frenchmen. Americans and Englishmen enclosing funds and urging him to fight on the land question.

Only the judges, counsel for the Times, Messrs. Biggar and Davitt, Le Cares and a lew spectators were present. Le Caron attracted no notice.

LONDON, October 25 .- Mr. Davitt, resuming his address to-day before the Parnell commission, said the landlord system in Ire-land should be abelished and the land be vested in the state. Eight tenths of the money which came from America for the support of the Irish cause, he declared, came from Irish werking men and werking women. Mr. Davitt denied that there was any alliance between the league and the revolutionary organizations in Ireland. He said Mr. Houston, secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic union, and his accomplices knew that the letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell, which were printed in the London Times, were forgeries before Pigott went into the witness office, and that it had come to bis (Davitt's) knowledge that Pigott had confessed that fact prior to his testifying for the Times.

Chief Justice Hannen interrupted the

Mr. Davitt said the allegation would be proved later on. He declared the alleged secret circulars produced by the Times to show that the league was a revolutionary organization were forgeries, Mr. Davitt proseeded to point out that Mr. Parnell, and not he, fermed the Land League in America. Le Caron, he claimed, had failed to prove the assertion that the Clan na-Gael managed Parnell's tour in America, Ne money collected in America had ever been intended to assist armed rebellion in Ireland.

HON. ALEX. MORRIS DEAD.

The Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba

TOBONTO, Uctober 28.—Hon. Alexander Morris, er. Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, died in this city this morning. He had been ill for some time and his retirement from the local legislature at the last election was due to failing health. The Hon. Mr. Morris was born at Perth, Ont., on the 17th of March, 1826, his father, Hon. Wm. Morris having been a wall here, partilling the contract of having been a well-known public man, and a member of the Legislative assembly and a member of the Legislative assembly and Legislative council of Canada, from 1820 to 1859. Mr. Morris was educated at Glasgow university and at McGill, and married, in November, 1851, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Wm. Cline, of Cornwall. He was called to the Bar in Upper and in Lower Canada in 1851, and in Manitoba in 1872. In 1876 he was made a Q.O. by the Ontario, and in 1881 by the Federal Government. He was for some by the Federal Government. He was for some time a resident of Montreal, and served as president of St. Andrews society and as a governor of McGill college. He was also chairman of the board of trustees of Queen's college, Kingston. He was the author of a number of pamphlets and essays, largely on British North America and its relargely on British North America and its resources, many of them in advocacy of the confederation of the provinces. He was elected for South Lanark in 1861, and took an active share in the negotiations which led to the formation of the coalition confederation Government of 1864. After the union he continued to represent South Lanark until 1872. In 1869 he was taken into the Cabinet as minister of interdeseases. the Cabinet as minister of inland revenue, a position he held till 1872, when he went to Manitoba as the first chief justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of the new province. In December of the same year he was named lieutenant governor of Manitoba and the Northwest territories. In this capacity he negotiated a large namber of treaties with the Indians from the Lake of the Woods to the Total Total Control of the capacity he negotiated a large namber of the Woods to the Post Total Total Control of the Woods Total Control of the Fort Pitt. In 1877, on the expiry of his term, he returned to the east, and in 1878 was elected to the Ontario legislature for East Toronto, retiring in 1886.

On the 21st ult Mr. John Price, of the parish of Woodstock, N. B., passed peacefully away at the advanced age of 76 years, 6 months. The deceased gentleman was born in Newcastle, County Dublin, Ireland, and came to America, work, after his arrival was a contract on the Grand Trunk R. H. with Brassey, Peto & Betts, and having completed that he came to New Brunswick, with John Mee, to work on the St. Andrews and Quebec E. B. ; and when

News of the Week.

RUROPEAK.

The Porte has forbidden the sending of cipher selegrams from Crete. It is reported that the Cuarewitch has been betrothed to Princess Marie of Greece. Archduke Leopold was married at Vienna on Thursday to Princess Blanche of Castile.

Count Dillon has been expelled from Alesce-Lorraine and has arrived at Brussels.

M. Fentaire, the Paris bookseller, has sold the original manuscript of Froissart's Chronicles for \$9000.

The Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung says Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is engaged to Princess Louise of Alencon.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria recently paid a secret visit to the Count of Paris, at Sheen House near London. The sudden rise of the River Neva has flood-

ed the whole lower part of St. Petersburg, doing immense damage. The police have notified Count Dillon to quit

Dienz, otherwise they will arrest him and expel him from Germany. It is reported that Queen Victoria will spend the coming winter in Florence with her daugh-

ter, Empress Frederick of Germany. It is stated that Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, will become a naturalized Italian citizen and that he will be nominated as sena-

The Nihilists are again active in St. Peters juttle Be burg, and the city during the past month has been flooded with their revolutionary proclama-

In the German Reichstag Herr Von Kevetzow was re-elected President and Herren Buhl and Bombiat first and second vice presidents respectively.

The Prussian Bundeerath has approved the creation of a Court of Appeal consisting of eleven judges, to hear petitions relative to the anti-Socialist law. The Bohemian Diet has referred to a com

mittee an address from the young Czeche asking the corronation of the Emperor as King of Behemia and autonomy for the provinces. Lord Derby, in a speech at Liverpool, en-dorsed Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy. He deprecated alliances, and said England had no

business to assist Germany in keeping conquered province, The man who attempted to assassinate Prince William of Wurtemberge is a varnish maker named Martin Muller. Muller's fellow workman say that at various times he has shown

signs of insaniry. It is stated in Shanghai that the collapse of the railway scheme is due to French insistence upon the enforcement of an article in an old

treaty entitling France to supply the personnel and material for any Chinese railway, Lord Salisbury, in reply to a deputation, declared that the reports regarding the outrages in Orete have been greatly exaggerated, especial ly the charge of the violation of women, which is declared to be without foundation,

Baroness Kolisch, of Vienna, the widow of the chess player, invites the chess players of the world to compete on April 16, 1894, the fifth anniversary of the death of her husband, for seven prizes, ranging from \$1000 downward.

The Zanzibar envoys who are in Berlin recently were told by Prince Bismarck that Germany would forgive and forget the former attitude of Zanzibar toward her. but the former by eak the sugar trust. attitude of Zanzibar toward her, but that hence-forth the Sultan ought to follow Germany s ad-

The Prussian Bundesrath has adopted the permanent Socialist bill. This measure relaxes the restrictions of the present law. The majority of the committee appointed to hear objec-tions consists of members of the Supreme Court

mr. Trautweiler, chief engineer of the Brunig railway in Switzerland, has applied for a concession for an underground railway up the Jungfrau mountain. It is proposed to reach the summit of the mountain by means of a tubular tunnel.

Lount Okuma, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, upon whose life an attempt was made a few days aco, was more seriously wounded than was at first supposed. The wound, which was in the leg, assumed such a state that amputation became necessary.

An effort will be made to organize a branch the Grand Army of the Republic next week at minings.

In the North-West Legislature a largely significant petition has been presented asking for the North-West Legislature and account of the Grand Army of the Republic next week at the supposed of the Republic next week at the supposed of the Republic next week at the supposed of the Grand Army of the Republic next week at the grand Army of the Republic next week at the supposed of the Grand Army of the Republic next week at the supposed of the supposed of the Republic next week at the supposed of the supposed of the suppos

Sir Henry Parkes, in a speech at Sydney, N S W. said the time had come for the formation of a distinct parliamentary executive to deal with national questions. He proposed that a convention of delegates from the various colonies be held for the purpose of constructing a Federal Government on the basis of a Federal

The marriage of Miss Gwendoline Caldwell to Prince Murat was solemnized in Paris yes-terday, the Papal Nuncio officiating, assisted by Archbishop Tatolle, rector of the ecclesias-tical academy at Rome. The latter will sail on November 2nd for America to represent the Pope at the opening of the new Catholic University in Washington, founded by Miss Caldwell and her sister.

A parliamentary election was held in Brighton Friday last to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Sir William Tindal Robertson, Conser vative. Mr Loder, the Unionist candidate, received 7132 votes and Mr Peel, Gladstonian, 5625. Sir William Tindal Robertson was elected in November, 1886, without opposition, but in the previous election the Conservative candi date received 5963 votes and the Home Rule candidate 2633.

A Madrid correspondents say : The Governof the United States for a Zollverein with the Spanish-American Republics. The governments of the two countries named oning that the states of the two countries named oning that the states of the two countries named oning that the states of the two countries named oning that the states of the st clery propeller "Africa," Captain Thompson, the two countries named opine that they can obtain more advantages and more effective support from European capital and trade than they would be likely to seeme by the captain the countries of the two countries named opine that they can obtain more advantages and more effective support from European capital and trade than they would be likely to seeme by the countries. It is expected the will be contained. would be likely to secure by becoming more satellites of the United States.

The Paris Figaro publishes an alleged interview between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Lichtenstein, in the course of which the Emperor says that as Boulangism has which the Emperor says that as Boulangism has which the Emperor says that as Boulangiam has been defeated in France, Austria no longer has reason to oppose that country. The Prince reminded the Emperor of the treaty alliance between Autria and Italy. To this the Emperor stated that the alliance was merely temporary and that the future had many surprises.

The Pester Lloyd says that in a recent interview with Professor Vambery, the Sultan of Turkey declared positively that the Porte would not joine the triple alliance. Turkey, he said, desire to maintain a Leutral attitude and to be on the most friendly terms possible with all the powers. The Sultan also strongly opposed autonomy for Armenia, because two-thirds of the inhabitants were Mohammedans, whom it would be unjust to ignore for the sake of the Ohristian inhabitants.

The ourth International Prison Congress will meet at St. Petersburg next year upon the date of the anniversary of the death of John Howard, the prison reformer, who died at Kershon in 1790. The Russian Government offers a prize to authors of all nations for the best essay on the "part taken by John Howard in the history of prison reform." The chief prize offered is 2000 france and a large gold medal; a smaller gold medal, silver medals and honorable mension shall be awarded to such essays as the ary consider worthy. The essays must be sent y May 1, 1899, to the chairman of the commit-ee on organization of the International Prison

AMERICAN

The subscriptions in New York thus far to the

world's fair aggregate \$1,000,000

There is a movement on foot in Richmond,

Va., to do away with negro servants and subatitute white. There was one death from smallpox on Pelee Island, Lake Erie, Thursday last, and four new cases devoloped.

An organization for the purpose of searching for the dead has been formed at Johnstown, Pa. Over \$7,000 has been subscribed, and the work will begin at once.

Count Distribution and has arrived at Brussels.

The Brussels Board of Trade has resolved to hold a Belgian exhibition in London in 1890.

The British steamer "Horacle," from Greytown and Belgia, arrived at New York Wednesday and is detained at quarantine with a supposed case of yellow fever on board. Miners who have returned to San Francisco

from Ounalaska report some destitution among miners at Yukon, but say the recent reports of starvation there were exaggerated. Charles McElvane, the 19-year-old murderer of Christian W. Lucca, was sentenced by Judge Moross, at New York on Friday, to death by

electricity at Sing Sing prison in the week beginning December 9. Not a freight wheel turned on the Chicago & North-Western Railway Friday last, the strike of the switchmen being still on. The strike is the outgrowth of an alleged arbitrary dismissal

of a switchman last Thursday. The State Department at Washington is adgised that Li Hung Chang, grand secretary of state for China has decided to establish a medical service for the Chinese army and navy on the basis of the best western models.

The wife of John Bender, a prominent farmer and politician of Bendersville, Pa, courteen miles from Carlisle, recently gave pirth to four infants. The quartette of putle Benders are apparently strong and

An autopsy was made on the body of William Burne, a passenger on board the steamer "Honde," who died on Wednesday on the teamer's arrival at quarantine, New York. It howed conclusively that Burns died of yellow over. The body will be cremated.

The suit of Henry Reeb, proprietor of the gavage Club, against Dr. William Thornton, to recover the sum of \$15,000 won by Thornton at collecte last winter, was concluded at Boston. The jury returned a verdict for Thornton, holding that Reeb could not recover.

A number of school children found a bomb paded with dynamits near the school house on fee Galloway farm, at Franklin, Pa, Friday rening. While attempting to open it with a paife it exploded with terrible results. Two pildren named Fitzgerald and Roger, are stally hurt, while eight others are in a serious ndition.

The United States cruiser "Thetis" has reorned to Sitka, Alaska, after an extraordinary nise during the summer. She sailed along be Alaskan coast past Point Byrrow, and to tic Ocean. A fleet of whaling vessels went th the "Thetis." Ice caught the warship near Point Barrow, and she narrowly escaped being weeked. Only two exploring vessels have ever not to the Mackenize River, and no Govern ant vessel was ever that far before.

Claus Spreckels intended to begin work at his big refinery at Philadelphia last week but weather and other causes prevented him om doing so. Active operations will probab-begin next week. Mr. Spreckels says that new refinery will produce 1,000,000 pounds day at the start. By February 2,000,000 and a day will be turned out, and by the old of next year 4,000,000 pounds. With other

A epecial from Spokane Falls says a remark-able state of affairs is reported from the United States custom house at Oscoyoos Lake on the British Columbia border, No collector has been stationed there, and now the Indians have to be no possession of the log structure formerly dampied by a representative of the American Government. Just across the line Her Majes

Mr. Berkely Powell has been offered the joneloy of the Governor-General's Foot colored at Obtawa, rendered vacant by the residuation of Col Tilton.

he striking miners on the Baie der Chaleurs Result have returned to work on being assured that the Government had taken steps to surare their wages out of the unpaid subsidy.

the city clerk of Toronto puts the population of the city at 172,465, the assessment at \$137,of \$778, and the debt, including a local improgramment debt of over \$2,000,000, at \$14,-948.

appeal is being made to Halifax merch ants Island, Straits of Belle Isle, whose distress ren used by the failure of the fisheries in that is corict. rent

distriction distriction of the d Russia, vice the late Judge Oliver, whom he succeeded on the Bench.

The real reason of Mr. Prendergast's resignaof the position of Provincial Secretary of tion itoha, according to the Winnipeg Sun, was Manche separate school question but the inabilnot to secure an appropriation for a French to secure an appropriation for a French

bott/m. It is expected she will be got off. Fank Kane, a street car driver, and John

Gilroy, conductor, have been found guilty of which named Frank Flood out, instantly killing l bim

nim Two chiefs of the Six Nation Indians waitep Mr. Dewdney at Ottawa Wednesday last upon sked him to abolish the council system, and to back to the old customs of the tribes. and Dewdney said he could not grant their Mr. bewdies said he could not grant meir request, but would enquire into their griev-Adones from the Straits of Belle Isle say

that pare wreezed warsnip "Lily" has broken in two amidships. The parts have been twist of arright into the stern. The wreck has been point to Quesco parties for \$80. The big guns sold recovered by divers from the big guns recovered by divers from the warship "Em rald."

As the steamer "Alexandria" was going into As ock at Brockville, Friday last one of the her drands named Joseph Hatch, of Montreal, deck ganding in the hatchway when a tender was to down, knocking him into the water. A was less thrown him, but he could not catch it was less thrown him, but he could not catch it. rope vies were pitiful to hear. He sank before a boat could reach him. His body was recovered

at TP mortuary statistics issued by the De-The ent of Agriculture for the month of Sep-parting show a death rate of 598 for Montreal, tember Quebec and 210 for Toronto. The death 224 for thousand was heaviest in Quebec, rate ping to 3 47 for the month, being increas-amon forty eight deaths, due to the Champlain ed by calaming. ed by calamity.

A pesting of those opposed to the federation of Victoria University with the Toronto Uni-On August 22nd the three masted echooner of Victoria University with saveral federationists, from Boston for Flores, Rayal and Gracios in was below the saveral federationists, the Western Talands, Sixty eight days have Ohneon Toronto. An independent university And the state of t

elapsed and the Forest Fairy and her passengers in Toronto was the desire of the meeting, and crew have never been heard of and it is a committee was appointed to canvass for sub head brakeman John Spellman were thrown be-place the indulgence of the Administration." scriptions for this object. A large amount was neath the oil cars and burned to a crisp. The it will be seen that there with the oil cars and burned to a crisp. The it will be seen that there with the oil cars and burned to a crisp. pledged at the meeting.

The monthly statement of the Post Office Savings Bank shows that the deposits in September amounted to \$518,354, and the repayments to \$613, 547. The amount now at depositors' credit is \$23,146,945. In the Dominion Government savings banks, distinct from those in the Post Office, the deposits in September were. \$259,827, the withdrawals \$370,844, and the

balance at depositors' credit is now \$19,852,747. There is now no doubt that George Ward, of Pictou, is to be added to the list of perished in the recent burning of the steamer perished in the recent burning of the steamer "Quinte," near Deseronto. It was thought on the fatal night that one passenger was missing, the man who gave the alarm. He assisted at the man who gave the alarm. He assisted the pumps for a few minutes, but was not seen afterward. Ward leaves a family and three children. The injured are progressing favorably. No more bodies have been recovered.

Eugene Graue, Arthur Kerr, and John Flynu, survivers of the "Geographique". "Swift" catastrophe, are at Halifax, penniless and helpless. They shipped on the "Geographical". phique at Montreal for £2 for a passage to Southampton and £5 to sign clear in lieu of passage back to Montreal, or return passage in one of the company's steamers. So far they have not received a cent. After landing in Newfoundland they were sent to St. Pierre and thence to Sydney, in French schooners. There the French consul refused to do anything for them, but the town authorities sent them to Halifar; the French consul refuses to aid them, and the Dominion authorities say they must look to the "Geographique" owners. The men have been fed and lodged at the Sailors' Home on charity for three days.

MR. DAVITT AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The following lotter appears in the Dablin Freeman of the 10th inst:-

DEAR SIR,-Mr. Harrington's appeal to the country to re invigorate the National League is very opportune, and will, it is to be hoped, meet with the proper response from the people thus There is, however, one omission in Mr. Harrington's observations which, if rectified in the further action of the Organizing Committee, will powerfully aid their effort in widen ing and strengthening the League organization.

It is this:—
Seven years have now elapsed since the Na tional Conference was held, at which the National League was called into existence. That conference was accepted as the voice of the country. It ordered and enacted the following constitu-

The Irish National League shall consist of Branches and Central Council.

"The Council shall consist of thirty members, twenty to be elected by County Conventions, and ten by the Irish Parliamentary Party. The branches in each county shall send delegates to an annual County Convention; and each delegate shall cast his vote for the candidate nominated to the Central Council in manner provided by the rules. Members of Parliament shall be ineligible for election to the Council by a County

Convention, "The Branches to be organized, rules framed, and the method of nomination and elec-tion to the Council settled by an Organizing

Committee. The Organizing Committee shall consist of five members of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of Evicted Tenants, five mem-bers of the Executive of the Labour and Industrial Union, five members of the Council of the Home Rule League, and fifteen other

gentlemen.
"The Organizing Committee shall have all the powers of a Central Council until the Council is

elected, and no longer."

Seven years have gone by, and the Organizing Committee have not yet obeyed the man-date of the country. Is the time not opportune for the election of a representative Central Council which would, at least, give an object lesson in Home Rule, and afford many of us a training in constitutional action and responsibility that might be of service to the country under the National Self-government that is coming in the near future?

It is beside the question to say-what thousands will, I am sure, in all sincerity think and believe in this connection—that the members of the Organising Committee are tried and trusted that of Cardinal Manning. men: that its secretary is Mr. Harrington: and that everything that an elected Central Council could do has been done by those now governing the Leauge. This is, however, no answer to the objection that the Central Council has still to be elected, though seven years have swept by since the voice of the country ordered it to be done. We are living in the days of representa-tive rule and the exercise of popular control; and were the members of the Organising Committee angels of light and infallible strators, there would still remain the National will, demanding the recognition of its sovereign mandate at the hands of those to whom delegat ed, and not perpetual or absolute, authority has

been given.

I believe that if the Organising Committee undertake the task of completing the organisa tion of the National League, the country will respond to the appeal which has been addressed to it in a manner that will more than fulfil the most sanguine expectations voiced at yester day's meeting.

MICHAEL DAVITT. Ballybrack, Oct. 9, 1889.

Gladstone's View of the American

Revolution. London, October 26.-Mr. Gladstone made an address at Chester to-day on the condition of the working classes. He contrasted the English workmen's position with that of fifty years ago, showing that during the half cen ury there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in wages, while the cheap food and clb hing now obtain able are better than heretofore. He urged the English workman to study the history of the American revolution. He claimed that it was by and from this country that a love of freedom was sown in America. England, now in return, reaped advantages from the American vindication of those principals of freedom which animated the revolution. The system of Government in America combined that love of freedom and respect for fair law and desire for order which formed the surest elements of national excellence and greatness. It was no extravagance to say that, although there were only two millions of people in the thirteen states of the time of the revolution, the group of statesmen that proceeded from them were a match for any in the whole history of the world, and were superior to those of any one epocl Their fortunate appearance was undoubtedly due to well-regulated musuclar freedom.

Accidents on the Rail.

WABASH, Ind., October 25.—The fast eastbound passenger train on the Wabash road was wrecked last night at Kellers station by a mis-placed switch. The switch lock having been broken by wreckers the engine turned over and the baggage car was hurled down the embank-ment thirty feet. The engineer and fireman Charles Dixon, clung to the car which was reduced to eplinters, being telescoped by the bag-gars car. The smokers, chair car and Wagner alceper kept the track, but were all wrecked by the engine in passing, and were considerably damaged. The front end of the smoker was carried away. Some passengers were slightly injur-ed. Engineer King was pulled out of the cab by the fireman, whose collar bone was broken. King was badly bruised. Fireman William Hutchins was injured. Pacific express agent Frank Browne and baggage master Gerhart Myers

were badly bruised.
Indianapolis, Ind., October 25.—A north. bound freight train on the Lake Erle and Western railroad was wrecked at Kokomo at 4 Western ratiroad was wronged as a lowing at 4 Fruned), have received a circular from the Mino'alock, this morning. The engine, with eight, istry of Justice and Worsh o announcing to
o'r ten cars, was thrown from the track. They will be suppression of their salaries. The
o'll tanks exploded in quick succession, salting letter concludes, "You will not be again num/
fire to the box cars attached Two cars of bered among the derry paid by the State unless,
merchandise and four of coal were consumed." In with a parish in which would now

accident was the work of wreckers, this being the third attempt made in that vicinity within the last two months. The train employes killed

lived at Peru, Ind.
GRAND FORES, Dak., October 25.—A special train with J. J. Hill, president of the Manitoba road, on board met with an accident near here this morning. The party was badly shaken up, but no one injured.

PARIS, October 25.—A special train with 500 French pilgrims, returning from Rome, came in collision with a train at Savon. There was a terrific panic on board. Many of the passengers were injured, but none fatally. The engineer on the pilgrim train was instantly killed and one of the guards was fatally injured. jured.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quar ters of the Globe.

There are nine Catholic misssionaries at

A Benedictine Convent is to be built at

Bishop Cosgrove of Davenport confirmed 573 persons during his late pastoral visit. EFather Niesser, the Superior of the Barnabite

House at Perugia, has been elected Superior-General of the Order. His Grace Monseigneur Gravel, bishop of Nicolet, and his secretary, Rev. Abbe Thicaudier, are staying at the Seminary.

Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, will consecrate a new bell, a new organ and several statues in the church at Belœil on the 5th Monteigneur Paquet, rector of Laval univer-ity, and Monseigneur Marcis will accompany

Cardinal Taschereau on his trip to Baltimore next month. In England the two diocests of Liverpool and Salford contain about 500,000 Catholics, or

one third of the entire Catholic population of the country. Sister Martha Sexton, who died on the 8th nat., at the Convent of Mount St. Josephus.

Frederick, Md., was 94 years old and had been in the sisterhood 76 years. Oardinal d'Annibal has just celebrated the golden jubilee of his pristhood. His Eminence, who

Palermo, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, has been secularised, and it is to be used as an additional building for the public library it

adioins. The Holy Father has sent the Cross of St Gregory to Colonel HJ Woodward, late com-manding the 1st Munster Fusiliers. Colonel Woodward formerly served in the Pontifical

On his nterance into Jerusalam Mgr. Piavi, the new Patriarch, had an enthusiastic reception. The entire city held high festival and the civic authorities encourage and sympathized with the rejoicings.

Mr. Wynell-Mayow, a well-known America Catholic journalist, has completed an important work on "The Light of Reason." It will short-lybe published in London, by Messrs Kegan,

Archduchess Stephanie, has made a pilgrimage on foot to the shrine of Our Lady at Mariazell, companied by several other members of the Imperial family. Cardinal Haynald is celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood in strict retreat,

The Widowed Crown Princess of Austria, the

making the day be a great thank-offering. His Eminence has devoted a fortune of \$200,000 to charitable institutions. Some of the ecclesiastical journals of England are very indignant with the Anglican Archbishop of London for allowing his name to

Rev. P. V. Bryne, C. M., formerly President sible moment after you have taken it. And of St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., your prime object should be to restore the is now attached to a band of Lazarist mission parapiration and the capillary circulation aries, who are engaged in giving missions

throughout the Western States. The Rev. Father Allen of Kingstown, South Africa, has presented to the Borgia Museum at the Propaganda some ornaments of the Kaffir-Fingo tribe, which have been examined by ethnographists with much curiosity.

A sister of the late Rev. Julian Tenison Woods writes to the press to say that her bro ther was the son of a Catholic, and that he and all the family were reared in the Catholic faith. Father Woods, therefore, was not a convert.

The Canons of Hexham and Newcastle have sent three names to the Holy Father for nomin ation to the See. The late Bishop, Right Rev Monsignor O'Callaghan, has bren created by the Holy See Archbishop of Nicosia in parti-

Mgr. Galimberti, the Apostolic Nuncio, con secrated a new Church at Leopol, in Austro-Poland, on Sunday October 13th. On his arrival in the Polish city, the Nuncio was received by Mgr. Felinski, the exiled Archbishop of

News comes from Rome of the death, in the house of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, of Monsignor Jean-Francois Allard, first Vicar-Apostolic of Natal. Having resigned his Vicariate he was made Archbishop of Taron, in partibus, in 1864, and has long resided in Rome.

A decree has been published in Portugal, authorising the establishment at Mpunda, ituated to the south-side of Lake Nyassa, of a Cathotic Mission, having for its object the founding of churches and schools, the colonizstion of the district, and the suppression of the The death is announced of Cardinal Guilbert.

Archishop of Bordeaux. His Eminence, who had previously filled the Episcopal Sees of Gap and Amiens, was the author of a work on itled.
"La Divine Synthese," an exposition, in their logical order, of the proofs of revealed reli-On the occasion of the dedication of St Joseph's new church, Banagher, in the diocess

of Derry, the collection realised upwards of two hundred and forty-eight pounds. The dedication sermen was preached by the Rev Father McLaughlin, author of "Is one Religion as good Bishop elect Zardetti of St Cloud is at present in Europe, and his consecration, says the Catholic Citizen, will probably take place before his return to the United States. The care mony will be performed in the great abrue of Our Lady of Einsiedeln, Switzerland, where the new Bishop will be surrounded by relatives

and friends. Mwangs, the deposed king of Usand, in Central Africa, who two years ago put several of the Ohristian converts to a cruel death in hatred of the faith, is now himself under in-struction in the Catholic mession and will probably before long be received into the Church which he so lately persecuted.

Among the names, says the Ave Maria, of the English committee who councensneed the ascrilegious status to Giordano Benno, atheist and blasphemer, are Algernon Charles Swinburne, poet of unnamable filth; Bradlaugh, openly immoral and infidel; and Huxley, who puts Science in place of Our Lord

Nine priests in the Hauses Parences, France, where Government candidates were not rebruned) have received a circular from the Min-

It will be seen that there withdrawals of salary are no slight or temporary visitations.

Very Rev. Father Kenny, S.J., Provincial of the Irish Province of the Society of Jesus, is journeying to Australia, on the usual visitation of the houses attached to his charge. He is accompanied by Rev. Fathers Brown, Power and McCabe, and Mr. Boylan, a scholastic, who are to take mission work in the colony. Father Kenny returns early in the New Year.

The Rev A V Higgins, Dominican, rector of St Mary's Church, New Haven, Conn., who has been in Somerset, Ohio, attending the Chapter of the Dominican Order, telegraphed on Sanday October 12 to the Property of Sanday October 12 to the Property Control of Sanday October 12 to the Property Octo Chapter of the Dominican Order, talegraphed on Sunday, October 13, to the priests at St Mary's, that the Very Rev F A Spencer, Prior of St Joseph's Somerset, Perry county. O., had been elected Provincial of the Order in America.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gordon, S.J., has arrived in Jamaica. He has had an enthusiastic reception from all classes. Immediately on landing he was presented with a carriage and pair of horses. We are sorry to learn from the Jamaica Post, of September 14th, that his Lordship has been somewhat unwell. It was hoped that his illness, which was probably due to the excessive heat, would only be temporary.

Oscar, King of Sweden, has received with every sign of courtesy and regard the illustrious Father Oesare Dexara, SJ, the representative of the Institute of Propaganda to the Oriental Congress at Stockholm. His Majesty spoke in lively terms of Catholic missions. He charged the learned Jesuit to express to the Holy See and the Congregation his expressions of gratitude and admiration for the Orientalists return Cardinal Maselle has sent to the King various works edited in the Oriental tongue and some most rare photographs.

The Indian papers announce the death on the 12th ult., of the senior Catholic missionary in India, Father Jarrige, of the diocese of Myeore. He was born in France in 1796, and went out to India as a missionary in the same year in which the Queen Empress was born. He was the first missionary sent to India by the Paris Seminary of the Foreign Missions after the Revolution. At the time of his death he had completed seventy years of work in India. His two computions, Factors import and Gagelin, went on to China, and were martyred there some fifty years ago.

The London Universe says : Some of the best men of the Catholic party refused to be led, or rather misled, by General Boulanger; most of them have been placed at the head of the poll in the divisions for which they stood. Such are on jubilee of his prishlood. His Eminence, who has quite recovered from his recent illness, is about to publish a work on moral theology.

The château of Meyerling, the scene of the tragic death of the Arohduke Rudolph, was on Thursday last, the feast of St. Teresa, handed over to a community of Carmelite nuns.

The Church of the Oollegio Massimo at Polowing formula last the last of a political past. hands of a political past.

The first Catholic Synod in Japan, to be held in March, 1890, will be attended by all the Apostolic delegates, all the Vicars Apostolic, and all the missionary priests of that Ecclesiastical Province. The Council will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the discovery by missionaries of a Japanese Christianity, main tained without priesthood or communication of any kind, but with a distinct remembrance of any kind, but with a distinct rememorance of rives as well as doctrine, from the date of the great persecution. There will be perfect liberty for the meetings, the Government being, as is well known, very favorable to Christianity, for the sake of Occidental civilization.

Father Albert, a French priest, was the first ecclesiastic who offered to sharo Father Damien's exile. He arrived in Molokai in 1879, and fien's exile. He arrived in Molokalin 1879, and for five years faced the perils of the leper mission with unflinching courage. He was recalled in 1885. Father Damien parted with his heroic and beloved confrere with a heavy heart. The two never met again. Father Albert was sent to Tahiti. Father Albert is now niver. See sent to Tahiti. Father Albert is now sixty-five years old. He possesses a sientific education, is A.B.of the celebrated "Academie Francaise." Paris, an accomplished musician, and a man of elegant manners. At last accounts the devoted missionary was flatoring to apraed the faith of Christ among the Polynesians of a lonely island in the South seas.

How to Cure a Cold.

The time to treat a cold is the earliest posperspiration and the capillary circulation.
As soon, then, as you feel that you have taken cold have a good fire in your bedroom Put your feet into water as hot as can be borne and containing a tablespoonful of mustard. Have it in a vessel so deep that the water will come up well toward the kneer. Throw a blanket over the whole to prevent rapid evaporation and cooling. In from five to ten minutes take the feet out, wipe them dry, and get into a bed on which there are two extra blankets. Just before or after get ting into bed, drink a large glass of lemonade as hot as possible, or a glass of hot water containing a teaspoonful of cream of tartar,

with a little sugar if desired. Should there be a pain in the chest, side, or back, indicating pleurisy or pneumonia, dip a small towel in cold water and wring it as dry as possible. Fold the towel so that it will cover a little more surface than is affected by the pain. Cover this with a piece of flannel, and both with oiled silk, or better. with oiled linen; now wind a strip of flannel a foot wide several times around the chest. The heat of the body will warm the towel almost immediately, the oiled linen and fish nel will retain the heat and moisture, and, steaming the part, will generally cause the pain to disappear. Should there be pain or soreness in the throat you should treat it in a similar manner with wet compress and flannel bandage. Eat sparingly of plain, simple food. Baked apples and other fruit, bread and butter, bread and milk, milk toast, baked potatoes, or raw oysters may be eaten.

By following the above directions intelligently and faithfully you will ordinarily check the progress of the cold, and prevent a rious, possibly fatal, illness.

To EMILE BOISVERT,
General Manager Koeing Medicine
Co., of Chicago,
Department of Chicago,

Drummondville, Que. Montreal, October 10, I have great pleasure to certify that after having been subject to Epileptic Fits for the last five years or so my attention was attracted by La Presse, of Montreal, unto Farner Koenic's Nerve Tonic, and by the use of one single bottle of the same, am happy to consider myself radically cured of that terrible disease. Take also liberty to recommend the said Tonic very highly to the suffering humanity in similar or

other nervous diseases whatever. J. A. CARTIER,
Official Stenographer,
Court of Justice, Montreal. To E. Boisvert, General Manager, P.O. Box 19. Drummondville, Que. EDMOND. LEONARD, Druggiet and Chemist, Special Agent, 113 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

"Have you got any shirts?" inquired a countryman of a peddler who had fastened on him with a very innocent look. "A splendid assortment sir. Step in, sir. Every price, sir, and every style. The cheapest in the street, sir. "Are they clean?" "To be sure, sir. Step in, sir." "Then" said the countryman, with persent the countryman with the country with the co feet gravity, " put one on, for you want it."



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from pimples to scrotula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP,
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DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Beston, Mass.
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By Rev. W. Francery, with song and music Devil's Thirteen."
Single Copies, 18c.; per dox., 50c.

Catholic Record Office London,

DIVORCED FROM A DEAD HUS-BAND.

An Ancient Jewish Coremony Performed in

a Louisville Synagogue

A coremeny rarely witnessed in the United States occurred at the temple of the Buai Jakob congregation, Louisville, Ky., last week. It was the divorcing of a woman from her dead husband and his brother at the same time. The ceremony is according to the Mosaic law of the Hebrews, and is only performed by the most orthodex of that sect. Tols law, which comes down from Abraham, is that if a woman is childless when left a widow, she is at the disposal of her husband's oldest brother. The latter may compel the widow to marry him, or by a simple public ceremony free her. But she can never marry another without being divorced from the dead husband and receiving the relivquishment of the living brother at the same time. The weman who figured in this remarkable ceremony was Mrs. Emma Levin, whose husband was murdered several months ago. The brother-in-law is Israel Moses Levin. Mrs. Levin desired to marry again, being but 26 years old, but she could not do so without this ceremony. Two rabbis from Chicago enformed the operations separating the living

from the dead. The temple was filled with members of the congregation and a few outsiders. The two rabbis seated themselves at a small table, Israel Moses Levin and the widow standing before them. The spectators left their seats and crowded about the man and woman. The rabbis asked Israel whether it was his intention to claim his brother's widow for a wife. Israel answered "No." Israel then crossed over to a front corner of the hall, the rabble accompanying and the crowd surging behind. Here he removed one of his shoes and the sock, and rolled up his pantaloon leg up to the knee. A member of the flock produced a basin, and kneeling down, washod Israel's foot. One of the rabbis then gare him a sort of moccasin made of bear skin, which he placed on his foot. A sheepskin thong an inch wide and six feet long was then laced through the eyelets of the moccasin and wrapped about Israel's leg to the knee. Then widow was pushed forward to where Israel was standing. She howed her head to him, then knelt down and nutled the knet in the thong, unwrapping it with her left hand

from the man's leg.
With her right hand she removed the foot covering, and still kneeling, cast it behind her. This was symbolical of throwing off the bonds which bound her to Israel Moses Levin, her brother in-law, through her dead husband. Then she spat twice, according to instructions, and began to pray in Hebrew.
During all this ordeal the woman trembled from head to foot. Before she finished the prayer her face became ashen, she reeled, then fell to the floer in a dead faint. There was a panic in the temple, some of those present rushing for the door, while others began to shrick. After nearly half a hour had elapsed she recovered and was taken to her home by her friends.

Three Fiends Flogged.

TORONTO, October 28.—On the 4th instant Patrick Sheedy, William Leader and William Turnbull were convicted by Judge Drew of an indecent assault on Elizabeth Richardson at Guelph on the 14th September. The sentence on each was imprisonment for a year and 360 days at hard labor and to be thrice whipped with the cat in the presence of the jail surgeon. The first of these whippings was inflicted this morning at the Central Prison should before noon in the presence of the morning at the presence of the morning a noon in the presence of the warden, deputy warden and the jail surgeon. Turnbull, a small man, aged 25, took his instalment of ten strokes very badly, screaming at every out. Leader, a much larger man, aged 31, winced and groaned, but otherwise took his punishments stolidly. Sheedy the only married man of the three, apparently suffered more than either of she others and the skin was broken in his case and his case only. All three of the men are skilled mechanics and fairly well educated.

THE PENITENTIAL SEASON.

Rector-" Good morning, Miss Devout ; delightful weather, is it not? True spring weather, indeed. y the way, Miss Devout, are you denying yourself anything during this penitential Lenten season?"
Miss Devont—" Oh, yes, I've left off my seal skin sack.

READY FOR TRIAL. Great Boodie Lawyer (in New York)-The trial of our honoroble client will begin

to-morrow." Assistant (astounded)-" Trial ? Couldn't ou get the case postponed any longer. " No need to have it further postponed. All the important witnesses are dead.



it shot.

THE DEVIL.

6 Carried State of the Control of th

Men don't believe in the devil now as their fathers used to do.
They've forced the door of the broadest creed to let his majesty through; There isn't a print of his cloven foot or a fiery

dart from his brow To be found in earth or air to-day, for the world has voted so. But who is mixing the fatal draught that pal-

sies heart and brain.

And loads the earth of each passing year with ten hundred thousand slain?
Who blights the bloom of the land to-day with the fiery breath of hell,

If the devil isn's and never was? Won's some-

body rise and bell?
Who dogs the steps of the toiling saint, and digathe pits for his feet?
Who sows the tarcs in the field of time whenever

God sowe His wheat? The devil is voted not to be, and of course the thing is true;
But who is doing the kind of work the devil
alone should do?

We are told he is not going about as a roaring lion now; But whom shall we hold responsible for the

ever lasting row To be heard in home, in church, in state, to the earth's remotest bound, If the devil, by a unanimous vote, is nowhere to

be found? Won't somebody step to the front forthwith and make his bow and show How the fraud and the crimes of the day spring up, for surely we want to know? The devil was fairly voted out, and of course the

devil is gone,
But simple people would like to know who
carries his business on. -Atlanta Journal.

LADY KILDARE

Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER II.

THE LADY KATHLEEN.

The late Earl of Kildare, the father of the Lady Nors, had inherited the title and estates of Kildare somewhat late in life, and had lived to enjoy his honors and possessions only three of four years. At the date at which we have introduced his daughter to our readers, he had been dead a little more than a

He had been married twice. His first wife, a lovely Irish lang, the mother of Nora, had died in her daughter's childhood. He had married again, a year after ceming into his title, his second wife being the widow of an Irish peer, with a daughter some eight years the senior of his own. This second wife had died some two years after her union with him.

The daughter of the second Counters of Kildare was the Lady Kathleen Ochnor, the step-sister for whom the Lady Nora had sent to attend her during her conference with the mysterions stranger who had subsequently announced his rival claims to Kildare.

While the strange interview between the rival claimants was proceeding in the breezy seaside parlor, the Lady Kathleen was stroi ling the rocks to the nerthward of the castle. keeping clese to the water side, and being absorped in her own thoughts.

Toe Lady Kathleen was in the prime of a magnificent and statuesque beauty. She was tall and fair and large, with a queenly figure and slow and stately movements. Her complexion was dazzling white, rendered fairer by contrast with the black lace shawl abe had flung carelessly over her light brown hair. Her eyes were blue-of the deep, rich, lovely blue only to be found now and then in Irish eyes, and when once seen never to be forgotten.

She had been educated in France and had mingled for years in English society, but a year after her mothers's marriage to Lord Kildare she had come to the castle, where she had since remained, to the groat surprise of her fashionable friends, who wondered that one so fitted by nature to adorn socie y could ear to bury herself in the seclusion of a lonely Irish castle on a lonely Irish coast, Despite the difference in the ages of the two step-sisters, a warm and fervid attachment had sprung up between them, and Sir Russel Ryan, the guardian of the Lady Nara's fortune, deemed that the could have no better guardian of her person than the Lady Kathleen Connor.

There was a shade of anxiety on the lady's face, as she walked on slowly, absorbed in her own thoughts, and a troubled look in her szure eyes that told of a strange and secret unrast,

Presently she arrived at a low rocky bluff. and here she sat down, wrapping her lace shawl closer about her, and looked with desolate eyes off upon the waters, upon which the twilight was softly closing down.

A few minutes later she was aroused from her reverie by the sound of a quick, light tread approaching her ever the rocks, from the direction of the castle. She looked up startled, and glanced over her shoulder, recognizing the new comer, as might be judged by the audden flood of acarlet tinging her cheeks.

" Lord Tresham!" she exclaimed half rising.
"Yes; its Lord Tresham!" returned the intruder, as he came on with a springing tread. "I could not leave Ireland, Ludy

Kathleen, without a last visit to you, and here I am !" By this time he had gained her side, and

was holding out his hand to her. He was a handsome, noble-leoking man, of some thirty years of age, with a commanding figure, and a soldierly carriage that well became him. He was an Englishman, had been bred a soldier, but having recently come into his title, had sold out his commision as colonel and retired from the army. His black beard was cut short, after the military fashion, giving a rather stern expression to his square-out face, which sternness was in part counteracted by the kindly gleam in his grave, pleasant eyes. "You are going to leave Ireland, then ?"

asked the Lady Kathleen, the coarlet fading from her obeeks, leaving her strangely pale.
"think I had better," returned Lord Trenham with a heavy sigh.
"I have been staying about here for months, like a moth flattering about a candle. I have wearied your patience, Lady Kathleen, and have lived a life of suspense and auxlety. The only way te recover my lost peace is to go away and never see you again. And so I have decided to buy a commission in a marching regiment, and," he added, with a forced smile, " 'go

where glory waits' me !" The Lady Eathleen sat down trembling

44 You will bid me good-speed, Lady Kath leen?" said his lordship, trying to speak lightly. "You will even miss me perhaps, Lot me see. I have regularly offered myself to you three or four times a year for the last three years, and you will certainly miss my persecutions! I be-lieve you came to Kildare to escape my unwelcome attentions; but there is no one so importunate as a desperate lover, and you did not escape me. But that last refusal the other night has proved to me at last my utter folly. I have only now to say, good-by. We Ishall never meet agalo, Kathleen I hope that

Give me yourhand for the last time, Kathleen.

the the Silve France, the second the second of the second

We part friends at least?" The Lady Kathleen put out her hand blindly. Lord Tresham took it in his. Itacoldness and tremulousness struck him. He sat down beside her on the rocks, and bent forward, trying to peer into her averted face. "You will miss me then, Kathleen?" he whispered.

"Miss you? Oh, my lord-" The sweet veice trembled, and gave way. Something very like a seb escaped the Lady Kathleen's lips. For a moment Lord Treeham seemed

amized. Then he started, his grave, stern face softening and lighting up with a sudden "Kathleen! Kathleen!" he cried. "Can

it be that after all, my years of devotion have tenched your heart? Can it be that

He waited for her answer in an agony of hone and fear.

The two were so absorbed in each other that neither heard nor heeded the quiet appreach of an elegantly dressed man who was also coming from the direction of the castle. He had gained the shadow of adjacent rocks, when Lord Tresham's impassioned questioning arrested his attention. He came abruptly to a halt, listened to his lerdship's words, swept a hasty glauce around him, to assure himself that his movements were unmarked, and then quietly dropped down into the shadow of the rocks, crouching there is a poeition to hear and see all that passed between the lovers.

From the strange expression on his face, one would have thought that he also was a lover of the Lady Kathleen, and that he hated with a bitter hated his noble

The Lady Kathleen did not reply to Lord Tresham's abjuration, except by another irre-pressible sob, but she did not withdraw her cold hand from his, and his sudden hope was etrengthened. "Speak to me, Kathleen," he urged

Shall I tell you for the hundredth time I love you? You are no coquette, Kathleen. You are not trifling with me? Say that you are not." "No; I am not trifling with you, Lord

Treeham," snewered the Lady Kathleen, in a low, flattering voice. "I did not mean you should ever know my secret, but- O Heaven he p me !-I love you !"

You love me? "Yes," she whispered, shivering as with pain.
"You love me!" cried Lord Tresham, half

incredulously and wholly ecetatically. "You love me, Kathleen! "Yes," she answered, drooping low her white face. "I do love you, Barry. Take the knowledge with you to India..."
"To India!" interrupted Lord Tresham,

clasping her to his heart with a sudden and uncontrollable impulse of love. "But I am not going to India now, Kathleen. am going to stay with you, my love! my

bride !" The Lady Kathleen struggled to free herself from his embrace, and then looked up at him with wild and frightened eyes, and lips that quivered strangely.

"Don't !" she said, putting up one shaking hand feebly, as if to defend herself. "Don't speak to. There is more than ever need for you to go, Lord Tresham. I can never be more to you than I am now-never.' "I do not understand you, Kathleen," said

Lord Tresham, recoiling. "You will not understand me, Barry," said the lady, in a voice of anguish. "I shall never marry. There is a barrier between

us-"A barrier, Kathleen! You do not mean that you are engaged to marry another-that you are not free!"
"No. I am free."

"Then what barrier should there be between us?"

The Lady Kathleen shuddered, and a low

lips.
"I cannot tell you," she answered, "It is enough for me to say that there is a secret in my life which I can never reveal—not even to you. And that secret is the barrier between you and me, Barry Tresham. I could not go to you as your wife with that secret untold. You see, therefore, that we cannot be married." "This secret concerns yourself, Kath-

laun? " Yen"

Lord Tresham released the hand he held, and paced to and iro over the rocks for a few moments, in anxious thought, passing very near to the spot where the unseen listner was

cronching. His lordsh's was a proud man, storn in his uprightness and fine sense of honor. But his eve was stronger than his pride. The Lady entered. Kathleen, watching him, saw the struggle that went on in his soul, and was not startled when presently he returned to her and took her face gently between his hands and studied it with a long, keen, and yearning

It was a pure as well as lovely face. Every delicate and noble feature expressed an honest, upright soul. There was no guile in those wide, azure eyes, no guilt or shadow of wrong-doing about the aweet, tremulous mouth. He felt that he could stake his sonl upon her purity and goodness.

"Kathleen," he said, and his voice thrilled her like strange music, "your secret is your own. I will never ask you what it is. But it is clear to me that it has caused you suffering and dread. Is it not so?"

"Yes," she answered, " it is like the sword of Damocles. When the morning dawn, I never know what will befall me before night, My life is full of terrors."

"You are not fit to cope with them alone, Kathleen. Perhaps, if they were shared with another, these terrors might lose half their force-

The Lady Kathleen tried to withdraw herself from his embrace. "It cannot be," she said. "I cannot share

them with any one." Lord Treehem looked at her more closely, and then said:

"Kathleen, I will never ask you again to confide this secret to me. But I do ask you to give mathe right to protect you and care for you. You love me, and I love you. Want, then, should prevent our marriage?" "You would marry me, then, knowing that posses a terrible secret I can never share with you—a secret which may yet be revesi-

ed, to cover me with shame and anguish?" Lord Tresham looked at her steadily, sad answered gravely : "Do not mention shame in the same breath

with Kath'een Couper! I can shield you from the world, and I will do it! I comprehend that this secret of yours has kept us apart all these years. It must do so no longer. I am going to take your deatiny into my hands, my poor Kathleen! We must be bold, wild scheme, and he was determined to married, and at once !"

"Impossible!" murmured Kathleen, her face flushing. "There is nothing to prevent our marriage, Barry—there is no legal barmer: but I could mover stand at your side with a growd looking on to witness our mar

Additionably in the state of th

"We could be married quietly then, Kat: leen," said her ardent, generous lover. "There is a little old church over on the Scottish shore. You have often been there, and know the old minister well. My boat is on the shere, Kathisen..."

"No, no !" broke in the Lady Kathleen, shu idering anew, as if stung by sudden re-membrance of fear. "Is cannot be, Barry! I could never accept your generous sacrifice. The time might come when you would reproach me for it! If sorrew or trouble came o me, you would have to share it. The more think of it, the plainer I see how impossible It is we should be married !"

"Then you must not be allowed to think long on the subject," said Lerd Tresham, with an air of smiling authority. "Kathleen, I've waited for you a long time, and now that I have won your leve, I don't mean to lese yeu repent your rejection of me, and that you through any over-delicate scruples on you really love me? O Kathleen, say that it your part! I mean to make you my wife at once! You are of anfficient age to indulge in even se odd a freak as a quiet marriage without the usual 'pemp and circumstance.' Kathleen, I trust you implicity. I know that your secret—terrible as it may be—involves ne wreng doing on your part. Now I want you to trust in me also, and show your trust."

" Row, Barry ?" "By to-morrow you will be your old cold self again, and will condemn yourself for what you will call this night's weakness. I want you to put it out of your power to send me away hopeless and anguished. In short,

want you to marry me te-night." The Lady Kathleen uttered an exclamation

of amazament.
"To-night!" she repeated, "Te-night!" the watcher crouching in the

rocks whispered hollowly. "Yes," answered Lord Tresham firmly. "It is but an hour's sail across to the old Scottish church. We can go and return before you will be missed. The Lady Nora has company, and will not think of you. We will take your maid as a witness to our marriage. And when you are mine, Kathleen, we will come quietly back to the castle and tell our story to Lady Nora. The quietest way is the best way. I never did like pomp and ceremony at a marriage. Trust to me, Kathleen, and de as I say."

The Lady Kathleen hesitated. She loved Lord Treeham with all the fervor of her nature. There were reasons, connected with her fearful secret, that made her dread any public marriage. And his lordship's persuasions, urged with all the tenderness of his for licenses and to secure united political ac-

great soul, inclined her to yield. "I cannot !" she oried, struggling with her own heart and with his pleadings. "You will regret it seme day, if I marry you now. You will live to curse me, Barry, for my weakness. Do not ask me."

But his lordship would not be warned. He continued to plead as one pleads for his life. He reminded her of his long love for her, bis loneliness and his desolation, and he begged | the friends of temperance in every ward, ber to allow him to shield and pretect her, protesting that he would never seek to know her hidden secret, and that no shadow could ever obsoure the brightness of his leve.

The end can be forseen. The Lady Kathleen yielded to his persuasions, although with tears and trembling. "Let us be off at once !" oried his lerd-

ship, in rapturous excitement. "Go for your maid, Kathleen, while I get the boat ready !" He pressed her to his bosom, kissing her

repeatedly and hurried down to the beach. The Lady Kathleen went to the castle, presently returning, wrapped in a shawl, and attended by her maid. A few minutes later, and the lovers were

out upon the waters, on their way to the Scottish shore. The twilight had deepened into night, and the moon had not yet arisen. The foat went sailing away into the shadews, bearing

the Lady Kathleen to a destiny whose good or evil fortune she could not yet knew. Lerd Tresham's boat had become a mere shadew, when the oreuching apy crept out moaning ory of pain broke from her pale from behind the rocks, hurrled down the beach, entered one of the castle boats,

sailed after the lovers. It was not yet midnight when some three hours later the boats landed within a few minutes of each other on the Scottish shere. The old church stood near the shore. Lord Tresham left the Lady Kathleen and her maid in its porch, while he hastened to the

minister's cettage. The sigister spy skulked in the shadow of the trees near the church, for the meon was rising.

ham came back, full of happy exultation. The minister came behind him with the key of the church. The Lady Kathleen exchanged greetings

The minutes passed, At last Lord Tree-

with Mr. Cowan, who she knew well, and he then unlocked the church. The party

"We will be married in the moonlight," said Lord Tresham. "The fishermen are on the beach, at a little distance, and we do not want intrusion." The Lady Kathleen paused, looking up at

him with sudden appealing.
"You are sure you will never regret this?" she asked.

"Quite sure, Kathleen. I will never regret it! And, God helping me, yeu never shall !" The Lady Kathleen was reassured, and, taking his arm, she suffered herself to be led into church.

It was dim and strange, the little church, full of dusky shadows and spectral glooms. The moonlight streamed in through the gay painted windows, throwing colored streams of light upon the quaint, low pews. At the further end of the vaulted room, behind his reading desk, among the deepest shadows, the minister, Mr. Cowan, was standing, and on the pulpit stairs oroughed the figure of Lady Kathleen's maid.

"They are walting, you see, Kathleen," said Lord Tresham, as the two stole up the dim and lonely sisle. "It will soon be over, darling.

A sudden panic seem to ssize the Lady Kathleen.

"We need another witness," she whispored. "Why don't Mrs. Cowan come? Go for her. I will wait in this paw until you return. Lard Tresham obeyed, hurrying out on his

errand. A minute or two later, Mrs. Cowan silently entered the old church. And behind her came the figure of the spy who had crouched behind the rocks at Kil-

lare, and who had followed the lovers across

t to channel. There was a desperate purpose in this inn's soul. In height and carriage he was not unlike Lord Tresham, in the dim light. The Lady K-thieen, in the darkness, and full of agita-tion, supposed him to be his lordship,

She arose at his approach. The apy marked her movement with secret and terrible exultation. He had formed a exacate is.

"Come, Kathleen," he whispered. "We must lose no time." He offered her his arm, which was accepted, and they approached the dim and shadowy alter. Mr. Cowan began the marriage eervice, for he, no less than the Lady Kath-Tresham.

"He'll be gone several' minutes longer, 'was the thought of the intruder. "He minued Mrs. Cowan on the way. Before he returns, the Lady Kathleen will be my wife."

The marriage service proceeded. The Lady Kathleen's senses were in a whirl. vot a deep, strange joy began to pervade her being. The questions were saked and answered. And finally the Lady Kathleen started from the delicious trance that held her trembling and frightened, to hear the solemn words :

"I now proneunce you man and wife! And whom God has joined together let not man put asunder !"

bridal kisa. At the same moment steps were heard at the church porch, and Lerd Tresham came hurrying in alone. A single glance at the two figures before the altar, and his lordship staggered back as

"Kathleen!" he cried. The Lady Kathleen; with a shrick of terror, sprang from the arms of her bride-

"Barry !" she oried. Who is this ?" "It is your husband, my lady !" said the sinister intruder, with a mooking bow. (Te be continued.)

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Conference Between the Dominion Alliance and the Knights of Labor.

An important conference was held Tours day night at the rooms of the Dominion Alliance between representatives of the alliance and the executive board of District Assembly No. 2 Knights of Labor. The meeting was convened at the request of the district assembly to consider the question of united action of the twe organizations on the question of combatting the power of the liquor traffic in this city. Various points affecting the social, legislative and political aspects of the question were discussed.

The meeting expressed itself strongly in favor of the 7 o'clock hour for closing the saloens on Saturday night, and will urge this upon the special committee of the City Council appointed to prepare a by law on the subject. A district house to house canvass is to be made to prevent the signing of applications tion in support of temperance candidates for municipal and political positions.

It was stated that now the voting was to be by ballot in municipal elections the saloon power would be greatly weakened and the conscientions temperance vote largely strength-

Candidates are to be selected early, and are to be men who can command the respect of

It was proposed that the parliamentary committee of the alliance and labor organizations at Ottawa and Quebec co-operate in securing legislation in favor of temperance,

The meeting adjourned, to meet again at the call of the secretary. It is claimed that this union will be an important factor in the political affairs of this city.

A Trip Through a Sewer.

I had the pleasure of going, with about 500 other visitors, through the sewers of Paris, on July 29th last. We descended three flights of carpeted stairs, from a trap door epened in the sidewalk in front of the Church of the Madalene, and found surselves in an arched passageway, 20 feet high and as many wide, made of out stone and lighted by electric lights, with reflectors, and by oil lamps on polished brass poles which stuck up from a narrow sidewalk that ran on either side of this chamber, while in a canal in the middle ran the sewage, like a river. There are so many hundreds of fountains, and street hydrants for atreet-washing, running all the time that the sewers are flushed, and duty he gets 47. 61. extra pay, and a sergeant sommanage and centrel the Drawings themselves, and all bad smells are absorbed. The only edor noticeable was a damp, musty smell, with a trace of illuminating gas in it. Overhead in this chamber, strapped and held in place by strong iron bands, were the water and gas mains, and the telegraph, telephone, and electric-light wires of the city. Some of the water mains were over three feet in diameter. We found at the feet of the stairs, waiting us, a large beat in the water, upholstered seats, polished bruss trimmings, and a large bead-light in the stern. Several of these boats had preceeded us, each with about 50 neonle in it. When all had embarked, five men in white duck uniforms and blue caps, on each side of the boat, took hold of repes

and towed ur along, walking on the sidewalk. After going about a mile, during which the sights and experiences were most novel and interesting, we saw by the large, blue, snameled signs on the sides, indicating the streets overhead, that we were at the Place de la Cencorde, where we were to change from boats to cars. We had passed scores of cross and lateral sewers, up which, it seemed, we could see for a mile. At this place we got out, stood on a platform, and noticed that the edge of the sidewalk next the water of the sewer at right angles with ours was a rail. Seon we heard a rumbling, and a car appeared, full of passengers riding over the water. It was a long, low hand-car, like those used on railways, but longer and was upholstered and fitted to seat about a dozen persons. The passengers got out, entered the best we had vacated, and we get into the car. Soon other cars arrived, and we realized that an excursion party had entered both ends of the sewer simultaneously, and had met at this junction. It was interesting to see the expressions of astonishment on all faces, at this novel un-derground meeting, and I dare say that nowhere else in the world could several hundred well-dressed men and women meet in a sewer with composure and comfort. Jokes were exchanged and long after the care had disappeared up the caverns, laughter and the

cotateps of the laborers could be heard. The trip by rall was long, and also full of engineering wonders. Big water pipes came into the chamber overhead and met crossing pipes. There were valves as big as hoge heads and elbows and joints bigger than these belonging to any glant of the story book. It was hard to follow, by the bende and turns in our course, the familiar streets above, which we were paralleling, and when at last we arrived at the end, mounted other carpeted stairs and found ourselves near the river bank, with Notre Dame in sight, over on the Ile de la Cite, we realized more than ever how a nation that could show such a wonder of engineering could plan a Suez or a Panama canal and build it -- if she is given time. We were several miles from the Madalene, where we embarked,

GEO. M. BAILEY.

480 ACRES FREE.

Dakota offera a free cl.im, a pre-emption and a homestead—in ail, 480 acres—iree to each settler. The St. Paul. Minneapolis & Manitoba Ry, reaches the flevil's Lake, the Turtle Mountain and Mouse River land disleen, supposed the daring intruder to be Lord &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., Tresham.

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THE IRISH CONSTABULARY,

The Make-up of the Pamous Force Which Keeps the Peace of Ireland.

The Royal Irish Constabulary is at present composed of the inspector general, the deputy inspector-general, three assistant inspectorsgeneral, of whom the commandant, of the lepet is always one; the town inspector of Belfast, thirty-six county inspectors, forty five third class inspectors, two hundred and sixty head cenetables, some 2,400 sergeants The words were yet ringing through the and acting sergeants, and some 9,600 congrim shadows of the church, when the bridestables. Of the non-commissioned officers groom stole his arm around the bride's and constables, two hundred and stry-three slender waist, and pressed upon her lips the are mounted, seme fifty or so being at the depot and the remainder scattered about through the country in the more important headquarter towns.

The inspector general, deputy inspectorgeneral, and one of the assistant inspectorsgeneral, besides the commandant, reside in Dublin and have their offices in the Constabuulary Department, Dublin Castle.

The recruits are chiefly taken from the farmer class, though, of course, the cities and towns provide their proportion. Very great care is exercised in their selection. The candidate must be over eighteen years of age, not less than five feet eight inches in height and thirty-six inches round the chest,

The Irishman has a natural instinct for drill, and the recruits at the depot pick it up very rapidly and well. I am sure that if any of my military readers saw a battalion drill there they would prenounce it a very creditable perfermance for recruits of a few months' standing. There is always a great stendiness. and the manual and firing exercises are performed with much smartness and precision. The men are armed with Salder carbine and sword-bayonet in addition to the more peaceful baton,

The recruit, on joining his country station, has, like the young officer, to put into practice all that he has learned in theory at the depot. This is by no means as easy as it might seem, and it is a year or two with him also before he is worth much as a policeman. His average patrolling work is some six hours in the twenty four. This may seem little in comparison to the eight hours' beat duty usually performed by the metropolitan police. man, but then the Royal Irish constable is never out of uniform when off duty; he is liable to be called on at any moment, He cannot go far or remain long away from his station, and sometimes on detachment duty, in disturbed places, he is working for twelve or fifteen hours daily for weeks together.

A patrol never consists of less than two men. In the daytime the senior of these is armed with a revolver, the junior carrying a baton only. In disturbed districts by day, and everywhere at night, the patrol is fully armed, the senior with a revolver, the others with carbines. The duration of a patrol varies from three to six hours, of which a portion is always spent in ambush. And on a cool, wild winter's night an ambush in a wet ditch is no pleasant task.

A recruit under six months' services is paid £38 per annum. A constable of over six months' and under four years' service, £54 12s.; over twenty years, £70 4s. An acting sergeant gets £72 16s. yearly; a sergeant of under four years in the rank, £50 8s.; of four years and over, £80 12. A head constable of under three years' service in that rank is paid £91 per annum; of over three and under six years, £97 10a.; of over six years, £104.

The allowances, etc., of the non-commissioned efficers and constables are as follows: Boot allowances, 2s. 2d. monthly per man; arms and straw allowance, for keeping the arms in repair, and filling the palliances with straw, 9d. per man monthly; lodging allowance for married men over ten years' service 4s. 41. per month. On the other hand, there is a deduction from the single men of 4s. 4d. per man, menthly, for barrack acor constable similarly absent gets 3:. 6d. A bead constable is allowed 1:. 6d. when absent from his station for ten consecutive hours, except on the ordinary duties of his district. head constable is allowed 1s. 61. when absent from his station for ten consecutive hours, except on the ordinary duties of his district, and Is. 3d. for eight hour's absent. A sergeant or constable is similaryl allowed 1s. 6d. and le respectively. A head constable receives 1s. 31, marching money for every eight miles marshed on the same day when the place marched to is outside his own sub-district, and a sergeant or constable 1s. under like circumstances. Each man receives an allowance for making under-clothing sufficient to cover the expense of having his uniform made by the tailor. There is also a fuel and light allowance granted to each station which cevers the expenses incurred in this respect.

A third class district inspector receives £128 per annum. His allowance are considerable. A second-class district inspector receives £165 per annum for the first five years' service in that rank , afterward, 180. A firstclass district inspect for less than three years' service in that rank receives £225 per annum : of from three to six years, £250; of from alx to twelve years, £275; of twelve years and over, £300.

A county inspector receives £450 for his first year's service in that rank. His pay is then increased yearly by £20 per annum until he has completed six years' services. The "good service pay" of the rank is £50 per annum, and the lodging allowance the same. The commandant of the depet and the town inspector of Belfast each receive £600; a year, with various allowances very much similar to those of a country inspector.

The assistant inspector general receive £700; the deputy inspectors general, £1,000, and the inspector-general, £1,500 per annum. The officers are allowed £1 for each night's absence on duty and the usual mileage.

Officers and men in the force become entitled to pensions on a scale laid down by acts of Parliament after a certain number of years service. Under the latest acts dealing with this subject the pensions are not so good, proportionately to pay, as they used to be. Of late years the tendency has beer to increase the pay and allowances and lessen the pension of members of the force, but on the

whole no complaint can be made. Speaking generally, the uniform of both officers and men resembles that of a rifle regi ment, except that the officer's patrol jacket has five tags on it instead of braid.

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Enterprising Citizen-"I have thought of ways which, by the expanditure of a few thous-and dollars, Montreal can be doubled in wealth and population. Councilman (doubtfully)-"That's a good

deal of money. But I will look into it in a year or two." Oputractor (helf an bour later)—"Say, Jake, I find that sewer on Needless street can be built

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This impdicine has a direct action upon the nerve collers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve mud. It is perfectly narmless and leaves no uncleasant effects.

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COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTREAL. The re-opening of Classes in this special institution for boys, from

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Annualty (June and December), and the GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La

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

Attented as follows:



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all prizes drain in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented all our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisis as Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank

Commissioners.

CARL KOMN, Pres. Enfor National Bank. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 12, 1889.

A. BALDWIN Pres. New Grleans Nat'l Bank

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

Norg.-Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-titled to terminal Prizes. AGENTS WANTED. FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Kumber. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

8,134 Prizes amounting to.....\$1,054,800

IMPORTANT. Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Oxleans, La.

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

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REWEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are sixted by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognised in the highest Courts; therefore, bowers of all imitations or anonymone schemes.

ONE ID-PLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ESSIEED BY Its in any Draw ng Anything in our name offered for less than a dollar is a swindle.

"Besteure for colds, cough, commuption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Outler Bros. & Co., Boston, For \$1 a lar to bottle sent mravel

triots. For farther information, maps, rates, for \$23,000."

The first information of the first seem o

in your bld for \$80,000, and Til look after is, OO. Holly, Mich

is.

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

KOENIG Medicine Co., Chicago

Agents: EDMOND LEONARD, 113 St. Lawrence

he age of five to twelve years, will take place or useday, the 3rd of September next.



UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED



Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take piece Semi-

Housekeeping for Girls-Don't Borrow-A Walking Costume-Victoria's Crewn:

Listen to Your Wife.

You may say that girls are silly, That even women's minds are weak; But the foolishest among 'em's Sure sometime to show a streak Of sound common sense when needed, And their wits are like a knife When they're sharpened up by love so,

Women know by intuition
(As philosophers admit)
What you'd dig your brains a lifetime For, and then most likely quit A loser. Tho' my brothers, With your railleries you are rife, Not a one of you'll regret it

Just you listen to your wife.

If he listens to his wife. " From the mouths of babes and sucklings-"

But you know what says the book,
Or you ought to—and a woman
Can do something besides cook;
And that man he is a fool, who, In this muddled mundane strife, Thinks that he's too high and mighty E'er to listen to his wife.

You can't always measure wisdom Nor know where it mayn't be hid; A Solon mighe take lessons From a chit that you have chid; And you'll own up, if you're honest, That a many times in life You've missed it when you wouldn't If you'd listened to your wife.

-Boston Globe.

Victoria's Crown.

Queen Victoria's crown, kept with other royal regalia under strong guard at the old tower, and worn only on state occasions, is one of the most costly insignias now in existence. To begin with, there are twenty diamonds around the circlet or head-band, each worth \$7,500, or \$150,000 for the set. Besides these twenty there are two extra larger diamonds each valued at \$10,000, making \$20,000 more; fifty-four smuller diamonds placed at the angles of the others, each valued at \$500; four creases, each worth \$60,000 and composed of twenty-five diamends; four large diamonds on top of crosses, each having a money value of \$5,000; twelve diamends in the fleur-de-lis, \$50,000; eighteen smaller diamends contained in the same, \$10,000; pearls, diamends, and rubies upon arches and circlete not mentioned before, \$50,000; also 141 small diamonds formed in reses and menograms, \$25,000; twenty-six diamonds in upper cross, \$15,500; two circles of pearls about the rim of the head-piece, \$15,000 each. The total money value of this relic in any jeweller's market in the world would be at least \$600,000, metal and all in-

A Walking Costame.

A good waterproof coat, a big umbrella and a pair of high overshoes are the uncomfortable an unbecoming necessities in one desirons to take walks abroad. In no other dress does even the prettiest of women look at a greater disadvantage than in her gossamer and rabbers. She is so ill at ease, with her skirts to lift above the mud in one hand and her purse, unbrella, etc., in the other. A few women who can brave the exposure of ankles when comparative comfort is the reward, take a tuck in their skirts and trot through the rain almost as happy as ducks, for have they not disposed of the haunting question of skirts, the female nightmare after her childish days are over? Miss Eisle De Wolf, who possesses the uncommon faculty of living at peace and case with her clothes, arrays herself for a tramp along the Barkshire highways in the misty afternoon arrayed in a gown of smoke-gray serge. The skirt is laid in broad bex plaits the whole way round and the hem just escapes her ankles. A gray wilk shirt, gathered to a yoke and tucked beneath the dress belt, take the place of the usual clese-fitting basque. A wide moire sash of the same shade as the skirt is drawn about the waist and tied in loops and ends at the back. The shirt collar turns down over a soft dark-red silk tie, and the serge coat, with its many buttons, is also lined with the warm colored silk, and the little round stiff felt hat is trimmed up the back with red wings i boots are protected by the old-fashioned rubber shee; stout six-buttoned gray suede gloves and a plain black silk umbrella finish this country rain dress, which possesses the grace and beauty of comfort.

Housekeeping for Strls.

It is astenishing that methers should be willing to send their daughters into the world unfitted to fulfill the practical duties of life. Many years age I went to visit a family in New Jersey, in which there was a method of instruction for the daughters pursued by the mother, a shrewd, sensible women, which has always seemed to me to be well warthy of imitation by every mother who has her daughter's future happiness at heart, writes a correspondent of the Journal. This mother was a thorough housekeeper, a widow who, in addition to her household duties, was carrying on the business of her late husband in a build ing adjoining the house. She had four daughters. She gave them the best education the olty afferded, and it being the seat of a collage, the schools were uncommonly good.
When the claest daughter graduated from

school, the mother took her into the kitchen, where she was thoroughly instructed in all the mysteries of that kind of work : taught her all other kinds of housekeeping work, even how to select poultry, butcher's meat, et ... and how to preside at table. When she was competent to do it, she alternated, week in and week out, with her mother, in taking entire charge of the house as mistress. When the other daughters graduated, the same, thorough instruction was given to them, and when these girls married, so they all did, housekeeping was no bugbear to them or cause for trouble and anxiety to their hus-

Make it a rule never to do it; and then do it only when positively obliged to! And in hine cases out of ten, where one is awake to the wants of a household, this evil can be effectually forestabled,

Berrowing is often carried to such an extent that it becomes a nuisance—makes hard selings, and even enemies, among the best of mania can hardly be expected to remember the needles, plus, thread, oup of sugar, eggs, four, baking-powder, saleratus, etc., sent for in so many cases of "dire extremity." The memory, but is very loth to "speak of these "but which aggregate quite a sum in

the end. As we have admitted, borrowing in some times allowable; but one should be promot and consolentions in returning even the small.

It is proverbial of seme persons that one must go after what is lent them. I know a lady who annually makes a tour of her neighorhood to find the carpet stretcher she lent

in the apring before.

frames, soap-kettle, bags and obairs, etc., tegether with the fabled "umbrells," that may as well be bought with the expectation that they will shortly become public property and lost—at least to the original ewner.

Let us strike against borrowing, and boycott the borrowers.—Estelle Mendell. Household Hints.

Glycerine does not agree with a very dry skin.

If you use powder always wash it off before going to bed. When you give your celiar its spring cleanin add a little copperas water and salt to the

whitewash. Sprinkling salt at the top and at the bottom of garden walls is said to keep snails from climbing up or down.

If quilts are folded or rolled tightly after washing then beaten with a rolling pin or potatoe masher, it lightens up the cetton, and makes them seem roft and new.

Chemists say that it takes more than twice is moh sugar to sweeten preserves, sauce, etc., if put in when they begin to joock, as it does to sweeten after the fruit is cooked. Tar may be removed from the hands by

rubbing with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel and drying immediately. The Volatile oils dissolve the ter so that it can be rubbed off. Moths or any summer flying insects may be

enticed to destruction by a bright in pan suffering are so great and extensive that the half filled with kerosons set in a dark corner of the room. Attracted by the bright pan the moth will meet his death in the kere-

It may be worth knowing that water in which three or four ontone have been boiled, applied with a gilding break to the trames of pictures and cosmoney glasses, will prevent flee from lighting on them, and will not ininre the framer.

The Temptation of Girls.

The paths of our young girl : are stream with temptations and they are hard to dwell apon without seeming either to make too ight of them or 'o treat them too gravely. Coquetry and flirtation are the two great tempters. Our refined grandmothers hardly acknowledged that or quetry existed at all; and firtation was whispered by our mothers as something too vulgar to be freely spoken of, even in censure But the word is now freely flung about with an ease likely to make that which is mesos to express seem blame-1688.

The spirit of absorbing everyone's notice and attention, and feeling wrenged by their being paid to anyone else, is a very dangerous one. It is common to laugh at, and call it mere you biuluess and feminine nature, but it is really the outcome of vanity, and very nearly allied to envy and jealousy. A several counties, that sufficient relief can be girl who has been used to a monopoly of attention cannot be supposed not to feel negpresent. But the devastated district in North lec'ed and mortified if another should receive what has hither o been paid to her. Perhaps it is not possible that her rival may appear to her charming, still it is a true girl's duty to be fair and kind towards her, and to banish the spirit which would incline one to detract from her beauty and merits.

The great, and often fatal temptation, is that which comes of excitement and pleasure, namely, that of losing self control and going too far. It is not to be observed that there is any restraining power on the side. In almost all men there is a worse part, which makes them willing to exoite a girl to go as far as she will with them, and which is flattering at the approaches to indiscretion which all the time makes her ferfeit their respect. They want to be amused, and think it the girl's Officers in this matter. It is imperative that business to take care of herself. It she does what they would not tolerate from their sieters, they still lead her on, and though they do not think better of her they will defend her

when her own sex blame her. Rafficement and modesty are her best sate guards. These, too, will guard her against the free transportation of products intended The Cause of the Craving for Liquor and the manner which all women instinctively for distribution among the people. disapprove, but which many men, in fact the most of them, relish it because it entertains them. Nothing is a more unfortunate sign in a woman than that she should be better liked. by men than by women.

We often hear it said: The women were all against her, because she was handsome, or better bred, or better born, or better dressed.

Now the women would not have been all against her, merely out of jealousy or rivalry, and ribbon. High-buttoned, low-heeled walking | unless there was something objectionable about her. Either she did not bear her advantages meekly, and fisunted them so as to mortily those around her, or else she offended against their good taste and principle. If a woman is truly kind, warm-hearted and affectionate towards her female friends, they are quite ready to be proud of her beauty, grace and other charms. It is true they are severer ceusors than men are, but in general, If s woman may be allowed to say so, they are much better, and less prejudiced judges, since the man-if not personally flattered-has at least a secret belief, balf tender half contemptuous, that nothing better can be expected e

> Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gent emen :- We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.
>
> Very respectfully,
>
> J. H. Holmes,
>
> Ohn Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs :- The Bailey R. flector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a murvel of cheapness, neatness and Very sincerely yours, G. H. Grannis,

Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo

A Japanese "Joke."

Hong Kong, Ou ober 10.-In the province of K angau, near a temple, is a boya' school. While the teacher was called away one day, five of the boys, with the intention of playing a joke on the teacher, hid in empty ceffins that were in the temple. A sixth boy, whe was to not as centinel, had partly closed down he lids over the boys when the schoelmaster appeared, Answering the teacher's question, the sentinel said his comrades had gone to heaven, their bodies being now in the coffine. The tencher raised the lide of the coffine and found that all five boys had died from suffocation. friends. One possessed of the borrowing The six b boy, being scared, started to run. when the reacher overtook him and whipped

A HOME IN THE WEST.

Juin the great army of homeseekers and secure 480, acres of government land in the Davils Lake, Turtle Mountain or Mouse River districts of D kots. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul Minn.

Awiul Japan Floods.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Outober 22.—The Hong K De and Yokehama, Japan, and papers a are that complete returns from the There are many things, such as quitting our profession of Ather show that 685 people

were drowned and 121 injured during the floods of September 11, and that over a thousand houses were swept away and thousands of acres of crops destroyed. In a review of the calamities caused by fixed during 1889. the Japan Mail says: "Incomplete returns show that 12 prefectures have been devasted, 2,419 people killed, 155 wounded and 90,0000 people deprived of means of subsistence. More than 50,000 acres of crops destroyed, about 6,000 bridges washed away and some hundreds of miles of read broken up.

AMERICA'S ARID NORTHWEST.

Terrible Destitution Among Minuesota and Dakota Farmers-On Starvations Verge-

ST. PAUL, Minn., October 22 .- Suffering among the settlers of Northwest Minnesots and western Daketa has become so widespread that it has been decided to appeal to the principal cities of the Union for aid to get them through the winter. The Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul this morning opened a subscription list and appointed a committee to visite all business houses generally and ack for liberal subscriptions of cash and supplies for these people. The relief committee of the chamber has been directed to invite all church organizations to take up a special contribution on Sunday, November 3, to be devoted to alleviating this distress. The destitution and local authorities and relief societies are unable to grant the assistance required.

Ramsey county, D.T., has a population of seven thousand people. Of these about six thousand are engaged in farming. The frosts of last year out off the crops generally, and the farmers were obliged to mortgage their farms for seed, provisions, clothing, etc., to carry them through last winder. This spring other paraphrenalia, such as stock, machinery, etc., were mortaged for seed to put in the crops. There has been a continual drought throughout the entire sesson and the crops have been almost a total failure. The borrowed funds are entirely exhausted, as well as the oredit of mest of these people, and in Ramsey county there are about five hundred families of farmers who are destitute.

GREAT DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING.

In Nelson and Walsh counties there is also greet destitution and suffering, and there are probably in this district of North Dakota not less than a thousand families who are nearly entirely destitute. There is a district in South Dakota that is in like condition. This district is embraced within Miner, Lake, Sanborn and Beadie counties, but is surrounded by populous towns and oities like Sloux Falls, Yankton, Huron, Watertown, Pierre, &c., and it is thought that if application is made to these cities by the proper authorities in the Dakota is directly dependent upon the Twin Cities, Duluth and the larger town on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in Dakota for assistance, Grand Forks has already appointed committees and is actively engaged in supplying clothing and some provisions to the North Dakota district.

The committee of the St. Paul Chamber of Comperce has decided to correspond with the Mayor of Fargo, Jamestewn, Bismarck and other Dakota cities, and ascertain wheter any organized movements have been made toward relieving these people, and also to communicate with the state authorities of North Dakota to ascertain if there are any funds available which may be used for this purpose and what action will be taken by the State the devasted district of North Dakota should receive some asistance immediately. The supplies most urgently required are boots, shoes, holsery, mittens, under garments, flour, corn meal, necessary groceries and grain for their stock. Arrangements have been made for

Two years ago the farmers of Marshall county, Minn., were unfortunate enough to lose almost their entire crops. Since that time they have been struggling to relieve themselves from the barden of figancial embarrassment, but during the past year devastating ball storms visited the eastern part of the county and practically laid everything waste. This disaster came after the previous visitation had reduced many of the farmers to the verge of starvation, and unless something is done to relieve the distress there will be much saffering this winter.

A delegation has waited on Governor Merrism and asked ald from the state. It was pointed out that immediate relief was absointely required. The importance of prompt measures was recognized by the governor, and he immediately appointed Rev. M. Falk G. Jirtzo, H. L. Milgard, A. Banker and M Galvin a special commission to investigate and report upon the amount and nature of the existing distress. It is then expected that a lavish distribution of funds to relieve the ctricken ones will take place.

JACK THE RIPPER'S LIKENESS.

A Pen and Ink Picture by a Brother

OTTAWA, Oct. 23 .- Chief of Police Mc Veitty was the recipient this morning of an extraor-dinary communication from Bay City, Mich. A rough sketch in pencil is given of "Jack the Ripper," who, the crank claims, is a very honest looking man. He gives the following description of the terror of Whitechapel: Age 25 or 20 years, dark eyes, dark bair and whiskers all round face, cap with peaks, plaid coat of English tweed, dark drab vest, same pants, black wool sewed shoes, talks our right side of mouth, full blood Englishman, born and raised in Whitechapel. The letter accompanying the description, says I thought he was in Toronto or Montreal. But I can see he is making another tour for his health as he calls it. He is on his way to London again to do the same trick over again. has made a trade of it. He says the Lord tells him to do it. He onte them just where his own treuble is. You will catch him at Montreal going to London by the Allan steamers. He gets lots of money from his mother. He never robs a victim. He don's have to. He just does it because the Lord told him so. He has been all over the world. I wrote five letters to the London police, but they think it is a crack writing, but he keeps murdering just the same and stands and looks at them. If you get him report to the Bay City Tribune paper, Bay City, Mich."

(Signed.) LILURIAN O SHERWOOD, Bay Cley, Mich.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

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

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

图1994年中國問題的

A Bay of Quinte Passenger Steamer Wrapped in Flames.

DESERONTO, October 23.—The steamer Quinte, of the Deseronto Navigation Company's line of hoats, on her regular trip from Believille to Picton, was burned to night about six o'clock, shortly after leaving her dock, and when only about three miles down the bay, a short distance from the Fredericksburg shore. Close by her, fortunately, lay a schooner, whose craw put out beats to the rescue. But for them there would have been a greater loss of life, as they picked up nearly all of the passengers and crew. One of the deck hands was the first to discover the flames. He notified engineer Tom Short, who set the pumps to work and also notified the captain.

When it was seen that the fismes could not be controlled, Mate Collier, who was at the wheel, was ordered to beach the boat. Not wheel, was ordered to beach the boat. Not pathies to the one and deny them to the until he felt the boat ground and when the other for the two must stand or fall toflames were coming into the wheel-house, did | gether. But this is what the Tory Govern he leave his position, having bravely risked his life to save those in his care.

As far as can be learned four persons lost their lives in the flames probably, as none of them were seen to jump everboard. Mrs. Christie, mother of the captain of the best, and her twelve year old son were in the ladies' cabin a few moments before the alarm of the Liberal was given, but have not been seen since, and must have been caught in the fiery trap.

Mrs. Stacey, assistant to the cook, and her young son were in the dining hall, and because of the fismes were unable to make their escape, and must have first been sufficated and then burned.

THE INJURED.

Those who suffered injury by burning were Miss Aubina Kellar, captain of the Salvation army at Picton, who was severely burned about the face, arms and hands, but it is thought not seriously. Mrs. Anderson, the cook, was severely bruised on her right arm and shoulder and sustained a severe nervous shock. Her exposure in the water will, no deubt, make hers a serious case. Eogineou Short was burned about the face and hand, but not severely. Fireman T. Harte was badly burned about the face, neck and arms, and had two bones of his leg broken. Mr. St. Charles, carriage maker, of Belleville, is in a most serieus condition from his exposure in the water, but will recover. Colonel Strong, United States consulat Belleville, was slightly burned and bruised. Several other

passengers were slightly injured. The owners of the boat, the Rathbun company, secured the services of the town physicians, and had them at the dock when those rescued were landed, and the best of treat ment was afforded to the unfortunate passengors and crew. The steamer Descronto and the steamyacht Ripple both steamed to the burning boat, having left here soon after tife flames broke out, and brought the passengers and crew to tewn. Captain Ubristie, Mate Collier, Purser Hambley and Eugineer Short, as well as the entire crew, worked heroically to save the passengers, who numbered about twenty.

A small amount of freight and express matter was on board, and the passengers' bag-gage, as well as the clothing of the crew, was all lost. The mails for Picton were also burned, Engineer Short lost \$200, which was in his state room, and Mr. Hart, of Belleville, lost a pecket book from his pocket with \$40 in it.

The steamer Quinte was the most popular beat on the bay, and had but three years ago been thoroughly everhauled and made almost with which she routed so many bad dreams, a new boat. She had just closed a most succossful excursion season. She was valued at \$18,000 and was insured for about two-thirds of her value.

TO CURE DRUNKENNESS.

How to Overcome it:

A correspondent writes to the New York Sun as follows: "You published a letter of an anonymous correspondent asking: 'Can any one give me a oure for drunkenness?' I will, in the same way, give your correspondent a care through you, if you will pub-

"Indulgence in spirits after a whilewhich is longer or shorter, according to the constitution of the person-produces irritation, inflammation and fever of the stomach. hence the craving for drink; and the greater the fever the greater the craving. As spirits act also on the nervous system it becomes impaired and the brain weakened. Who can deny that a person ailing in these several ways is laboring under a serious disease? He has then no will-power to exercise, because the seat of the will is in the nervous centres, and when these are impaired or destroyed so also is the will-

"Here is the cure: Let the person have within his reach a small vial of the best kind of tineture of Peruvian bark, and when the craving for liquor comes on him let him take a teaspoonful of the tinoture every two hours. In a few days the taste for liquer is destroyed, and destroyed while indulging it, for tincture of Peruvian bark is spirits into which has been drawn all the substance of Peruvian bark. It is to be found in every drug store, but it should be of the very beat.

Peruvian bark is a tonic. It is also the best, if not the only ours known for fever. It is from Peruvian bark that quinine is extracted, and, moreover, it is anti-peri-odic. It is by these three agencies that it destroys the craving for liquer. Any one wishing to be cured of that allment can be in the way I have described, but there are few drunkards, indeed, who wish to be oured."

GLADSTONE SPEAKS.

The Veteran's Enthusiastic Reception in a Tory Stronghold.

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- The meeting of the Liberal electors of Southport this afternoon, who gathered to listen to the great speech of Mr. Gladetone, proved the most enthusiastic and successful political event held in England for a long time. Mr. Gladatene was punctual to his time, and for an heur and ten minutes he spoke to his audience with all his old-time vim and elequence. The hall was beautifully decorated, and amid the profusion of flags and banners tastefully drooped from the walls and pillars, were scattered innumerable placards bearing pithy and striking patriotic mottos and party war cries. Upon the large flag behind the speaker's derk was blazoned in letters of hereic proportions the words, Gladstone lives," while on the opposite side of the hall a huge banner bore the inscription, We win with the flewing tide." The hall was growded to suffection fully

two hours before the great Liberal statesman arrived. On entering he was greeted with a storm of obsers and shouts, in which every member of the large and enthusiastic audience joined and which was prolonged until the Grand Old Man" had reached the platform end waved his hand as a signal for quiet. After feelingly thanking his audience for the Allen and "salt i warm welcome accorded him, Mr. Gladstone News, Sept. 25.

The state of the s

at once plunged into the business on hand by presenting to his hearers the exhaustive review of the work for the past 21 years of the Liberal party, whese candidate he had come there to support. He spoke of the cendition of affairs on the continent at the present time, and expressed the belief that the one formidable menace to the peace of Europe was the complication growing out of Turkish misrule ln Orete and Armenia. He could not deny a crisis in European affairs was immminent, and paid a high tribute to the laudable anxiety of all the powers concerned to post-

pone it, Passing to a consideration of

AFFAIRS IN IBELAND, Mr. Giadetone pointed out that the principles for which the dockmen in their recent strike contended were precisely the same as that for which the Irish tradesmen and tenantry sought reformation at the hands of a British Parliament. It was absurd to give out sym ment had done. While conceding the justice of the dockmen's claims to the decent living as the fruits of their labor, they crowded the Irish prisons with tenants who made the same claims. He believed that an appeal to the people, if it could be made to-morrow, would result in a verdict overwhelmingly in favor

POLICY OF JUSTICE TO IRELAND.

The policy of opercion he insisted had proved a miserable failure and if any proof were needed for the fact it would only be necessary to point out that after all theze years of coercion with which it was proposed to pacify Ireland, the Tory Government found it necessary less than a fortnight ago to proclaim new districts in Ireland. The crime rate to day was the same as it was in ISS! when the Tories declared that coercion was no longer necessary, and yet that policy remained the corner-stone of the Government's programme. Mr. Gladstone, in concluding, stated that it was impossible at this time to map out the Liberal policy of the future within the outlines already well known to the electors. When the proper time arrived the Liberal party would be found prepared to formulate their proposals with a due regard for the necessity of attention to details. this time it was only necessary to present to the electors for their approval or rejection the living principle for which the Liberal party contended.

"Kissing Mother."

A father, talking to his carcless daughter, said: I want to speak to you of your mother. It way be that you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course It has not been brought there by any act of yours; still it is your duty to chase it away, I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast; and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kies ber on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear

Beside, you owe her a kiss or two. Away back, when you were a little girl, she kissed ven when no one else was tempted by your fever tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish supshine and shadows, she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kies, the little dirty chubby hands, whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the and she leaned above your restless pillow. have all been on interest these long long

Of course she is not so pretty and klesable as you are; but if you had done your share of work during the last ten years, the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, and yet, if you were sick, that face would appear far more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over rtunity to ministe on, watching every to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear

She will leave you one of these days. These burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. These rough, hard hands, that have done so many neces sary things for you, will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby kiss will be forever slosed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreclate your mother: but it will be too late.

Respect for the Clergy.

The accusation is sometimes made that the young men of our day de not exhibit as much external deference to the clergy as their fathers did. This makes some nen-Catholics wish that this will cause the Cathelic Church to die out when the foreigners are dead. To this class we say Catholicity is not destroyed by the changing of a few non-usen tial customs or ceremonies. Our young people are educated, and their subbued respect to priest is as grateful as the external demonstration of many, which is no proof of their internal faith, reverence and love. "The kindly nod," "the raised hat," and "good merning, Father," of the young American, is often more reliable than the deep curracy of the illiterate peasant, or the profound and abject prestration of a perhaps inslucere European of the South. Ignorant and exaggerated reverence does not bear the test of time or place. It is apt to be changed into the opposite extreme of indifference and even contempt, and, very likely, the remarked in decility and self-assertion of the children of such parents is nothing but a natural reaction against servility, and an effort of the child to right himself, thus going too much to the other side. It is not non-Uatholic pride and rebellion, but the young American measures his difference and keeps what is really his The American Catholic will be the best Catholic yet, being brought up with both head and heart well disciplined in our Holy Faith. —Catholic Telegraph.

Is Marriage a Failure?

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., October 23.-Mrs. Mellie Corwin, the much married woman, was the cause of what may turn out to be : murder. Two of her ex-husbands, John H. Little, her sixth, and Joseph Corwin, her eighth, met near her bouse and got into a quarrel over a dress Little had bought her. Finally Orowin struck Little with a stone outting a terrible gash in his head and fracturing his skull. While this was going on Little's second wife was speeding on her way to Covington, Ky., with James Neal and all of Little's savings, some \$400.

HOW A LAWYER IN BUFFALO WAS LUCKY.

At the last September drawing of The Louislana State Lotvery one swentleth of ticket 39 526, which drew the second capita-prize of \$400,000, was held by a lawver wh has his office in the Law Exchange building. He may confer with Cipitalia "Areni "salt it down."—Buffalo (N.Y.,)

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

CORCOBAN-CARR-September 26, at Sh Brigid's Bia cha d town co Dublic, Thomas Coror ran, Blanchardstown to Eller, daughter of Wm Carr, Scaldwood, Blanchardstown

DOVER - Choose - O mober 2, by special licence, John 1997s, ticket collector, to Kathleen Mand Cloofe, third eldest daughter of John Henry E Choose, merchant, Gorey, county Wexford.

KILDUST-KENNEDY-September 29, at St Mary's, Lucan, co Dublin, John Kildust, marine dealer, Primrose lane, Lucan, to Margaret Kennedy, lat of Meath street, Dub-

MUNARAMA—Phelan—September 27, at St James's R C Church, Dublin, P J McNa-mara, sec. od eldert son of John McNamara, Kilmur y McNahod, Labasheeda, co Clare, to Margaret, o ly su viving daughter of the late Time hy Phelan, of Tullamore, King's Cons. ty.

Mollroy—Lambe—S-ptember 24, at the R C

Molinor—Lambe—September 24, at the R C Church, Blacktock, Dublin, Mechael, son of M S Welley, Kingstown, to Dora, daughter of Mr Edward Lembe Backrock.

MULEDONKY—CLANOR—eptember 26, at the Catholic Coapel, Ballint gher, co Sligo, Edwiden son of the late Thomas Mulroneey, E-q Rathgean, to Bedelia, youngest daughter of the late Terence lency, E-q Beagh.

O'HANLON—Modulinness—September 24, by appeal fleence, at Sa Bridget's Church, Diamkeeria, co Leitrim, by the Very Rev Junes Dolan, P. V. F., Joseph William, eldest you of the late Henry O'Hanlon, of Dublia, to Helena, third daughter of John McGenness, if Cavin Walsh, Waterford, Martin Walsh, Wand O I Rail-

Waterford, Martin Walsh, W and O I Rail-w y Company, to Mary Joseph, daughter of the late James Murphy of Waterford.

DIE D.

BYRNE-Sept. 20, at Carlow, Matthew Byrne, BARTON Sept. 28, at his residence, Diamond Cottage, Dargle road, Bray, county Wicklow, Ribert G., eidest son of the late John Barton, in the 87th year of his age

BYBEE-Sept 28, at her residence, Alexandra terrace, Bray, Frances, relict of Andrew W. Byrne, J. P., of Orozet byrne, co. Wicklow. Booker-Oct. 2, suddenly, George Booker, of 50 Lower Gardiner street, Dublin, late of 164

56 Lower Gardiner street. Dublin, late of 164 Great Britain street. aged 72 years

Bynns - Oct. 2 at his residence, Tivoli avence, Kingstown, county Dublin, George Byrne, in the 52d years of his age

Cana-Suriage, at her residence, 28 Eustace areat, 1944, at her residence, 28 Eustace william Own, D. M. P., aged 63 years.

Oarmody - Sept. 27, at the Mill House, Comragh, co Waterford, John William Carmody, in the 29th year of his age.

Dergan-Oct. 2, at the residence of his father.

DERGAN-Oct. 2, at the residence of his father, No 3 Sandwich street, Dublin, after a long and painful illuess, John, only son of Michael De gan DEVLIN-Oet. 2, at the Mater Misericordize Hospital, Dublin, of heart disease, John, youngest son of the late Thomas Devlin, Dowth, Drogheda, in the 34th year of his

Dowling-Oct, 2, at her tather's residence, Cloheen Cottage, Monastervan, Alice Josephine, second daughter of James Dowling,

Prine, second daughter of James Dowling, E.q.
DUNN—Sept 30, at the residence of his father, 39 Arran quay, Dublin, Francis P. Dunn, in the 50th year of his age.
Dowling—Sept. 28, at his residence, 48 Upper Dorset street, Dublin, Patrick Dowling, in the 64th year of his age.
Dooley—Oct. 3, at his residence, Bir, Wm.

Dooley, merchant, third son of the late James
Dooley, Clonhrone, aged 30 years.

Dwyrn—At 5 Parnell street, Clonmel, Maggie,
wife of Patrick Dwyer.

Durkin—Sept 28, at her residence, Clarke's bridge, Summer hill, Dublin, Mary Anne Durkin, aged 74 years.

FARIS—Cot. 1. at the residence of his brotherin law, 14 North Great George's street, Dub-

Min, Surgeon Major Thomas Faris, Army Medical Department, War Office, London, only son of the late Roverend Francis Faris, Vicar of Donard, county Wicklow, aged 44 years. Fonde-Sept. 29, at his recidence, Castleres, co. Roscommon, Patrick Forde, aged 54

vears years GILLESFIE—Ang 30, of consumption, at the residence of Mrs. Hurley, Dummanway, M. Gillespie, relict of John Gillespie, Clare Island Lighthouse. BERNON-Oct. 1, at the residence of her mother

N. 35 Ricemond place, Dublin, Kathleen, daughter of Mary, and the late John Gernon, and grandniece of the late James Saunders, Corlow. HENRICK-Oct. 2, at her residence, 28 Bishop street, Dublin, Anne, wife of Patrick Henrick, aged 59 years
HUGHES-Set, 21. at her residence, Court Hill,

Rathmers, county Killiars, Mary Hughes, in the 82d year of her age. KEPLY—Sept. 29, at her father's residence, 1

Combe street Dublin, Mary. wife of James Kelly, late of Coolbawn, co Wicklow. Kerre-Sept 27, at her esidence, Slath, Ballyimpan, Johnanna, reliet of the late Williams Keeffe Kanny-Sept. 30, at Mullinary, Taudrages, co.

Armagh, Alice, relict of the late James-Kenny, in the 90th year of her age Murray—Sept. 30, at her residence, 70 Pinlice, Dublin, Mary, relict of the late Thomas F. Murray

McDonnell-Saps, 29, as the Mater Missrico rdiæ ito prital, Dublin, Daniel J. McDonald of No. 92 Upper Rathmines. McGuinness — eps. 30, at Dry bridge. Drog-

heds, Catherine, relict of the late Patrick McGuinnes. Munery-Oct. 1, at St. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown, co. Dublin, Mrs. Ellen Murphy,

of Castle street, Da'key.

MoDermorr - Sep. 25, at his residence, Borria-kane, John McDermott, ex Sergeant RIC McMahon-Sept. 29, at Blackrock, Dundalk,

Thomas, young at son of the late Thomas McMahon, merchant, Dundalk, aged 22 years
Monally-Sept. 28, at his residence, 14 Icrone terrace, Blackrock, Thomas Monally, Esq., A.M. solicitor, of 73 Lower Gardiner street,

MURPHY-Sept 30, at Pound street, Sligo, Thomas Ignatius, second son of the late Owen

Murphy, aged 16 years.

Mollabz—Och. 3 at luch Costage, Leighlinnruge, co. Uxlaw, Mary, eldest daughter of
Thomas McCabe, and granddaughter of John-Donn, Live lan , W. Dublin, aged 16 years. NUMBERT Sep: 27 an her residence, 47 York r ad, Kingshowe, Res. widow of the lave Felix Nugent, 141 Stephens Green, West,

Dublin.
O'BRIEN-S. pt. 28, at his residence, Mount E.g., Kilderrey, cou by Cork, Thos. O'Brien, E.q., J.P., and 86 years POTERS - Oct. 1, at St. Paper's, Philbsborough,

on Dublin, after a short illness, the Very Rev. James Ponter, OM, Superior of St. Vincenn's Sheffield, England, aged 51 years. Ryan—Sept 30 at Henry street, Tipperary, after a short illness, Manhew Ryan, wine and aniren merchant, ag-d 46 veurs.

REDMOND—August 22, as Sydney, New South Water, Michael. Ideas surviving son of Ald rman Redmon, Waterford, aged 30

years.
SALMON-September 27, at her residence,
William street. Tallemor, Martha, relict
of the late Parick Salmon, as an advanced SHERIDAN-Seph 28, an the residence of his Sheridan only sin of Perik Sheridan, laged

WHITE - Septem a 29, at 193 Cloudiffe

in Mary, widow of the law Parricks White

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

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

What the Catholics Can Show at the Centenary.

From "The Columbus Centenary of 1892' in the American Catholic Quarterly Review.

If the Columbus Experition of 1892, whether held at New York or elswhere, is to be open to the Charch, it behoves the Catholic body to place there some tangible evidence of its vitality, its loftnesses, its accomplished work and present eff rts in the cause of Christianity and civil zerion. Our right to appear none can gainsay. Columbus was, above all, a Catholic. Every impulse was guided by a religions sense.

Even for this land of ours we cannot be overlooked. Pineda, who discovered the meuth of the Mississippi, and named it in honor of the Roly Ghost; the pious Marquette who threaded it for so great a distance and dedicated it to the Immaculate Conception; the missionary Bennepin, who ascended to the falls, which he named in honor of St. Anthony of Padua, were all Catholics. Pence de Leon, who named Florida to commemorate its discovery on the great Feast of the Resurrection; Ayllon, who named the Carolinas the land of St. John the Baptist, and bestowed on the Chesapeake the name of Saint Mary, Mother of God; the navigators who named cape and river and promontory and bay from the Catholic calendar, from the river of St. John to the river of St. Lawrence, were all Catholics. New Mexico bears the name given by a Catholic missionary three centuries ago.

The settlement of Maryland was due to the real and judgment of Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who took up and earlied out the earlier projects of Catholic settlement formed by the bravest Englishman of his time, Sir Thomas Arundell, of Wardour, whose prowess won him on the continent the corenet of an earl, though England recognized his merit only by the lowest rank of nobility, that of baron.

The singular wisdom, tolerance and justice embodied by Lord Baltimore in the charter which he obtained of the king, and which are evinced by no similar provisions on charters granted by that monarch, stamp Calvert as one of the noblest legislators and greatest triends of humanity. He founded a colony which prospered under his rule, as wise and practicable as that devised by the philosopher Locks for Carolina was utopian and uppracticable. Maryland became the bome of civil and religious liberty, the only one in the wide world. The example and the acts of the first and second Lords Baltimore, of Leonard on Plymouth Rock.

To bring together and of the Catholic gentlemen who carried out the planting of the Land of the S notuary, place them in a noble and conspicuous post tion among all the American colunizars for their liberality, their industry, their pru-dence, their wise and just treatment of the

These founders of a noble State will ever be the pride of American Catholics, and attempts to detract from their glory only serve to make their memory more illustrious. The proposed statue of Cecil Calvert may well be one of the exhibits of the exposition. But we are not restricted to Maryland, The Land of the Sanctuary is not the only State that had a Catholic founder, and in claiming this we refer to actual enduring settlements, not to projects which failed at their birth. like the French and Spanish attempts in South Carolina, or the early French and English colonization schemes in Maine; nor te missions created by our dauntless missionaries among the Indian tribes. Among real founders of colonies which have grown to be States, or are seeking admission in that capacity into the Union, are Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles, founder of Florida; Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, founder of Michigan; the Sieur de Vincennes, founder of Indiana; La Salle, founder of Illinois; St. Ange, founder of Missouri; Toti, of Arkaneas: Iberville, of Louisiana; Sauvolle, of Mississippi; Bienville, of Mobile; Don Juan de Onate, founder of New Mexico; Don Andres de Pes, of Texas; Don Gaspar de Portola, of California.

Of the adventurous men who threaded rivers, climbed mountains, traversed pathless plains amid a thousand dangers, we can claim Champlain, who has left his name to a lake in New York; Perrot and Nicolet on the upper lakes; Louis Jollet, Robert Cava. lier de la Salle, La Verendrye, Coronado, Font and Garces, Kuhn, Saint Denys. By these men the valley of the great lakes, the valley of the Mississippi, and the plains of the Gulf of California were made known be-fore English colonists had any definite knowledge of the laud beyond he Alleghanies.

The land teems with memorials of our atholic pioneers; the missionary Le Moyne scovered the salt springs of Onondaga; the Franciscan Joseph de la Roche d'Allion the oil springs of Pennsylvania; Jesuits discovered the copper of Lake Superior and the lead of Illinois; a Jesuit identified the ginseng, and a Catholic physician first employed the sarracenia; Hennepin was one of the first to note our beds of coal; Father Maro, the miner of the tarquoise. Catholics were the first explorers, geologists and botanists of this part of the New World.

They did this while threading the wilder. ness to carry to the native tribes the truths .ef Christianity and raise them from heathen degradation. The Catholic priest was the first to offer Christian worship to Almighty God within the limits of the United States. The churches of St. Augustine and of New Mexice outdate all others in the country, and were filled with worshippers before an English esttlement existed on the coast. The first Christian missionaries to the Indians in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, Mary-land, New York, Maine, Ohio, Indiana,

Pacific were Catholic priests. To their writings we owe the most valuable information as to the native tribes, their language, religion, government and onetoms. The earth helds the remains of more than fifty who died glerious martyre to their zeal in spreading the Gospel.

In an expection that proposes to show the progress from 1492 to our own time, the Uathe: He Church is therefore entitled to a place. It may seem to some rather difficult for a church to make an exhibit, but the difficulty is more

apparent than real.

Persenal relies of Columbus may, perhaps,
be obtained; some volumes noted by him from the Columbian library at Saville; caples of his account of the voyage, printed at Rome or in Spsin, can certainly be had; a memori-al from the convent of La Rabida, tenanted still by Franciscans, as it was when Columbus knocked at the door to obtain shelter. Search made in the Vatioan archives, now open to scholars, a search, which His Holiness, Lee XIII., will encourage, may bring to light seme report or letter of the great discoverer which has been slumbering for cen-turies around the yellow documents of the 15th century. There will be no difficulty in filling a Columbus case, and surely it will be one not only in harmony with the project but almost requisite.

With the Columbus relies will come the earliest maps and charts showing the progress of Catholic discoverers, the Verazzani, the Ribers, the Cabot, and other maps; the remarkable copper globes preserved in the New York Historical Society and in the Lenox Library, one of which was dedicated to and owned by Cardinal Marcellus Cervini, who was subsequently elected Pope under the name of Marcellus II.

Portraits and memorials of Catholic founders of States, of early Catholic ploneers and missionaries, Menendez, Calvert, Arundell, La Salle, Iberville, Jogues, Margil and others, maps of discoveries, views of important scenes, will all be in harmony with the gen-

Relics collected from the aucient churches and mission sites of the country, from Florida, New Mexico, Texas, Uslifornia, from northern mission and church sites in Maine, Obio, Illinois and the West, medals, ornelfixes, chalices, the Perrot Ostensorium, the audient bread iron from Mackinac, ancient vestments, articles from Bishop's Memorial Hall, of Netre Dame University, Indiana, all these would form a cellection to interest thousands visiting the exposition, and would reflect credit on the Church.

A book-case might contain many a work that would speak eloquently of Catholic labors. The earliest separate work on New Mexico, the "Relation" printed at Rome before Vir ginia or New England had a settler; the work of Benavides; the Catholic Sir George Peck-ham's "True Account," and Weymouth's 'Voyage," worth their weight many a time in gold ; the printed accounts of the earliest attempts in America; White's "Journal" and the first Maryland "Relation," relic from Georgetown College of Lord Baltimore and the settlement of St. Mary's; the famous character of the province and the first printed copy of the noble Toleration Act of 1649; the Duke's Laws of New York; the charter of the City of New York, granted by a Catholio Governor, under a Cathelio lord proprietor; Thevenot's edition of the voyage of Father Marquette and Sieur Joliet; Cabeza de Vaca's "Shipwrecks"; the first printed histories of Florids, Louisiana, California; the parish registry of St. Augustine, dating back to 1591; those of Illinois, beginning somewhat later; of Detroit and Mobile; authograph letters of early Catholic pioneers and missionaries; works of the early Catholic botanists, like Piunier, Sarrazin, Lafitan, Charleveix, making known the flora of this country. All these would from a collection of immense value and full of laterest to every student and antiquarian; a collection that would excite wonder even in the most indifferent visitor. With thom could be placed the earliest epic relating to the country and written in the country, the poem of the Captain Villagra, one of the conquistaderes of New Mexico, published before the Pilgrims landed

Catholic writers, who treated incidentally of the Indians and mission work among them, would require space for a large library; but even if the collection were limited to books on Indian languages of the United States, written by missionaries, or works printed in those languages, the catalogue would be a long one.

To represent the growth of the Church alnos the establishment of the hierarchy in 1789, a set of sucograph letters of the Archbishops and Bishops, from Archbishop Carroll down, would be appreciated generally, with some few mementees of the most illustrious Bishops, priests, religious women and The exhibit of our educational and elee-

mosynary institutions ought to be ample and instructive. Our colleges, academies and schools, although they number nearly 4,000 are so persistently ignored by the Bureau of Education and by State reports, or mentioned enly in brief and slighting terms, that a careful exhibit becomes necessary. They have grown in spite of opposition and discouragements, but, like the camomile, seem to thrive when trampled on. To some it may appear difficult to make a satisfactory exhibit of education. Some of our parechial schools are models in architectural solidity, in arrange ments for ventilation and light, as well as in precautions against fire no less than in the best appliances for aiding the pupils in their studies. These form one topic. The exhibit made by the Brothers of the Christian Schools at the New Orleans exposition show their mode of teaching, and its results in the progress and skill attained by pupils can be made clear to everyone. Similar exhibits of our parochial school system might be contributed from different parts of the country, and a selection made by a committee of what could be offered to the exposition. Our higher colleges and academies can present evidences of classical, literary and scientific training.

A Church which reared its first altar on this soil as far back as 1521 which has three and three-quarter centuries of active and persistent work to illustrate, beginning in the next decade after the death of Columbus, is certainly entitled to a place in the centen-nial exposition in honor of Columbus and his discovery. No other denomination of Uhristians can claim priority or equal duration ; no other can show such heroic missionary efforts to resome the native tribes from heathen superstition: no other endured in colonial days such unmerited and prolonged persecution for inutice's sake; no other, at this is making such sacrifices for the moment, cause of education among all classes. The claim of the Catholic Church is, then, a peculiar one, and it ought to meet no opposi-tion from the managers of the expesition. Her exhibit will be be thoroughly American, connected with the history of the country from the earlest attempts at settlement, and such a one as never yet been proposed, much less seen, in any expesition here or

JOHN GILMARY SHEA, LL. D.

A Greek Catholic college has been founded. Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, at Athens. The Holy Father himself provided and the country from the Mississippi to the the necessary funds. THE FEAST OF ALL SOULS:

Next Saturday We Are to Pray For All The Souls in Purgatory.

The opetom of praying for the dead came from the Apostles. The dottrine is certain. The Old and New Testaments prove that it was a religious belief among the Jews. The early Christians prayed at all times for the repose of their dear friends. Our space will not permit us to go into the proofs of that doctrine

permit us to go into the proofs of the doubthe of the Church.

After celebrating the glories of the saints in heaven, the Church, the following day, on the 2nd of November, remembers all her dead, all the souls who have gone before, who are waiting to be delivered from their prison house and to be admitted into the happiness of heaven. It follows from the sweet doubtine of the communion of saints, that the Church is made up of three parts, the saints of earth, the blessed of three parts, the saints of earth, the blessed in heaven and the suffering soils of purgatory. That feast was instituted by the Apostles themselves, but the whole Office was revised by

Origen.

The object of these services is that the general prayers of the Church may aid those general prayers of the Church may aid those suffering souls with her spiritual benefits, for they cannot in any way help themselves. Its origin goes back to the time of the patriarchs, for we read that when Jacob was dead they went over him forty days in Egypt, and when they brought his body to Hebron, there they mourned him seven days. To-day the bodies of the patriarchs are guarded with jealous care by the Turks in the double cave which Abraby the Turks in the double cave which Abraham bought. Their bodies are never shown to Christians, but a traveler disguised as a Mohammedan succeeded in entering the cave where lie the embalmed bodies of the patri-

Again we read that when Moses died, for Again we read that when Moses died, for thirty days the children of Israel wept over him, the same as they did at the death of Aaron and of Mary, his sister. From this custom of the Jews weeping for thirty days over their dead, the Christian Church has, from its beginning, observed the "Month's Mind," on the thirtieth day after death. From the example of the children of Israel weeping seven days over Jacob in Hebron, we say Mass for the dead on the seventh day, and in rememberance of the on the seventh day, and in rememberance of the three days of our Lord in the tomb, we say Mass on the third day after casth. Some of the early Christians used to have Masses said for their dead on the ninth day, but it was forbidden, for the pagans mourued their dead for nine days. The custom of having anniversary Masses for the repose of the dead is also very ancient. The year, as it were, revolving ever into itself, represents eternity into which the souls of the dead have passed. The anniversary for a dead triend can be held as often as we wish, for we cannot tell how long the souls remain in the other life before entering heaven. When the anniversary of a saint falls on Sunday or a feast day, it is put off till the next day it can be held, but when the anniversary of the dead falls in the same way, it is sometimes said before, so as to receive the benefit of the Mass as soon as we can offer it. On Sundays and feasts we cannot offer up the holy sacrifice for the dead, unless the body is present, because it would draw the people away from the services of the

day.
We should pray each day for our dead friends, We should pray each day for our dead triends, but on this day, we pray in general for the dead who are in purgatory, for there are many who die without friends, without anyone to pray for them, and "their Mother, the Church, takes the places of all there." As in the old law no oil of joy or sweetly smelling incense was offered in the sacrifice for sin, thus as death is a figure of the dead not be sacrificed. ure of sin in the Offices of the dead, no songs or signs of joy are seen or heard, all is mourning, for death has swallowed up his victims. Thus tollowing the law of Moses the incense is not offered at certain times during the Masses for the dead.

Masses for the dead.

In the early times, when a person was about to die, following the example of St Martin, he was laid on ashes or on straw. This was not a universal practice. The early writers say that after death the body was washed to signify that it would rise gloriously from the dead on the last day. To follow the example of Our Lord they used to sometimes annoint the body of the dead with oil. The custom of saying Paslms for the dead was commanded by some of the early Councils. They also ordered that the body should be carried by the members of the same station in life and of the same profession. That was the origin of the pall-bearers.

The people from the most aucient times have

been accustomed to make some offerings to their clergy for Masses for their dead friends on the 2nd of November. We are not able to find the beginning of that good and holy custom, but we are inclined to believe that it has always been in the Church.
The Gospel read on the Feast of the Dead is

taken from the Gospel of St. John, where Our Lord says the time will come, on the last day, when the dead in their graves will hear Hisvoice, and all will rise from the grave, some into ever-lasting life in heaven and some into everlasting death in hell. He speaks of the general judgment.

Such is the last of the chief feasts of this Season of the year. On the last Sunday of the ecclesiastical year the Church reads the Gospel giving the prophecy of our Lord relating to the last and general judgment, for this Sesson tells of the time of the Church which will close the age of this world by the end of all things. That Gospel is read to bring before the minds of all men their last and tinal end. Thus the year in the Christian Church is like a sublime arena, whereon the miracolous birth, the holy life, the wonderful works, and the awful death of the Son of God is opened out before the minds of men in mystic rites, in striking figures, in majestic ceremonies, and in beautiful portraits, so that generation after generation comes and goes on the stage of this world; their oreation by God, their fall by Adam, and their redemption by Christ, are each year vividly brought before their eyes.—Columbian.

AN AWFUL STORY OF THESEA.

Sailors Confess to Having Eaten the Flesh of Dead Comredes.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Carl Graves, fire man, and Ludwig Loder, seaman, survivors of the grew of the steamship Earnmoor, tell herrible story of the way they sustained life by cannibalism for days. Leder says : "The only food we had the first fifteen days in the boat was a flying fish and a few raw small birds divided among eleven men. The sixteenth day, William Davis, a seaman, caught me by the throat and made a dash at my head with a knife. He cut me on the right sheek, the scar from which still remains. He was told to kill me by August Plagge, a fire-man. When Davis began to cut me some of my companions caught him, while others shouted 'Kill him, kill him; we want some thing to est. We are starving.'

"Plagge, Davis and others in one end of the boat decided that I should die. As I was pretty fat I suppose they thought I looked inviting. Plagge was placed on watch that night, but he was missing the next morning. Ne one saw him go over board. On the teventeenth day William Robinson lay down to sleep. When they tried to oall him they found he was dead. It was determined to eat his flesh, and William Wright, the cook, was ordered to carve the body. The first thing dene was to smash in Robinson's skull and from the fracture each one sucked the blood as long as it lasted, which was but a little while. Then the cook stripped the flash from the ribs. The next day the flash in stripes was placed on top of the watertight compartments and dried in the sun.

After taking out Robinson's liver, heart and other parts which would furnish blood to be sucked, they threw his mutileted body into the sea. Two days after Robinson's death Third Engineer Thomas, Hunt died. Brans.—The demand continues clack, and we His body was also out up for feed. "In about quote \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity.

The most economic and at the same time the most effectual stomachic, and aid to digestion.

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS owe their popularity to the most important qualities which any medicinal preparations could have: an efficacy at all times certain, the absence of any dangerous ingredient and a moderate price,

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS consist of a combination in exact proportions of a large number of roots and barks, highly valuable, on account of their medicinal virtues, as tonics, stomachies, digestives and carminatives.

H. DACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LANGUOR, are most frequently the result of derangement of the stomach, and in such cases the INDIGENOUS BITTERS never fail to afford prompt relief, and most frequently even a per-

The INDIGENOUS BITTERS are sold in retail, in all respectable Drug Stores in the Dominion, in 25 cts. boxes only, containing sufficient quantity to make three or four 3 half pint bottles-

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MONTREAL.

three days," continued Loder, "the limbs and seet of all began to swell and several have since broken out in ugly sores. We think it is pelson from the human flesh and

Graves and Loder say they have no recol-lection of the taste of the human firsh, so great was their mental angulah at the time.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 18,439 bbls against 20,628 bbls for the week previous. The local demand has shown some imvious. The local demand has shown some improvement during the past few days, although prices tend in favor of buyers. Spring wheat patents have sold at \$5.10, and winter wheat patents all the way from \$5 to \$5.25. Straight rollers have been placed at from \$4.50 to \$4.85, and city strong bakers at \$4.70 to \$4.85. American flour continues to arrive on through shipment, and also for this market duty paid. A despatch received from Halifax says:—"* flour market quest. Ohoica pastry. Apperion. \$7. market quiet. Ohoice pastry, American, \$7; choice pastry, Canadian, \$5.75 to \$6; family patent, \$5.10 to \$5.25; strong bakers patent, \$5.35 to \$5.60; superior extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60;

\$5 35 to \$5.50; superior extra, \$4.50 to \$4.50; extra spring, \$4.25; superfine, \$4."

Prices here are quoted as follows:—
Patent winter, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Patent spring \$5.00 to \$5.25; Straight roller, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.35; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.85; City Strong Bakers, \$4.90 to \$5.00; Strong Bakers, \$4.70 to \$4.80; Ontario bags, extra, \$2.00 to \$3.15 \$2.00 to \$2.15.

S2.00 to \$2.15.

OATMEAL, &c.—The market is steady at the following prices:—Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$4.10, and granulated, \$4.10 to \$4.30. Rolled cats, \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Moulie, \$22 to \$23. BRAN.—Ontario bran is quoted at \$12, to \$12,50. Shorts steady at \$13 to \$15.

COBN.—Receipts during the week 192,190 bushels. Prices are unchanged at 40c to 410 in bond, and 49c to 50c duty paid.

WHRAT.—Receipts during the week were 62,920 brahels. Since our last report the sale has been reported of 8,000 brahels of old No 1 hard Manicoba wheat at \$1, and new No 1 hard is quoted at 97c. Wheat in Ohicago is weaker

closing to-day at 79% for December.

Barler,—Receipts 6,010 bushels for the week Sales of a few cars to city breweries are reported at 54c to 56c for malting, but the samples were all more or less strained. Feed barley is

quoted at 45c to 50c.

BUOKWHEAT.—The market is dull at 49c to 50c per 48 lbs. Ryg.—Prices nominal.

PEAS.—Receipts during the week were 100,-923 bushels. There has been a little more enquiry and sales are reported at 70c to 71c per 66 lbs afloat, but at the close 69c, it is said, is all that can be had. OATS -The market has an easy tendency

owing to increased receipts and a general belief in lower prices. Sales are reported at 31c per 32 lbs for Ontario, and we quote 31a to 313c. Lower Canada 30c to 31c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the past week 65 bbls, against 66 for the week previous. Another good week's business has taken place in pork, sales of several lots being reported at prices ranging from \$13.25 to \$13.50. Canada short out has also been sold at \$15.50. A good enquiry has set in for lard sales of several thousand pails being reported at 8½ for Western. Smaller lots at 8§ to 8‡. Smoked ments are steady at quotations:—
Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to

\$15.50; Chicagoshort out clear, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per bol, \$13.20 to \$60.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 8½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8½c to 00; Bacon, per lb, 11½c to 13c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6½c.

DRESSED Hogs.-The season for dressed hogs has hardly opened, but what few lots have arrived during the past few days were placed at \$7 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs for nice light weight. Receipts by rail were 77 dressed hogs during the week.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs -Receipts during the past week were 1,265 pkgs, against 295 pkgs, the previous. The market is about steady, with round lots of limed selling at 17c and single cases at 18c. Held fresh is quoted at 19c to 20c, and strictly new laid, which are scarce, have sold at from 22c to 25c

GAME.—Sales have been reported of about 150 dozen of partridge at prices ranging from 45c to 50c for good straight lots, but when culls are thrown out 55c to 60 is asked. No vension is as yet reported. DRESSED POULTRY, -A few cases of dressed

poultry have been received, some of which ar-rived in very poor condition, the turkeys, chickens and ducks being mixed as well as dis-colored and sour, and had to be sold at 5c per Two very nice loss of choice turkeys were

lb. Two very nice lots of choice turkeys were sold at 9 to and 10c respectively.

"Shippers would best consult their own interests by observing the following instructions in shipping goods to Montreal:—Abstain from feeding poultry 24 hours before killing. Bleed thoroughly and pluck clean, leaving on the head and feet, as well as the feathers on wings and tail Do not draw the entrails or scald the birds. The last process is readily detected by buyers, who will not pay within one or two cents per 1b of the price they will give for dry be thoroughly dry and cold. Pack reatly in nice clean cases holding from 100 to 200 lbs each, and fill the packages as full as possible to pre-vent shifting about whilst in transit. Avoid put-ting more than one kind in a package, as mix-tures of geese and ducks, or chickens and turkeys, are more difficult to sell. Mark each case; with correct weights, gross, tare and net, also the number of birds contained, so that proper delivery may be cared for,—Trade Bul-

HONEY.— New extracted honoy has sold, as 100 to 110, imitation goods 90 to 92c. Comb, 150 to 160 for choice white clover, and Hops.—The

So. A lot choice Bohemian sold at 20c duty

paid.

HAL.—New pressed hay, \$10 to \$10.50, and No. 2 at \$9 to \$9.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.--Receipts during the week were 4,627 pkgs against 6,249 do for the week pre-4,627 pkgs. against 6,249 do for the week previous. There is still a marked scarcity of choice creamery and dairy butter, for which full prices are obtained from the local trade. Choice late made creamery is offered at 220, but 22½c, is said to be the highest price obtainable for round lots. Fancy fall ends of Townships are selling at 22c to the trade here, but for round lots that price of course is not obtainable. But whilst sales of finest fall Townships have been made that 21cts 22c here are lots of summer made Townships. at 21cto 22cthere are loss of summer made Town-ships that would not bring over 16c owing to its poor stale quality. Sales have been made of Townships in the country at 20c said to be fall made, but on arrival here it was found to be straight dairy. Western is quoted all the way from 15c up to 16kc, a round lot of choice and closely selected selling at the latter figure. We anote:--

Oreanery, 20c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 21c; Morrisburg, 16c to 21c; Brockville, 16c to 20c; Western, 15c to 16c; Rolls, 15c to 16c.

For selections of single packages 1c additional

For selections of single packages le additional is obtained.

OHERSE.—Receipts during the past week were 20,610boxes, against 16,919 boxes for the week previous. No change in this market since our last report, there being a good enquiry for finest Septembers at 10½, and if holders would accept this figure quite a large business would be done. The majority of holders, however, are stubborn and will not flinch from 11c. Sales of finest August make have transpired during the week at 10½ to 10½c. Medium to fine grades are quoted at 9½c to 10c.

Ninest September and October 10% to 11

Finest September and October 101 to 11 - 10

FRUITS, &c.

Apples,-The market has been more active and some large sales has taken place in this market on English account, amounting to 15,000 bbls. Other sales have transpired as \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl for ear lots, fancy red fruit being quoted at \$3 to \$3.25. Sales have been made in this market during the week for English account at 12s 6d per bbl on board vessel. There count at 12s 6d per bol on board vessel. There have been sales of poor fruit at \$2 to \$2.25 per bol, but the range of prices for good to prime stock is from \$2 50 to \$3.

ORANGES,—The principle offerings consist of Jamaica in bols which sell at \$8 per bol.

LEMONS.—The market remains quiet, with

sales at \$3 00 to \$4.25 per box. Some poor

green fruit sold at lower prices.

GRAPES.—The Almeria are in fair demand and business has transpired at \$4 50 per keg; blue grapes are selling at 5c per lb and red and green at 10c. California grapes \$6 per case.

New Figs.—The market is steady under a NEW FIGS.—The marker is steady under a fair enquiry, and we quote 1 lb boxes 10c, 10 lb boxes 11c to 12, and 20 lb boxes 15c to 16c.

Bananas.—Two cars were received this week and sold at \$1. to \$2 per bunch.

Crangerress—The market is steady at a slight decline in prices with sales at \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl for good Cape Cod.

per bbl for good Cape Cod.
ONIONS.—There is a fair enquiry and sales of
Spanish are reported at 70c to 75c per crate,
and at \$3 in cases. Canadian onions in bbls
nave sold at \$2.25. to \$2.50 per bbl.
POTATOES.—Owing to last week's heavy receipts prices have declined to 55c to 60c per bag
of 90 lbs but at the close there appears to be a
little better feeling with sales of Early Rose at
50c to 65c in car lots, broken lots being quoted

at 70c to 75c. SWEET POTATOES.—There is very little change sales being made at \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR. &c .- The market remains quiet at

SUGAR, &c.—The market remains quiet at a further decline granulated to 7gc at the refiners. Yellows 5gc to 6gc. In Barbadoes molasses prices are firm at 44c to 45c.

FIRM OLIS.—The market for cod cil is dull, a lot of Nova Scotia in large casks selling at 32gc. Newfoundland cod cil is quoted at 34c to 35.

Steam refined seal is steady with last sales 473c. God liver oil is easy, and sales have been made of Newfoundland at 60c to 65c.

PICKLED FISH.-Labrador herring has been at \$4.50 to \$4.75 for good stock; Cape Breton \$5.50. Dry cod is in fair demand, and we quote \$4.50 to \$4.60. Green cod steady at \$4.50 to \$4.75 for No. 1, and \$4.75 for large Sea trout \$8 to \$9 per bbl, and Newfoundland salmon \$22 per tierce. B.C. \$11.50 to \$12.50.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE.

The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Oct 25th, were as follows:—95; left over from previous week, 20; shipped during week, 34; sales for week, 18; left for city, 8; on hand for sale and shipment, 10. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per

G. T. Ry.: Ex ss. Lake Superior: 3 horses consigned to

Reid Bros, Jamesville, Wis; 4 horses consigned to J & Furguson, Goderich, Ont. Trade during the week has been good and 13

horses were sold at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.75. We have on hand for sale some very fine workers with one car load to arrive early in the week.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending Oct. 26th, 1889, were as follows:—

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves 2884 1338 Over from last week, 1100 1000 899 20 20 Total for week..... 3934 2338 Left on hand..... 150 300 320 Left on band..... 150 300 Total export for week 3542 2777

previous week ... Trade for the week has been rather dull in export stock. The butchers' market opened with fair prices on Monday, but large receipts orought them down, and Thursday's market closed with small profite for the sellers. The day's receipts were not large, but quite a num-ber remained over from previous market. The hog receipts were large, but the weather being good and favorable for butchers, prices hold up

good and revoracie for bureners, prices field up practy well. Sheep receipts falling off.

We quote the following as being fair values:—
Export, 4½c to 4½c; Butchers good, 3½c to 4c;
Butchers Med, 3½c to 3½c; Butchers Culls, 3c to 3½c; Sheep, 3½c to 3½c; Hogs, \$5.45 to 5.60;
Calves, \$4.00 to \$8.00.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

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

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

DIVIDEND NO. 48.

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF (31) PER CENT on the Paid up Capital of this Institution has been declared for the current six months, and will be payable at the offices of the Bank, at Montreal, on and after the SECOND of DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th November, both days included.

A. DE MARTIGNY, Managing Director.
Montreal, 24th October, 1889. 13 5.

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