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THE CRONIN TRIAL.

State Attorney Longenecker Makes the Opening Speech.

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

CHICAGO, October 24.—The Cronin 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. Cronin. 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 reputation of the man they murdered.

The State Attorney proceeded to speak of the motive 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 Clan-na-Gael, 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 sketch 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 "Triangle" was supreme, that the oath of the members made their law superior to 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 responsibility. 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 dynamic 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 know what constituted the "triangle," so secret was it, but nevertheless they obeyed its orders and were sent on various secret missions to England in the way of active work under assumed names. Notwithstanding this secrecy, these men were betrayed 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.

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 a member in Buffalo last August. The committee was there in session for days and days, says Mr. Longenecker, 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 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 State 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 the laws of England, and had robbed the order of its funds and the men of their liberties. 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 traitor was sent. He claimed they would show that all this denunciation of Cronin was sent out over Alexander Sullivan'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, it 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 embezzling funds.

The State Attorney then went on to show how Coughlin had begun denouncing Cronin as a spy way back in February, how Begg, 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, Begg, as guardian of camp 20, announced that the charge against the "triangle" would have to be 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 preparations began for the murder. The State Attorney then went over the whole story of the conception and execution of the plot, as already published.

WHEAT A CONSPIRACY MEANS. After detailing what he expected to prove

against the defendants, Mr. Longenecker said: "Any one who looks at the facts or the evidence can see very readily that the acts committed by 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 every one of the others who was in it." 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 hiring of the horse and buggy; take the hiring of the flat at 117 Clark street; 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 renting by O'Sullivan, and the further fact that the Carlsons were told that a sister would go there and keep house; take the driving of the doctor 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 Senator Guardian Begg said 'That committee reports to me, 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 Longenecker concluded his address. Then all the lawyers of the defence waived the right to address the jury and ex-Captain Villiers, of Lakeview, 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. Cronin in his lifetime and that as his body was being conveyed in the patrol wagon from the catch basin to the morgue he had identified it as the dead doctor.

A BIG POINT FOR THE DEFENCE. James F. Boland, cashier and an associate 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 situated that a view into its windows could not be obtained from the Clark street flat, supposed to have been hired by the accused, Cronin's office not fronting on Clark street, but being in the rear of the building and facing an alley. The other witnesses before adjournment were J. O. Keefe, Cronin's tailor; J. P. Holland, a reporter; Henry Rasch, the sewer foreman, who found the body in the oak basin; Stephen Connolly, a morgue keeper; W. O. Welch, in whose barber shop Cronin had his tonsorial work done; Maurine Warey, associated in a weekly newspaper venture with Cronin, and Joseph O. Byrne, a secret society friend of Cronin's. Their testimony related wholly to the finding and identification of the corpse.

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. Danne, 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 obtain 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, on at least by Danne, to the Irish leader, Matt Harris. It is now proposed to forward to the other side as a formidable signed 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 so.

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 Cronin murder, states that Burke told him that Cronin 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 wagon 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 remains 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 lawyers.

The story throughout is most circumstantial. This fact it is that leads to the strong belief in its truthfulness entertained by those who are fully acquainted with it. The story also corroborates exactly the statements by Gillette and Mills, who were fellow-prisoners. Heffer says he is willing to go to Chicago and give evidence in the matter.

The authorities have notified the Illinois state authorities at Chicago of the statements made by Gillette, Mills and Heffer, but have not as yet heard anything in reply.

THE TESTIMONY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 25.—The taking of evidence in the Cronin case was resumed in the original court this morning. The prosecution continued the presentation of witnesses

whose only testimony was their identification of the body found in the oak-basin as that of Dr. Cronin.

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 head. 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 stomach seemed to contain only vegetables. Among them he distinguished corn, and there were others which resembled cabbage and carrots. In his judgment the doctor was killed within three hours after having eaten.

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 had not ascertained that the wounds affected any important 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 nasal part 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 occurred 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 come 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 undertaker who removed the body after the post-mortem, and who testified that it remained in his charge until buried.

CHICAGO, October 26.—John Devoy publishes 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 indictment to murder. The statement referred to was as follows: "There is an informer Devoy, informer McCahay, informer Lake 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 meaning and significance of the word 'informer' as used among Irishmen, especially among the men who pay his fees and his trust him."

MRS. CONKLIN'S TESTIMONY.

CHICAGO, October 26.—At the Cronin trial to-day Napier Moreland, an employee of Patrick Dignan, theivery 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 the horse 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. The buggy was vered with sand and mud and mud. Mrs. Conklin, at whose house Cronin last lived, was the next witness. Mrs. Conklin told the story of how the doctor was called away from her house on the night of May 4. She said that at 7:30 p.m. a stranger, who seemed nervous and excited, rang the bell and when she opened the door enquired for Cronin. He seemed reluctant to enter, but finally did so when told that the doctor was engaged. The stranger then took a seat in the waiting room. When Dr. Cronin came in from his office the man advanced and said: "Doctor Cronin, you are wanted to attend a man who has been hurt at O'Sullivan's ice office." The doctor made a remark which witness did not 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?" The doctor said, "I will be with you soon," or something to that effect.

The man set down again on the edge of a chair, the doctor turned, laying the card on the mantelpiece. 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 coat 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 northward. 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's ice-office.

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 his money, indicating a possible defence of murder for purposes of robbery, Mrs. Conklin named the bank in which the doctor kept his 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. Beck, a reporter, testified to Mrs. Conklin's identification of the white horse. Miss Sarah McMorney, who was in Cronin's reception room when the man came for him appearing very nervous, and with a piercing, disconcerting stare which he fixed upon the witness. Her description of the man, the color of his mustache, of his coat, etc., accorded closely with that given by Mrs. Conklin. Dr. Cronin's brother from Arkansas, the next witness, identified the Lake View corpse

as that of his brother. Frank Scanlan gave evidence as to seeing Dr. Cronin drive off from his office in the white horse rig.

SOBACACK WAS NO HURRY.

T. T. Conklin, the saloon-keeper with whom Cronin resided, was recalled by the state. He testified to starting out immediately after breakfast the first morning Cronin's absence to search for him. At O'Sullivan's house the ice-man was seen and denied having sent for Cronin, or that any of his men had been hurt. Conklin then went to police headquarters, proceeding afterwards to the East Chicago Avenue police station. Captain Sobacack, at the station, thought the evening time enough for an alarm. Cronin was seen on the Richardson. Conklin was still on the stand when the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Gun Klahre, 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 been assaulted.

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

INVESTIGATING HEFFER'S STORY.

WINNIPEG, October 28.—George A. Baker, assistant state attorney of Chicago, arrived here to-day. It is understood he is here in connection 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 protest, told him he did not want to be near him, resulting 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 prosecution as a witness in Chicago. Parker will try to induce Chief of Police McGree 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 of us are equal to a third are necessarily equal to each other, men must be created for society. The Apostle says: "We are created for society." "We," "We shall appear," "We shall stand," "We shall see," etc. If theology were silent as to the relations of man after life, philosophy would step in to inform us, that all men are bound by a single fate and a common destiny. It is impossible to conceive a man with an individual destiny, as if he formed an idea of God. This man is born to both, the temporal and the eternal, the 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 insignificant in himself, he influences the entire body of the race. Every word he performs, every thought that he utters, every feeling that he entertains, influences his neighbor, 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, it is 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 to be true to his neighbor. We 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 spiritually, and the parable of the Good Samaritan is but a figure of the loving Christian's regard for his neighbor.

Only by the 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 those who have gone before and are sharers of God's bliss. The practice of Catholics is 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 honor the saints, our brothers of a more intimate and grander relationship. 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 society whom no man can number is the society to which we aspire. Then we shall know even as we are known. The prophet of Fatmos describes the heavenly society as it was seen in crystal. Nothing shall be concealed. 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 history 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 splendor, the feast of All Saints. It is the national holiday of all children of God. We are pilgrims in a strange land; farers over a rough and treacherous sea; the country of our heart and hope, the haven of our rest is the great beyond whose glory we sing on All Saints' Day.

Only the journey is long. The climate unhealthy. The number of the sick and lame and foot-sore is necessarily large. We would be very foolish if we left our sick to perish on the wayside. If we have charity at all, we owe most striking and telling manifestations to the poor who are halted on their journey. Purgatory! Purgatory! Purgatory! Great

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 has 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 him who offers it. Earthly obligations are discharged by counter 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 eloquence. And what can be an equivalent?

Immediately following the feast of All Saints the church celebrates the feast of All Souls. It is a feast which can give a lover more joy than the opportunity to succor 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 prefer that thou wert God and I Augustine." Heless effort to 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 being 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 a feast?

The Church intimates the character of service we should render. Prayers and public prayers, the holy sacrifice 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 things: death, judgment, hell, and heaven. 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 Loss 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 Nag's Head, N.C., she having been wrecked in the storm of last Wednesday. 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 distress, is anchored off the coast of Oregon Island. 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 lifesavers on Thursday morning. Five men were lashed in the rigging. One by one the doomed men have been swept away into the sea. Last night two men were left and at sunset this evening only one seaman is left, and undoubtedly 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 picked 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 laded, 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 total loss, and the cargo is washing on the beach.

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 were lost.

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 supervision 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 Stanton.

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. Messrs. Redmond, Sullivan, Sheehy and Lane, members of Parliament, made speeches. Resolutions were adopted approving the objects of the new league, and pledging those present to subscribe not less than the rateable value of their holdings. 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. Fraser, a graduate of the Halifax Medical college, has married at Washington Little G. Horn, a married 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 on 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 induced the Washington girl to marry him by representing that he was divorced from his first wife.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

He Congratulates the Church in America Upon the Evidence of its Prosperity.

Mgr. O'Connell, 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 to 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 Church, Archbishop of Baltimore."

"BELOVED SON, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEVOLENCE! That great love for country and for religion 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 pastors and people are about to assemble in the city of Baltimore to celebrate 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.

"It is truly worthy 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 in their footsteps, while 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 See. We desire, in return to assure you that, like our predecessors of blessed memory, we, too, bear an especial love towards 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 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 benevolence, and of that bond of faith and charity which unites us 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 institutions, 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 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 7th day of September, A. D., 1889, in the twelfth year of our pontificate.

LEO P. P. XIII."

BISMARCK AND THE SULTAN.

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

BERLIN, October 27.—The proposed conference between Prince Bismarck, Count Kalnoy and Premier, Crispin, has been delayed until after Emperor William's visit to the Sultan 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 triple alliance and with her formally entering the League. Bismarck's policy is to construct a second defensive line behind the Prussian coast 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 maneuvering to commit Lord Salisbury to a new treaty with Russia relating to the permanent occupation of Egypt.

Count Herbert Bismarck will precede Emperor William to Constantinople in order to meet the German and English ambassadors and the Turkish Foreign Minister before the interview between the German and Turkish monarchs. The Sultan has directed Marshal Ali Nazami, Aarif Parasai, the president of the council, and other ministers, and Generals Achmet Von Goelz and Streckler to proceed to the island of Rhodes to meet the German Emperor. The German reception committee has chartered three vessels to go to San Stefano. The Germans will give a banquet to the members of the imperial suite squadron, and a "commerce" to the officers of the squadron.

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 courtesy 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 mode of wisdom, holding himself free to resume independent action in the event of the scheme failing. 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 Bishops of Austria, the Catholic members of the Austrian Parliament, and the Catholic press in Austria, have begun a campaign for the full recognition of the principle of the religious education in all schools supported by the State.

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00

City: \$1.50

If not paid in advance: \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

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All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, St. Marcellina. THURSDAY, Oct. 31, St. Quintin. FRIDAY, Nov. 1, All Saints. SATURDAY, Nov. 2, All Souls. SUNDAY, Nov. 3, St. Malachy. MONDAY, Nov. 4, St. Charles Borromeo. TUESDAY, Nov. 5, St. Zachary. 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 forthcoming—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 districts. There should therefore be no delay on the part of those desirous of assisting in this good work. Provisions or contributions of any kind may be addressed to Mgr. Bossé at Pointe aux Basques.

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 letter carefully, and the remarks of the Irish Canadian thereon, and we thought them, as we still think, that our Toronto contemporary had dealt fairly and candidly with the subject matter of the correspondence. We do not doubt Mr. 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 expected to see them, from the stand-point of party-politicians, and, once more, we must express our regret that a correspondence should have appeared which caused at least two friendly journals to misunderstand its meaning. Finally, to dismiss the subject once for all, we repeat our good wishes for the correspondent 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 round-about way to disseminate views, but official circles have certain peculiarities 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 rumored, decided to award the vacant portfolio to himself. This, it is said, probably the only safe way out of the difficulty involved in bestowing the post upon one or other member of the Government without creating dissatisfaction and jealousy.

It may therefore be taken as granted that Sir John Macdonald 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 Railways upon the right man, must be very great, when he takes the onerous duties on his already overloaded shoulders to appease jealousies amongst his followers.

The Fluctuation of Silver.

When we examine the fluctuations of gold and silver for over forty years we understand the value of the change which the bimetallics 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 only \$125,000,000 of silver. In 1848, before this influx of gold began, 100 ounces of gold would buy in London 1,680 ounces of silver, and in 1870 100 ounces of gold would buy 1,560 ounces of silver. France shut her mines in 1873, and in 1883 100 ounces of gold would purchase 1,448

ounces of silver, and in 1889 100 ounces of gold would purchase 2,200 of silver. Bimetallists maintain that it is the demonstration of silver in Europe which has caused this change, and maintain that a bimetallic union, consisting of Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and France, could regulate effectively the relative prices of gold and silver, and rescue legitimate trade from the blackmailing of exchange mongers and financial adventurers. The standard to be aimed at as between gold and silver should be 15 1/2 to 1. Great Britain has more interest than any other country, save the United States, in seeing that silver fetches its legitimate price, as the lowering of silver values in India most seriously affects British industries, and although Indian commerce is apparently more directly affected than British, yet it is certain that the latter is the industry which suffers most from this discrepancy of standards, as practically gold is more valuable in India than in Great Britain, and this enables Indians to sell their commodities in British markets at prices which English manufacturers and producers cannot compete with. Wheat 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 cotton goods find their markets in China, Japan, and the home markets of India. M. H.

The Catholic Church vs. Infidelity

From many different quarters we hear of frantic appeals being made by the Protestant sects in Canada for an organic union of their muchdivided 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 undermine and destroy the fundamentals of God's Holy Church (Heaven 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 professes ignorance, refraining from dogmatic assertion; neither admitting or denying the existence of a Deity," and an Anglican rector, not a thousand miles from Almonte, goes so far as to advocate a union between the various Protestant sects and the Agnostics in the following words:—

"But I beg even Agnostics to consider these propositions; and since the public mind is not ripe for their very advanced views to see if even they could not co-operate with Christians in tolerating some sort of National Church, if only as presenting a barrier to the encroachments of Rome," against which Protestantism, as at present constituted, opposes only a rope of sand."

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 the belief in Christianity, is not a bit better than the many other "isms" that are satisfied to accept Nature as their sole guide through life, and are perfectly indifferent 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 overcome 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 foul-mouthed 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, declare the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass to be a "roaring furore," and says that the "Virgin Mary was not much of a virgin." And in the face of all this we find the Episcopate, 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 aggression and seeking to draw to Christ, those who are held by Rome in spiritual darkness."

By which we are forced to conclude that such serpents as Fulton, and such drivelling apostates as Chiniquy, who fell from divine favor into the loathsome dungeon of error, and hesitate not to openly attack and slander the Confessional, crawling through society infect it with their pestilent breath and extract from its members whatever good there is in them; they, crawling reptiles, fascinating creatures, leave the slimes of their poisonous fangs on everything they touch, and their hissing notes excite disgust and hatred in the pure heart. And they want a union with the Agnostics, "if only as presenting a barrier to the encroachments of Rome!" Gracious God! upon what times have we fallen! "A. S.," in the Catholic Record, writing upon the subject of the 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 hypocrisy, so long as we shall throw open our doors to those so-called inspired apostles of morality and accredit them as ministers of the Gospel. These sensual men overpread immorality and infidelity from shore to shore without giving birth to rebukes from the representatives of popular sentiments. St. Paul's graphic portrait well characterizes them as 'raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own confusion, wandering stars, to whom the storm of darkness is reserved forever.' How many writers now-a-days have flooded our great country with gross slanders and through rottenness for the personal

of the young and innocent hearts, easily impressed with impassioned tirades such that purblind will turn from with disgust unalterable! What weapon do these grandiloquent moralists brandish to summon their listeners to the standard of rebellion and anti-Romanism? This sweet-ruling principle that man and woman cannot be brought together, even in holiest relations, whether of society or religion, without being carried away by sinful thoughts. Great Heaven! to what abyss of degradation have we fallen! Can we with any degree of propriety, associate ourselves with such slanders? Shall unprejudiced intelligences accept this foul and loathsome view of humanity as a criterion of certitude against the Confessional? Surely passions have not strangled reason in all social quarters; if so, then we must look calmly in the face of the ensuing consequence that will follow; rioting in blood and terror. Another awful catastrophe similar to the French revolution will fall to our lot. Away with this 'hellish thought!' Impossible. We are not on the verge of ruin. Let us unmask these human monsters and reject their company, and again morality will cradle our thoughts, and breathe oil and bliss in domestic circles." And let us prove to the leaders of 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 art 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, degraded himself by his high-handed tyranny, and by sacrilegious episcopacies, sullied English history; Luther, Calvin, Sparrics, Brownlee, Breckenridges, Michelet, Voltaire, Rousseau, Marck 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 complicity in obscure narratives, especially when directed against the Catholic Church.

How much better and how much more pleasing in the sight of God would it be if those Protestants who call themselves Christians would devote their labors towards Christianizing the heathens, the savages and the infidels—honestly striving to bring souls to God—than willfully and continually slandering the Church of God, of openly defying her precepts, and continually conspiring to annihilate the Church, together with its precious prerogatives and adjuncts! How different the course pursued by the Catholic clergy, whose members have, from the days of the apostles down to the heroic life of Father Damien, the Leper Priest of Molokai, suffered martyrdom for the Faith! Let Chiniquy, Fulton, the Montreal Witness and the rest of the ungodly gang take a few pages from Catholic history, and let them strive to emulate the lives of those thousands of Heaven-inspired minds that ornament the Church of Peter, and whose intellects diffuse the light of Faith amongst her millions of children—whose generous hearts go out in sympathy, awe, in pity, to those whose bigoted and perverted minds make them fit subjects for the punishment invoked by Iago's wife on the liars described by Shakespeare:

"Most villainous knave Some base notorious knave, some scurvy fellow— O Heaven that such companions thoud'st unfold, And put in every honest hand a whip. To lash the rascals naked through the world, Even from the East to the West." J. L.

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 bottom of that resistance there was a principle for which that patriot and his associates were contending. In battling for that principle, great hardships had to be endured, and in many cases those hardships very nearly caused the death of some of Ireland'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 reason d'être. Reading the garbled statements of the daily cablegrams, many were misled as to the conduct and motives of the Parnellites, and it is due to the Dublin Freeman's Journal that we have to-day such a case made out as will open the eyes of intelligent and fair minded men the world over. As our readers are aware, that great newspaper devoted its columns to prominent men in every country, soliciting their opinions on the treatment of the Irish political prisoners under the Balfour régime. English, French, United States and Canadian public men, ecclesiastical 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 unmistakable, as to the infamy that must attach to the coercionist government and its chief instrument, Balfour, for the brutal manner in which men contending for a political principle that may be the declared policy of the ruling party in England within a few months, or at latest, after 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. E. Dwyer Gray, that indefatigable worker for the cause of Ireland, says: "That the letters which appeared in the Freeman's Journal have attracted considerable attention, and it seemed to him a pity that a protest of so representative a character should remain buried in the files of a newspaper, and he has, therefore, put them into book form." By doing so, Mr. Gray has not only done a good service to the Irish cause, but he has preserved a most valuable paper for all students of political history. (Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in a preface to the work, sets forth that the 'correspondence' collected forms one of the

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 extraordinary case, indeed, which elicits 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 blush for their country.

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 so 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 authorized and vindicated 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 Irishmen 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 out-Herod Herod, have not hesitated to treat their political opponents in a manner unknown outside semi-barbarous Russia. The appearance 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 Canada figures to great advantage. Archbishops, Bishops and priests have placed themselves on record in unmistakable language, and amongst our public men the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, M.P., refers to one of his speeches, in which he 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 honorable men engaged in a constitutional agitation." Mr. Ooughlin, M.P., and Mr. Balfour, M.P.P., of Ontario, both write letters well 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 Parliament, and other prominent Irishmen, and their exceptionally hard and degrading treatment as felons, for offences unknown to the common law, is infamous, and calls for condemnation from all lovers of justice and humanity."

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.

The term of imprisonment imposed on Dr. Tanner, M.P., for Cork, who was convicted of offences under 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 McCallan, treasurer, announced that the net proceeds amounted to \$8,187.82. This handsome 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 McCallan seized 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 Hotel Dieu Hospital, who objected to come into court to give their evidence in the cause célèbre of J. G. Guilmond and La Banque Ville Marie vs. the nuns of the Hotel Dieu Hospital. The text of the judgement is: "Considering that the collected creditors have represented to the court by their motion and the annexed depositions that their community is a cloistered one," and that the nuns claim that a commission be appointed to examine three of the nuns, the reverend Sister Suppléant, Sister Bonin, and the Rev. Sisters Paquette and Bosséan, whom 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 a commission, 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 appointed Jean Baptiste Vallee, deputy prothonotary, as commissioner for that purpose.

St. Ann's Bazaar.

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News of the Week

EUROPEAN.

The Porte has forbidden the sending of cipher telegrams from Crete.

It is reported that the Czarowitz has been betrothed to Princess Marie of Greece.

Archduke Leopold was married at Vienna on Tuesday to Princess Blanche of Castile.

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

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

M. Fontaine, 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 flooded the whole lower part of St. Petersburg, doing immense damage.

The police have notified Count Dillon to quit Dresden, otherwise they will arrest him and expel him from Germany.

It is reported that Queen Victoria will send the coming winter to Florence with her daughter, 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 senator.

The nihilists are again active in St. Petersburg, and the city during the past month has been flooded with their revolutionary proclamations.

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

The Prussian Bundesrath 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 committee an address from the young Czechs asking the coronation of the Emperor as King of Bohemia and autonomy for the province.

Lord Derby, in a speech at Liverpool, endorsed Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy. He deprecated alliances, and said England had no business to assist Germany in keeping conquered provinces.

The man who attempted to assassinate Prince William of Wurtemberg is a varnish maker named Martin Muller. Muller's fellow workman says that at various times he has shown signs of insanity.

It is stated in Shanghai that the collapse of the railway scheme is due to French intrigues 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 outrage in Crete have been greatly exaggerated, especially the charge of the violation of women, which is declared to be without foundation.

Baroness Kollach, of Vienna, the widow of the chess player, invites the chess players of the world to compete on April 16, 1890, 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, when Germany would force him to forget the former attitude of Zanzibar toward her, but that henceforth the Sultan ought to follow Germany's advice.

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 objections consists of members of the Supreme Court of Justice.

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.

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

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 Parliament.

The marriage of Miss Gwendoline Caldwell to Prince Murat was solemnized in Paris yesterday, the Papal Nuncio officiating, assisted by the archbishop of the city. The nuptial ceremony took place at the Hotel de Ville 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 vacated by the death of Sir William Tindal Robertson, Conservative. 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 candidate received 5963 votes and the Home Rule candidate 2633.

A Madrid correspondent says: "The Government learns that the Argentine Republic and Chile are not disposed to agree to the proposal of the United States for a Zollverein with the Spanish-American Republic. The latter is one of the two countries named opposite that they can obtain more advantages and more effective support from European capital and trade than they 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 Doulaigiam has been defeated in France, Austria no longer has reason to oppose that country. The Prince reminded the Emperor of the treaty alliance between Austria and Italy. To this the Emperor stated that the alliance was merely temporary and that the future had many surprises.

The Peter Lloyd says that in a recent Turkish declaration positively that the Porte would not join the triple alliance. Turkey, he said, desires to maintain a central 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 Christian inhabitants.

The fourth 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 Kenilworth 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 is valued at 2000 francs and a large gold medal; a smaller gold medal, silver medals and honorable mention are awarded to such essays as the jury may consider worthy. The essays must be sent by May 1, 1890, to the chairman of the committee on organization of the International Prison Congress.

The subscriptions in New York thus far for the world's fair aggregate \$1,000,000.

On August 22nd three three-masted schooner boats, the Captains, Diaz, master, sailed from Boston for Flores, Rays, and Grand Banks in the Western Islands. Sixty-eight days have elapsed and the Forest Fairy and her passengers and crew have never been heard of and it is feared the vessel has gone down and all on board drowned.

There is a movement on foot in Richmond, Va., to do away with negro servants and substitute white.

There was a death from smallpox on Pelee Island, Lake Erie, Thursday last, and four new cases developed.

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

The British steamer "Horacle," from Greytown and Balize, 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 Ounakaska report some destination among miners at Yukon, but say the recent reports of starvation there were exaggerated.

Charles McElvane, the 19-year-old murderer of Christian W. Lucas, was sentenced by Judge Morcan, 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 advised 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., fourteen miles from Carlisle, recently gave birth to four infants. The quartette of little Benders are apparently strong and healthy.

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

The suit of Henry Reeb, proprietor of the Gage Club, against William Thornton, to recover the sum of \$15,000 won by Thornton at roulette 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 loaded with dynamite near the school house on Galloway farm, at Franklin, Pa., Friday evening. While attempting to open it with a knife it exploded with terrible results. Two children, Edward Fitzgerald and Roger, are fatally hurt, while eight others are in a serious condition.

The United States cruiser "Thetis" has returned to Sitka, Alaska, after an extraordinary cruise during the summer. She sailed along the Alaskan coast past Point Barrow, and to the mouth of the Mackenzie River in the Arctic Ocean. A fleet of whaling vessels went with the "Thetis." Ice caught the wharship near Point Barrow, and the narrowly escaped being wrecked. Only two whaling vessels have ever sailed to the Mackenzie River, and no Government vessel was ever that far before.

Claus Spreckels intended to begin work at his big refinery at Philadelphia last week but bad weather and other causes prevented him from doing so. Active operations will probably begin next week. Mr. Spreckels says that his new refinery will produce 1,000,000 pounds a day at the start. By February 2,000,000 a day will be turned out, and by the end of next year 4,000,000 pounds. With the new machinery Mr. Spreckels says he will produce 5,000,000 pounds per day, his object being to break the sugar trust.

A special from Spokane Falls says a remarkable state of affairs is reported from the United States custom house at Osoyoos Lake on the British Columbia border. No collector has been stationed there, and now the Indians have taken possession of the log structure formerly occupied by a representative of the American Government. Just across the line the Major's Government has a fine custom house, occupied with all the precision usually found in British outposts. Whiskey and opium are constantly crossing the border without restraint.

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

At the North-West Legislature a largely signed petition has been presented asking for the privilege of manufacturing beer in their Territory.

Mr. Berkeley Powell has been offered the colonelcy of the Governor-General's Foot Guards at Ottawa, rendered vacant by the resignation of Col. Tilton.

The striking miners on the Bois des Chaleurs Railway have returned to work on being assured that the Government had taken steps to secure their wages out of the unpaid subsidy.

The city clerk of Toronto puts the population under the date of 179,455, the assessment at \$187,478, and the debt, including a local improvement debt of over \$2,000,000, at \$14,760,622.

An appeal is being made to Halifax merchants for food for the starving families at Curacoa Island, Straits of Belle Isle, whose distress is caused by the failure of the fisheries in that district.

Judge Bily has been appointed revising officer for Gaspe, vice Lavoie, resigned. Judge O'Brien has been appointed revising officer for Riverview, vice Judge Oliver, whom he succeeded on the Bench.

The real reason of Mr. Prudergast's resignation of the position of Provincial Secretary of Manitoba, according to the Winnipeg Sun, was that the separate school question but the inability to secure an appropriation for a French high school, whom he had appointed.

The "African," Captain Thompson, laden with lumber from French's river to "Tonawanda, N. Y., ran ashore at Clapperton's island on Monday night and stove a hole in her bottom. It is expected she will get off.

Frank Kane, a street car driver, and John Gilroy, a contractor, have been found guilty of the murder of a street railway car on July 15th in which came in collision with a cart and three men named Frank Flood out, instantly killing him.

The chief of the Six Nation Indians waited Mr. Dawdney at Ottawa Wednesday last and asked him to abolish the council system, and go back to the old customs of the tribes, and Dawdney said he could not grant their request, but would enquire into their grievances.

Advices from the Straits of Belle Isle say the wrecked warship "Lily" has broken through the ice. The parts have been twisted in and out of the currents, so that the bow end is right into the stern. The wreck has been pulled up Quebec piers for \$80. The big guns were recovered by divers from the warship "Emerald."

The steamer "Alexandria" was going into her dock at Brockville, Friday last, when the deck leading in the hatchway when a tender was let down, knocking him into the water. A was thrown him, but he could not catch it, top of his head was puffed to bear. He sank before he could reach him. His body was recovered at 7 P. M.

The mortality statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture for the month of September show a death rate of 598 for Montreal, Quebec and 210 for Toronto. The death rate of 2000 was heavier in Quebec, amounting to 847 for the month, being increased by forty eight deaths, due to the Champlain and St. Lawrence rivers.

A meeting of those opposed to the federation of Ontario University with the Toronto University, was held Thursday last in the Metropolitan Hotel, Toronto. An independent university

in Toronto was the desire of the meeting, and a committee was appointed to canvass for subscriptions for this object. A large amount was pledged at the meeting.

The monthly statement of the Post Office Savings Bank shows that the deposits in September amounted to \$513,354, and the repayments to \$613,547. The amount of new depositors 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 Ficton, is to be added to the list of victims who "Quits" near Deseronto. It was thought on the fatal night that one passenger was missing, the man who gave the alarm. He assisted at 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 Craue, Arthur Kerr, and John Flynn, survivors of the "Geographic," a "Swiss" catastrophe, are at Halifax, penniless and almost penniless. The "Geographic" was at Montreal, 23 for passage to Southampton and 25 to 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 Sydney, in French schooners. There the French authorities refused to admit them, but the town authorities refused to admit them; and the Dominion authorities say they must look to the "Geographic" 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 letter appears in the Dublin Freeman of the 10th inst:—

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Harrington's appeal to the committee of the National League is a very opportune one, and it is to be hoped, meet with the proper response from the people thus spoken to. 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 widening and strengthening the League organization. It is this:—

Seven years have now elapsed since the National 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 constitution:—

The Irish National League shall consist of Branches and Central Councils 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 election 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 the poor, and five members 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.

Under the terms of the constitution, the Organizing Committee have not yet obeyed the mandate of the country. It is the time now 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 motto: "Self-government that is looming 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 Organizing Committee are tried and trusted men; that its secretary is Mr. Harrington; and that every man of service in the country could do his best for those now governing the League. 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 representative rule and the exercise of popular control; and every man of service in the country should be an agent of light and inflexible administrators, there would still remain the National will, demanding the recognition of its sovereign mandate at the hands of those to whom delegated, and not perpetual or absolute, authority has been given.

I believe that if the Organizing Committee under the terms of the constitution, the Organizing Committee have not yet obeyed the mandate of the country. It is the time now 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 motto: "Self-government that is looming in the near future."

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Engineer Mehl, fireman Edward Burnett and head brakeman John Spellman were thrown beneath the oil cars and burned to a crisp. The accident was the work of wreckers, this being the third attempt made in this vicinity within the last two months. The train employees killed lived at St. Paul, Minn.

GRAND FORTS, Dak., October 25.—A special train with J. H. 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

THE DEVIL.

Men don't believe in the devil now as their fathers used to do. They've forsaken the door of the broadest creed to let his majesty through...

Give me your hand for the last time, Kathleen. We part friends at least! The Lady Kathleen put out her hand blindly. Lord Treham took it in his. It was cold and tremulous as a leaf...

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

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

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The Royal Irish Constabulary is at present composed of the Inspector-general, the deputy Inspector-general, three assistant Inspectors-general, of whom the commandant of the depot is always one; the town Inspector of Belfast, thirty-six county Inspectors, forty-five third-class Inspectors, two hundred and sixty head constables, some 2,400 sergeants and acting sergeants, and some 9,600 constables...

FATHER KENNEDY'S NERVE TONIC. A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Intemperance, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

LADY KILDARE, Or, the Rival Claimants.

CHAPTER II. THE LADY KATHLEEN.

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

He had been married twice. His first wife, a lovely Irish lady, the mother of Nora, had died in her daughter's childhood. He had married again, a year after coming 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 Countess of Kildare was the Lady Kathleen Connor, the step-sister for whom the Lady Nora had been named during her conference with the mysterious stranger who had subsequently announced his rival claims to Kildare.

While the strange interview between the rival claimants was proceeding in the bazaar parlour, the Lady Kathleen was strolling the rocks to the northward of the castle, keeping close to the water side, and being absorbed in her own thoughts.

The Lady Kathleen was in the prime of a magnificent and stately 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 she had flung carelessly over her light brown hair.

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

"Speak to me, Kathleen," he urged. "Shall I tell you for the hundredth time I love you? You are no coquette, Kathleen. You do not trifling with me? Say that you are not."

"No, I am not trifling with you, Lord Treham," answered the Lady Kathleen, in a low, flattering voice. "I did not mean you should ever know my secret, but—O Heaven! how I love you!"

"You love me?" cried Lord Treham, half incredulously and wholly ecstatically. "You love me, Kathleen!"

"Yes," she whispered, shivering as with pain. "You love me?" cried Lord Treham, half incredulously and wholly ecstatically. "You love me, Kathleen!"

"To-night!" she repeated. "To-night!" the wistful crooning in the rocks whispered hollowly.

"Yes," answered Lord Treham firmly. "It is but an hour's sail across to the old Scottish shore. 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 ostentation at a marriage. Trust to me, Kathleen, and do as I say."

"No, I am not trifling with you, Lord Treham," answered the Lady Kathleen, in a low, flattering voice. "I did not mean you should ever know my secret, but—O Heaven! how I love you!"

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THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Conference Between the Dominion Alliance and the Knights of Labor. An important conference was held Thursday 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 expressed itself strongly in favor of the 7 o'clock hour for closing the saloons on Saturday night, and will urge this upon the special committee of the City Council appointed to prepare a bill on the subject. A district house to house canvass is to be made to prevent the signing of applications for licenses and to secure united political action 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 conscientious temperance vote largely strengthened.

Candidates are to be selected early, and are to be men who can command the respect of the friends of temperance in every ward. 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.

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 opened in the sidewalk in front of the Church of the Madeleine, and found ourselves in an arched passageway, 20 feet high and as many wide, made of cut 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 the chamber, while in a canal in the middle ran the sewer, like a river.

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 policeman, 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 districts, 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 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' service in that rank is paid £91 per annum; a head constable of under six years, £97 10s.; of over six years, £104.

The allowances and emoluments are as follows: 30s. allowances, 2s. 2d. monthly per man; arms and strapping allowance, for keeping the arms in repair, and filling the palisades with straw, 8d. per man monthly; lodging allowance for married men over ten years' service 4s. 4d. per month. On the other hand, there is a deduction from the single man of 4s. 4d. per man, monthly, for barrack accommodation. For every night that a head constable is absent from his station on duty he gets 4s. 8d. extra pay, and a sergeant or constable similarly absent gets 3s. 6d. A head constable is allowed 1s. 6d. when absent from his station for ten consecutive hours, except on the ordinary duties of his district, and 1s. 3d. for eight hours' absence. A sergeant or constable is similarly allowed 1s. 6d. and 1s. respectively. A head constable receives 1s. 3d. marching money for every eight miles marched 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 covers the expenses incurred in this respect.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTREAL. The re-opening of classes in this special institution for boys, from the age of five to twelve years, will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next.

EGKERMANN AND WILL. MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH CANDLES. SYRACUSE. PRICE-LIST N.Y.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

AGENTS WANTED. For CURE HAZES, or any further information desired, call on the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be secured by your enclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

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

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Housekeeping for Girls—Don't Borrow—A Walking Costume—Victoria's Crown.

Listen to Your Wife. You may say that girls are silly, that even women's minds are weak; but the foolishness among 'em is sure something to show a streak.

Women know by intuition (As philosophers admit) What you'd dig your brains a lifetime for, and then most likely quit.

"From the mouths of babes and sucklings—" But you know what says the book, Or you ought to know a woman.

You can't always measure wisdom, Nor know where it may't be hid; A Solon might take lessons From a child that you have hid;

Victoria's Crown. Queen Victoria's crown, kept with other royal regalia under strong guard at the old tower.

The Temptation of Girls. The pains of our young girls are strewn with temptations and they are hard to dwell upon without seeming either to make too light of them or to treat them too gravely.

A Walking Costume. A good waterproof coat, a big umbrella and a pair of high overboots are the uncomforable necessities in one desirous to take walks abroad.

Housekeeping for Girls. It is astonishing that mothers should be willing to send their daughters into the world untaught to fulfill the practical duties of life.

Borrowing. Make it a rule never to do it; and then do it only when positively obliged to. And in the cases of ten, where one is wick to the want of a household, this evil can be effectually forestalled.

A Japanese "Joke." HONG KONG, October 10.—In the province of K. ang, near a temple, is a boy's 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 coffins.

A HOME IN THE WEST. Join the great army of homeseekers and secure 480 acres of government land in the D. v. L. 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.

AWFUL JAPAN FLOODS. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The San Francisco, Cal., October 22.—The San Francisco B. & O. arrived last night from Hong K. and Yokohama, Japan, and papers &c. that complete returns from the one province of A. 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.

AMERICA'S ARID NORTHWEST. Terrible Destitution Among Minnesota and Dakota Farmers—On Starvation's Verge.

ST. PAUL, Minn., October 22.—Suffering among the settlers of Northwest Minnesota and western Dakota 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 INJURED. Those who suffered injury by burning were Miss Aubina Keller, captain of the Salvation Army at Pictou, who was severely burned about the face, arms and hands, but it is thought not seriously.

GREAT DISTRESS AND SUFFERING. In Nelson and Walsh counties there is also great destitution and suffering, and there are probably in this district of North Dakota not less than a thousand families who are nearly entirely destitute.

TO CURE DRUNKENNESS. The Cause of the Craving for Liquor and 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 cure for drunkenness?'

JACK THE RIPPER'S LIKENESS. A Pen and Ink Picture by a Brother Crank. OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—Chief of Police McVittay was the recipient this morning of an extraordinary communication from Bay City, Mich.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION. Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region of Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition.

RESPECT FOR THE CLERGY. The accusation is sometimes made that the young men of our day do not exhibit as much external deference to the clergy as their fathers did.

IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE? SHELBYVILLE, Ind., October 23.—Mrs. Melba Corwin, the much married woman, was the cause of what may turn out to be a murder.

HOW A LAWYER IN BUFFALO WAS LUCKY. At the last September drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, one twentieth of ticket 59,528, which drew the second caprice of \$400,000, was held by a lawyer who has his office in the Law Exchange building.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH. A Bay of Quinte Passenger Steamer Wrapped in Flames. DESERONTO, October 23.—The steamer Quinte, of the Deseronto Navigation Company's line of boats, on her regular trip from Belleville to Pictou, was burned to-night about six o'clock, shortly after leaving her berth, and when only about three miles down the bay, a short distance from the Fredericksburg shore.

THE POLICY OF JUSTICE TO IRELAND. The policy of coercion 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 these 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.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS. CORCORAN—GARR—September 26, at St. Bridget's, the Rev. Canon O'Donnell, Thomas Corcoran, B. L. O'Connell, to Ellen, daughter of Wm. Carr, Broadwood, Blanchardstown.

MARRIED. MCNAMARA—PHILLIPS—September 27, at St. James's R. O. Church, Dublin, P. J. McNamee, second son of John McNamee, to Clara, daughter of Wm. Phillips, 141 Stephens Green, West Dublin.

DIED. BRINE—Sept. 20, at Carlow, Matthew Brine, aged 82 years. BARRY—Sept. 28, at his residence, Dianora Cottage, Dargle road, Bray, county Wicklow, Robert G., a son of the late John Bartoo, in the 87th year of his age.

BRINE—Sept. 28, at his residence, Alexandra Terrace, Bray, Francis, relict of Andrew W. Byrne, J. P., of Drogheda, co. Wicklow. BOOKER—Oct. 2, suddenly, George Booker, of 51 Lower Gardner street, Dublin, late of 164 Great Britain street, aged 73 years.

BYRNE—Oct. 2, at his residence, Tivoli avenue, Kingstown, county Dublin, George Byrne, in the 52d year of his age. CANN—Sept. 28, at his residence, 28 Eustace street, Dublin, Bridget, relict of the late William CANN, M. P., aged 63 years.

CANN—Sept. 27, at the Mill House, Comragh, co. Waterford, John William Carmody, in the 29th year of his age. DERRIGAN—Oct. 2, at the residence of his father, No. 3 Sandwich street, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, John, only son of Michael Derrigan.

DEVILIN—Oct. 2, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, of heart disease, John, youngest son of the late Thomas Devilin, Dowth, Drogheda, in the 34th year of his age. DOWLING—Oct. 2, at her father's residence, Cluethen Cottage, Monastervan, Alice Josephine, second daughter of James Dowling, Esq.

DUNN—Sept. 30, at the residence of his father, 39 Arden 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, Clontarf, aged 39 years. DWYER—At 5 Farnell street, Clonmel, Maggie, wife of Patrick Dwyer.

DURKIN—Sept. 28, at his residence, Clarke's bridge, Summer hill, Dublin, Mary Anne Durkin, aged 74 years. FARIS—Oct. 1, at the residence of his brother-in-law, 14 North Great George's street, Dublin, Surgeon Major Thomas Faris, Army Medical Department, War Office, London, only son of the late Reverend Francis Faris, Vicar of Donard, county Wicklow, aged 44 years.

FORD—Sept. 29, at his residence, Castlereagh, co. Roscommon, Patrick Ford, aged 64 years. GILLESPIE—Aug. 30, of consumption, at the residence of Mrs. Hurley, Dunmurry, M. Gillespie, relict of John Gillespie, Clontarf, Dublin, in the 82d year of his age.

KEENE—Sept. 29, at his father's residence, 1 Clontarf street, Dublin, Mary, wife of James Kelly, late of Clontarf, co. Wicklow. KERRY—Sept. 27, at his residence, Slatt, Ballymore, Co. Wicklow, relict of the late William Keefe. KENNY—Sept. 30, at Mullinry, Tandrae, co. Armagh, Alice, relict of the late James Kenny, in the 90th year of his age.

MURPHY—Sept. 30, at his residence, 75 Pimlico, Dublin, Mary, relict of the late Thomas F. Murphy. McDONNELL—Sept. 29, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, Daniel J. McDonald, in the 92d year of his age.

MCGUINNESS—Sept. 30, at Drybridge, Drogheda, Catherine, relict of the late Patrick McGuinness. MURPHY—Oct. 1, at St. Michael's Hospital, Kingstown, co. Dublin, Mrs. Ellen Murphy, of Castle street, Dalkey. MODERNETT—Sept. 25, at his residence, Borwick, co. Wicklow, John Modernett, ex Sergeant R. O.

MCMAHON—Sept. 29, at Blackrock, Dundalk, Thomas, youngest son of the late Thomas McMahon, merchant, Dundalk, aged 22 years. McNALLY—Sept. 28, at his residence, 14 Ierone terrace, Blackrock, Th. McNally, Esq., A. M. solicitor, of 78 Lower Gardner street, Dublin.

MURPHY—Sept. 30, at Pound street, Sligo, Thomas Ignatius, second son of the late Wm. Murphy, aged 16 years. MURPHY—Oct. 3, at Inch Cottage, Leixlip, co. Wicklow, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas McOaba, and granddaughter of John Dunn, Leixlip, W. Dublin, aged 16 years.

NGOWER—Sept. 27, at his residence, 47 York street, Kingscross, R. M. wife of the late E. H. Nugent, 141 Stephens Green, West Dublin. O'BRIEN—S. P. 28, at his residence, Mount E. g. Kildare, co. Wick, Thos. O'Brien, Esq., J. P., aged 86 years.

PORTER—Oct. 1, at St. P. Peter's, Philiborough, co. Dublin, after a short illness, the Very Rev. James Porter, O. M., Superior of St. Vincent's, Shaftesbury, England, aged 61 years. RYAN—Sept. 30, at Henry street, Tipperary, after a short illness, M. J. Ryan, wine and spirit merchant, aged 46 years.

REYNOLD—August 22, at Sydney, New South Wales, Michael, eldest surviving son of Alderman Redman, W. W. W. aged 39 years. SAMPSON—September 27, at his residence, William street, Tallmount, Mrs. Thos. relict of the late Patrick Sampson, as so advanced age.

SHERIDAN—Sept. 28, at the residence of his father, No. 8 R. M. street, Dublin, Edward Sheridan, only son of P. R. Sheridan, aged 19 years. WATSON—September 29, at 193 Clontarf, Dublin, of heart disease, Catherine Mary, widow of the late Patrick White.

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, 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 Exposition of 1892, whether held at New York or elsewhere, is to be open to the Church, it behooves the Catholic body to place there some tangible evidence of its vitality, its influence, its accomplished work and present efforts in the cause of Christianity and civilization. Our right to appear none can gainsay. Columbus was, above all, a Catholic. Every impulse was guided by a religious sense.

Even for this land of ours we cannot be overlooked. Pineda, who discovered the mouth of the Mississippi, and named it in honor of the Holy Ghost; the pious Marquette who threaded it for so great a distance and dedicated it to the Immaculate Conception; the missionary Hennepin, who ascended to the falls, which he named in honor of St. Anthony of Padua, were all Catholics. Ponce 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 zeal and judgment of Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who took up and carried 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 coronet 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 friends of humanity. He founded a colony which prospered under his rule, as wise and practicable as that devised by the philosopher Locke for Carolina was utopian and unpracticable. Maryland became the home of civil and religious liberty, the only one in the world.

The example and the acts of the first and second Lords Baltimore, of Leonard Calvert, the first Catholic gentleman who carried out the planting of the land of the Potomac, place them in a noble and conspicuous position among all the American colonizers for their liberality, their industry, their prudence, their wise and just treatment of the Indians.

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 Sanctorium 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 colonial schemes in Maine; nor to missions created by our distant missionaries among the Indian tribes. Among real founders of colonies which have grown to be States, or are seeking admission in that capacity in the Union, are Don Pedro Menendez de Avila, founder of Florida; Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, founder of Michigan; the Sieur de Vincennes, founder of Indiana; La Salle, founder of Illinois; St. Ange, founder of Missouri; Toti, of Arkansas; Iberville, of Louisiana; Sarville, of Mississippi; Blenville, of Mobile; Don Juan de Onate, founder of New Mexico; Don Andres de Pes, of Texas; Don Gaspar de Portola, of California.

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

In an exposition that proposes to show the progress from 1492 to our own time, the Catholic 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.

Personal relics of Columbus may, perhaps, be obtained; some volumes noted by him from the Columbian Library at Seville; copies of his account of the voyage, printed at Rome or in Spain, can certainly be had; a memorial 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 Vatican archives, now open to scholars, a search, which His Holiness, Leo XIII., will encourage, may bring to light some report or letter of the great discoverer which has been slumbering for centuries among the yellow documents of the 16th 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 relics will come the earliest maps and charts showing the progress of Catholic discoverers, the Verazzani, the Ribera, 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 Marsilius Cervini, who was subsequently elected Pope under the name of Marcellus II.

Portraits and memorials of Catholic founders of States, of early Catholic pioneers and missionaries, Menendez, Calvert, Arundell, La Salle, Iberville, Jorges, Margil and others, maps of discoveries, views of important scenes, will all be in harmony with the general idea. Relics collected from the ancient churches and mission sites of the country, from Florida, New Mexico, Texas, California, from northern mission and church sites in Maine, Ohio, Illinois and the West, medals, crucifixes, chalices, the Perrot Ostensorium, the ancient bread iron from Mackinac, ancient vestments, articles from Bishop's Memorial Hall, of Notre Dame University, Indiana, all these would form a collection to interest thousands visiting the exposition, and would reflect credit on the Church.

A book-cabinet might contain many a work that would speak eloquently of Catholic labors. The earliest separate work of New Mexico, "Religion" printed at Rome before Virginia or New England had a settler; the work of Benavides (the Catholic Sir George Peckham's "Tras 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," replete 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 Catholic Governor, under a Catholic lord proprietor; Thevenot's edition of the voyage of Father Marquette and Sieur Joliet; Cabeza de Vaca's "Shipwreck"; the first printed histories of Florida, Louisiana, California; the parish registry of St. Augustine, dating back to 1591; those of Illinois, beginning somewhat later; of Detroit and Mobile; and the earliest works of the early Catholic botanists, like Planchon, Sarrasin, Lafite, Chabreuil, making known the flora of this country. All these would form a collection of immense value and full of interest to every student and antiquarian; a collection that would excite wonder even in the most indifferent visitor. With them could be placed the earliest map relating to the country and written in the country, the poem of the Captain Villagra, one of the conquistadores of New Mexico, published before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

To bring together the works of earlier 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 since the establishment of the hierarchy in 1789, a set of autograph letters of the Archbishops and Bishops, from Archbishop Carroll down, would be appreciated generally, and the few monuments of the most illustrious Bishops, priests, religious women and laymen.

The exhibit of our educational and eleemosynary 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 only in brief and slighting terms, that a careful exhibit becomes necessary. They have grown in spite of opposition and discouragement, 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 parochial schools are models in architectural solidity, in arrangements 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 1621 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 centennial exposition in honor of Columbus and his discovery. No other denomination of Christians can claim priority or equal duration; no other can show such heroic missionary efforts to rescue the native tribes from heathen superstition; no other endured in colonial days such unmerited and prolonged persecution for justice's sake; no other, at this moment, is making such sacrifices for the cause of education among all classes. The claim of the Catholic Church is, then, a peculiar one, and it ought to meet no opposition from the managers of the exposition. Her exhibit will be thoroughly American, connected with the history of the country from the earliest attempts at settlement, and such one as never yet been proposed, much less seen, in any exposition here or abroad.

JOHN GILMARTY SHEA, LL. D. A Greek Catholic college has been founded at Athens. The Holy Father himself provided the necessary funds.

THE FEAST OF ALL SOULS.

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

The custom of praying for the dead came from the Apostles. The Scriptures 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 of the Church.

After celebrating the glories of the saints in heaven, the Church, the following day, the 2nd of November, remembers all her dead 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 doctrine of the communion of saints, that the Church is made up of three parts, the saints of earth, the blessed in heaven and the suffering souls of purgatory. That feast is 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 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 each day after death they swept 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 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 patriarchs.

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 we derive the custom of the Christians, 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 remembrance of the three days of our Lord in the tomb, we say Mass on the third day after death, the day of the resurrection. It is used to have Masses said for their dead on the ninth day, but it was forbidden, for the pagans mourned 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 over the feast, represents eternity into which the souls of the dead have passed. The anniversary for a dead friend 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 falls over that of the Jews, which is in some cases 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, 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 place of all these. As in the old law no oil of joy or sweet smelling incense was offered in the sacrifices for sin, thus it is a sign of our sin that the prayers of the dead, no songs or signs of joy are seen or heard, all is mourning, for death has swallowed up his victims. Thus following the law of Moses the increase is not offered at certain times during the Masses for the dead.

In the early times, when a person was about to die, following the example of St. Martin he laid 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 anoint the body of the dead with oil. The custom of saying Masses for the dead was introduced by the Fathers of the Council. 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 ancient times have been accustomed to make some offerings to their dead, as the Jews did in relation to the altar, and 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 His voice, and all will rise from their graves, some into everlasting 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 which relates to the last and general judgment, for this Season 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 final end. Thus the year in the Christian Church is like a sublime arena, where the miraculous birth, the holy life, the wonderful death and the glorious resurrection 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 creation by God, their fall by Adam, and their redemption by Christ, are each year vividly brought before their eyes.—Columbian.

AN AWFUL STORY OF THESE.

Sailors Content to Having Eaten the Flesh of Dead Comrades.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Carl Graves, fireman, and Ludwig Loder, seaman, survivors of the crew of the steamship Barmoor, tell a horrible story of the way they sustained life by cannibalism for days. Loder 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 cheek, the scar from which still remains. He was told to kill me by August Plange, a fireman. When Davis began to cut me some of my companions caught him, while others shouted 'Kill him, kill him'; we want something to eat. We were starving."

Plange, 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 better. Plange was placed on watch that night, but he was missing the next morning. No one saw him go overboard. On the seventeenth day William Robinson lay down to sleep. When they tried to call 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 done 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 flesh from the ribs. The next day the flesh 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 mutilated body into the sea. Two days after Robinson's death Third Engineer Thomas Hart, died. His body was also cut up for food. "In about

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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 preparation 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, stomachics, digestives and carminatives. HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, NAUSEA and GENERAL LACONIC, 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 perfect cure.

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

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

Graves and Loder say they have no recollection of the taste of the human flesh, so great was their mental anguish at the time.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past week 18,439 bbls against 20,828 bbls for the week previous. 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 \$3 to \$5.25. Straight city flour has been placed at \$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 quiet. Choice pastry, American, \$7; choice pastry, Canadian, \$5.75 to \$6; family patent, \$5.10 to \$5.25; strong bakers patent, \$5.35 to \$5.50; superior extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60; 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 bakers, extra, \$2.90 to \$3.10. OATMEAL.—The market is steady at the following prices: Standard in bbls \$3.85 to \$4.10, and granulated, \$4.10 to \$4.30. Rolled oats, \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Moulie, \$2 to \$2.25. BEAN.—Ontario bean is quoted at \$12, to \$12.50. Shorts steady at \$18 to \$15. CORN.—Receipts during the week 122,190 bushels. Sales are unchanged at 40c to 42c in bond, and 40c to 50c duty paid.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week were 62,920 bushels. Since our last report the sale has been reported of 8,000 bushels of old No 1 hard Manitoba wheat at \$1, and new No 1 hard is quoted at 97c. Wheat in Chicago is weaker closing in the day. Sales are reported at \$1.25. BARLEY.—Receipts 4,010 bushels for the week. Sales of a few cars to city brewers are reported at 64c to 56c for malting, but the samples were all more or less strained. Feed barley is quoted at 45c to 50c.

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is dull at 49c to 50c per 49 lbs.

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, in all that can be had.

OATS.—The market has an easy tendency owing to increased receipts and a general belief in a fall in prices. Sales are reported at 31c to 32c for Ontario, and we quote 31c to 31 1/2c. Lower Canada 30c to 31c.

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. A good short cut has also been sold at \$15.50. LARD.—Receipts during the week 1,000 casks of several thousand pounds being reported at \$15 for Western. Smaller lots at 88c to \$3. Smoked meats are steady at quotations:—Canada short cut clear, per bbl, \$15.00 to \$15.50; Ontario short cut clear, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$13.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$14.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13c to 13 1/2c; Lard, Western, in casks, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Bacon, Canadian, in casks, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 11 1/2c to 13c; Shoulders, per lb, 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6 1/2c.

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 1,285 pkgs, against 295 pkgs, the previous. The market is about steady, with round lots of lined selling at 17c and single cases at 18c. Hald fresh is quoted at 19c to 20c, and strictly new laid, which are scarce, have sold at from 22c to 25c per dozen.

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 60c is asked. No venison is as yet reported.

DRESSED POULTRY.—A few cases of dressed poultry have been received, some of which arrived in very poor condition, the turkeys, chickens and ducks being mixed as well as discolored and sour, and had to be sold at 5c per lb. Two very nice lots of choice turkeys were sold at 90c 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 soil the birds. The last process is readily detected by buyers, who will not pay within one or two cents per lb of the price they will give for dry picked goods. Before packing, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold. Pack neatly in nice clean cases holding from 100 to 200 lbs each, and fill the packages as full as possible to prevent shifting about whilst in transit. Avoid putting more than one kind in a package, as mixtures of geese, turkeys, chickens, ducks 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 Bulletin.

BRANS.—The demand continues slack, and we quote \$1.75 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity.

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