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MARY'S VIRGINITY.

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

Rev. Father Vaughan, S.J., in preaching before a very large congregation at the Church of the Holy Name in Liverpool, on Sunday evening, the 6th inst., took for his text the words of Isaiah 7, 14.

He said that what with the Lincoln Case, the Monastic Question, the Manchester Charge, the Cheside Dispute, and the Brighton Controversy, there were burning subjects in abundance at present in the air to arrest the attention of every thinking man. All these questions which were pressing themselves upon the thoughts of the day were most significant of the times in which their lives were past. Outside the Catholic Church there was no rest, there was no truce of spiritual warfare, and there was no telling what message the next day's papers might not have to report from non-Catholic pulpits and places of public meeting. That being the case, he (the preacher) would take the opportunity of calling the attention of his hearers to a recent passage of arms between the Bishop of Chichester and certain of his clerymen of Brighton with reference to the public teaching of one Dr. Fulton, an American, who, under the auspices of the Brighton branch of the Protestant Alliance, had been invited to lecture on Ritualism and Rome. During one of those lectures the American speaker, among other vituperative remarks in reference to the Mother of God, had said "that the Virgin Mary was not much of a virgin." Present at that lecture in which the virginity of God's Mother had been called into question, or rather denied, were certain persons of the diocese of Chichester. They had not felt themselves called upon even to protest against the language used by the supporter of the Protestant Alliance. As a protest against their condition their Bishop wrote a letter strongly condemning their silence. The Bishop in the letter, which appeared in the Sussex Daily News, wrote: "When a fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith is openly assailed in your presence, I hold it to be your duty to stand up for the Faith as it is in Jesus, and to rebuke the gasconade. Now, the lecturer, in attacking and, I must say, vilifying the Virgin Mary, did, in fact, attack the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ as Holy Scripture presents it." And the Bishop went on to say: "The whole scheme of man's redemption rests on the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of that Incarnation, the greatest of all mysteries, the Virgin Mary was the pure and holy channel. God sent forth His Son made of a woman, but that woman, according to prophecy, a Virgin. The Word was made Flesh, but in a new and strange way, in the womb of the Virgin Mary, by the operation of the Holy Ghost." In answer to the letter from which the preacher quoted the extract Rev. W. J. McCormick, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Brighton, wrote a strong remonstrance. He assured the Bishop that "although the language, American manner in which Dr. Fulton dealt with the subject of Mariology may not have been sufficiently refined for English ears, I can assure you he holds with us most tenaciously as we do the grand fundamental doctrine that your Lordship suppresses has been impugned." Then the Rev. gentleman went on to say: "I never heard of a word spoken by him in disparagement of the Virgin Mary, although he did express an opinion against the teaching of the Roman Church as to her perpetual virginity." In reply to that strangely worded remonstrance, the Rev. W. J. McCormick was favoured by his Bishop with a letter, from which Father Vaughan made the following quotation: "You contend," said the Bishop, "that Dr. Fulton only assailed the doctrine of the perpetual virginity of the Virgin Mary as an invention of the Romanists to support their usurpation of teaching and practice in regard to her. But you, as a theologian," continues the Bishop of Chichester, "well know that the doctrine of the perpetual virginity is no Roman invention, but held by the Church Universal in very early times, taught by the greatest divines of our Church, and supported by arguments and inferences of Holy Writ which cannot be disposed of in the summary way familiar to the lecturer and those who follow in his track. I maintain that Dr. Fulton has entirely failed to comprehend the character of our Lord's Mother as presented in Holy Writ." The Rev. preacher asked his congregation with what respectful reverence could thinking men look upon a Church in which a Bishop and parson held such diametrically opposite doctrines as did the Bishop of Chichester and the Vicar of St. Matthew's, Brighton? Surely there were people who could quite sure not rest at the teaching of Holy Scripture, and that happened just as the Church which took for its one rule of faith the Scriptures and the Scriptures only. Father Vaughan then began to unfold and expound the true Scripture teaching with regard to the virginity of the Blessed Mother of God. He said for Catholics the doctrine of the perpetual virginity of Our Lady was a matter of faith. Before, during, and after her conception Mary was a virgin. Till Protestantism first began to lift its Cerberus-like head, it was held that Jews only and their followers, Cerinthians, Ebionites were the impugners of this doctrine; but it now appeared that in spite of the orthodoxy of the Protestant Bishop of Chichester on the first point, there were many Protestants calling themselves theologians who ascribed the doctrine of the perpetual virginity of God's Mother to the inventive powers of Romanists. As a matter of fact, both the Greek and Latin Church had ever maintained the doctrine of the perpetual virginity of Our Lady. St. Epiphanius said it was heresy to doubt about it; St. Basil considered the denial of it equivalent to blasphemy; St. Ambrose spoke of the injury done to Christ by calling into question the virginity of His Mother. It was surprising to Catholics, and indeed to many non-Catholics, that anyone professing to believe in the great fundamental doctrine of the Incarnation could possibly bring himself to imagine that Our Lady, who was the Mother of God, could ever become the mother of anyone else. It is argued a grossness of mind and a total want of appreciation of the very first principles of the supernatural life. Reason itself told them that to call in question Mary's perpetual virginity was a sort of blasphemy against the Eternal Father, Who had made her His daughter, an injury to the Holy Ghost, Who had chosen her to be His spouse, and an insult to Christ, Who had elected her to be His Virgin Mother. But, said the preacher, the objection raised by Protestants against the perpetual virginity were said to be drawn from the Holy Scriptures themselves. Let them see what those objections offered were worth. Well, it was argued from the fact of Our Lord being called Mary's "first-born Son" that subsequently she must have become the mother of other sons. The objection might look formidable to those who needed some expression

other Irish members. "All these things ought to have their influence upon a British constituency." Possibly the Times's case has had more than properly belonged to it, for the charges were not before the public upon the previous election was held, and so members' votes had been determined by them. If it had been so, it might be expected that the voters would have been in a position to know to what they were voting. The fact is, however, that the charges were not before the public until after the election. In consequence of the exposure of "Piggott" were due merely to the ridicule and contempt with which they covered the prosecutors of Parnell. The enforcement of the Coercion Act in Ireland furnishes a much more substantial reason for a change of votes. For it has been perfectly manifest that the victims of Mr. Balfour's policy of coercion have been prosecuted and punished simply for being representative Irishmen. The inspiration of the policy was a hatred of Irishmen as such, and the same kind of desire toward them that tradition ascribes to Nero with regard to the Romans. As it was not practicable to exterminate the Irish people, it seemed to have been resolved to decimate them. Really, this is the only explanation of the programme carried out by Mr. Balfour. It was apparent to everybody that the men chosen for prosecution had done no more than all Irishmen were engaged in doing, and were not in the least ashamed of doing. The object of the prosecution was to overawe the whole Irish people and to prevent them even from publicly advocating what they believed to be best. The effect was simply to make heroes and martyrs, in the popular estimation, of the men whom Lord Salisbury's Administration, with a singular ignorance of the Irish nature, and indeed of human nature in general, had undertaken to defame and to render impotent. By these proceedings it has been made evident to the dullest English voter that there are only two courses open with respect to Ireland. One is to govern Ireland by force and in complete disregard and contempt of Irish opinion, and the other is to allow Ireland to govern herself in respect to her internal and domestic affairs. There was something tragical and at the same time something comic in the confidence with which the policy of coercion was produced by the Salisbury Government. One would have supposed that it was some novel invention instead of the trite and dismal device that had been applied to Ireland (with brief and partial intervals of reason and justice) ever since the conquest, and that had filled the Irish people with a passionate hatred for England. But this policy is plainly an anachronism. It is far possible to govern a savage tribe of Africans as Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour proposed to govern the Irish; but it is some centuries too late to try the experiment in Europe. If an Englishman says the Irish are still "savage," and that the methods applicable to savages are not only methods applicable to them, he exposes himself to the obvious inquiry into whose fault it was that they remain in that condition. As things stand, the only alternative to such a course of Ireland as England has her Oriental possessions is to extend local self-government. It is not likely that under Home Rule Ireland will be governed very well, but it cannot possibly be governed worse than it has been governed by England, and under Home Rule Englishmen will no longer be responsible for its condition. Thus of the two courses, only one can really be called upon, and it cannot be long before the majority of the English people accept Home Rule as inevitable, however strong their repugnance to it may remain.

OUTLAWRY IN KENTUCKY. Harlan Court House Scouted by a Band of Desperate Men. LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 23.—An engagement has occurred between the Howard and Turner factions near Harlan court house. James Dean, of Howard's party, was killed and five others were wounded. Three of the Turner crowd were wounded. A correspondent at Pineville telegraphs as follows:—Wilson Howard and one of his principal henchmen named Jennings are among the wounded, and it is said Howard's injuries are probably fatal. The Turners have been in possession of the town for more than a week. Their leader is John Turner, aged 17. Howard's forces have been in camp one mile from the town. There are about forty men in each crowd, all equipped with Winchester and revolvers. Yesterday morning Turner led his followers in an attack on the Howard camp. The attacking party got in first work but were finally driven back to the town. A report reached Pineville to-day that the Howard forces in Harlan, enraged by the battle of yesterday and the probable fatal wounding of their leader left camp last night and started for Harlan court house, intending to kill everybody that belongs to the opposition and burn the town. A desperate state of affairs is once more prevailing in Harlan county. The state troops sent up there two months ago were withdrawn a few weeks ago without anything being effected, and the outlaws, under the leadership of Howard, have taken fresh courage. Howard has organized them and will carry the place at all hazards. County Judge Wilson Lewis, who led the old fight against Howard, is in the town and has taken charge of the law and order forces. They number about forty or fifty men and are armed with Winchester, pistols, muskets and other weapons. They are entrenched in Harlan court house, and are preparing to defend the place. AN OLD SORE EXPOSED. The present trouble was brought about by an event which occurred last Saturday afternoon, when it was thought that all the trouble was over. John Howard, 19 years old, a brother of Howard, the leader and disturber, was in Harlan court house, where the father Hubbard received 4,480 votes, while the Gladstonian candidate received 4,388. The member thus elected has just been made a peer and the new election was ordered in consequence. At this new election the Unionist candidate was Mr. Evelyn Hubbard—doubtless one of the family of the retiring member, and supported by the same influences—while the Gladstonian candidate was the same who had been beaten at the preceding election. The Gladstonian has now been chosen by 4,855 votes against 4,647. The candidates at the two elections being thus virtually the same, and the other conditions not having changed it is impossible to attribute the difference in the vote to anything but a change in the sentiment of the constituency—a change which is the more striking because it has taken place in an agricultural community, where the minds of men change much less readily than in towns. A good many things have happened in the interval between the two elections. The most important of them as regards this election were the passage of the so-called Coercion Act and its enforcement by Mr. Balfour against the most respected and representative Irishmen, the countless expulsions carried on under the direction of the Irish Secretary and with the assistance of the Chief Constabulary. There is also to be considered the utter collapse of the case of the Times newspaper against Parnell and the

Home Rule in England. (From the New York Times, October 14.) The result of the bye election to the House of Commons, in the North Division of Buckinghamshire, England, seems to have particular significance as showing the progress of the Home Rule for Ireland. At the last general election Mr. Egerton Hubbard received 4,480 votes, while the Gladstonian candidate received 4,388. The member thus elected has just been made a peer and the new election was ordered in consequence. At this new election the Unionist candidate was Mr. Evelyn Hubbard—doubtless one of the family of the retiring member, and supported by the same influences—while the Gladstonian candidate was the same who had been beaten at the preceding election. The Gladstonian has now been chosen by 4,855 votes against 4,647. The candidates at the two elections being thus virtually the same, and the other conditions not having changed it is impossible to attribute the difference in the vote to anything but a change in the sentiment of the constituency—a change which is the more striking because it has taken place in an agricultural community, where the minds of men change much less readily than in towns. A good many things have happened in the interval between the two elections. The most important of them as regards this election were the passage of the so-called Coercion Act and its enforcement by Mr. Balfour against the most respected and representative Irishmen, the countless expulsions carried on under the direction of the Irish Secretary and with the assistance of the Chief Constabulary. There is also to be considered the utter collapse of the case of the Times newspaper against Parnell and the

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND AT THE TIME OF THE CRUCIFIXION. The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the clergy of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, the beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvellous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, MOUNT OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION. This grand PANORAMA to be seen at the CYCLOPAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreal. Open every day from morning till 10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m. Street cars pass the door. MAGIC LANTERNS AND STEREOPTICONS. The best and cheapest means of object teaching for Colleges, Schools, and Sunday Schools. Our instrument of view, illustrating Bibles and Popular Lectures, is the largest manufacturer and dealer, and only one of the kind in the world. If you wish to know how to order, how to construct, or how to use, send us your name and address, and we will mail you a 152 PAGE BOOK FREE. HOALISTER, Mfg. Co., 152 PAGE BOOK FREE. Nevertheless these contributions will not greatly exceed the sums handed to the federal stock from the imperial revenue. New socialist and banking bills are also announced to be introduced. AFFAIRS IN EAST AFRICA. In East Africa, thanks to the approval of the Reichstag, through measures for the suppression of the slave trade and the protection of German interests have been taken. The forces organized with the means provided by the Reichstag have conjointly with the navy so far accomplished their task, rendering it again possible, after an agreement with the other participating powers, to raise the blockade. The Sultan of Zanzibar, moreover, has issued comprehensive decrees promising to insure the abolition of slavery. The costs of the East Africa expedition could not, for various reasons, be limited to the sum granted by the law passed in February, 1889; therefore a new bill, relative to the costs of the expedition, will be submitted. PEACE ASSURED FOR 1890. The hopes expressed by the Emperor to the Reichstag on November 22, 1888, that with God's help the peace of Europe would be sustained, have not only been realized, but have gained strength as regards the future, owing to the personal relations which the Emperor has since cultivated with the rulers of friendly states, thereby helping to strengthen the confidence felt abroad in the honest love of peace animating German policy and justifying the belief that European peace, based on existing treaties, God helping, will be maintained during 1890. MONEY FOR THE ARMY. The budget, which was presented to the Reichstag to-day, increases the army charges 148,000,000 marks, including 61,000,000 marks for the artillery. The naval estimates are increased 38,000,000 marks. HERB'S A LITTLE LIST. Things That Every Honest Man Desires to Escape From. From the man who knows it all. From the slattern and severely clean. From tailor-made gentlemen everywhere. From all whom dogs and children dislike. From "clams" that like muddy water best. From the bar-room actor who "supported Forrest." From all who "say" their prayers, but never "pray." From press agents, society actresses and would-be stars. From the creatures that write nasty books or read them. From dealers in the "antique" who make their own wares. From dealers of all kinds who call dishonest "business." From public libraries that never buy a book worth preserving. From the three P's—plumbers, politicians and neighbors' plans. From policemen who can not see because they are paid for not seeing. From the man who speaks of another's alleged vices with tears in his eyes. From prima donnas who can sing and servant-girls who think they can. From people who rush to the sea-side in summer, but never take a bath at home. From mothers who turn their children into the street to "keep the house tidy." From cashiers who affect the style of millionaires and go to Canada or to jail. From wives who think that husbands were only made to work that they may spend. From the "dudes" who hang around stage doors and from ballet girls off the stage. From shop girls who judge lady customers by their clothes and treat them accordingly. From "blissiness" upon manhood who give "a swell" dinners to "blots" upon womanhood. From authors who pay for the publication of their books and give the publishers the profit. From Americans who have never seen their own country, but go every summer to "Europe." SELF-EDUCATION. How a Man or Woman May Obtain It. What can a busy man or woman do to keep the results of his school education and carry on the process still further? In school we acquire either facts or principles; in life we must learn how to apply those facts and principles in practical affairs, or they are useless both to us and to others. How, in a busy life, can we get knowledge and apply knowledge? By observation. Life is all the time talking to us. He will be always learning who keeps his eyes open and his ears open. Some men are too busy, others too lazy, and still others too self-conceited to hear what life has to teach them. We have two eyes, two ears and two nostrils to acquire information, and one tongue with which to give it. He is a wise man who understands the proportion which facts indicate, and devotes six times as much energy to filling up as to giving out. Good companions are great teachers. The living teacher is better than a dead one. Every man knows something better than you know it, and will be willing to tell you if you are willing to listen to the telling. Most men like to impart knowledge; but there is a choice of teachers—that is, of companions. The wise man can pick out companions who are better than himself. He will seek companionship that is educative and stimulating, not merely that which is alluring and enjoyable. The advantage of school or college is largely the advantage of intellectual

companionship. In the long run, companionship, "mold" character. A man is made as well as known by the companions he keeps. He who lives with pigs will learn to wallow; he who lives with birds will learn to fly. The graduate of the billiard room or bowling alley or pool room learns nothing in its companionship? Do not ask, Will this do me any harm? Ask, Will it do me any good? The companionship of much of what we call "society" is little or no better. Small talk is the smallest of all microscopic subjects—a Sahara of sand to a grain of gold. The best place to find companionship ought to be at home. The first duty of the father and mother is to furnish a helpful companionship in the home. But there are many homeless people and many homes that are not educative, and no homes that can furnish all the education that our sons and daughters need. Where shall we spend our evenings? Reading is an educator; whether it is a good or bad educator depends upon what you read. Read good literature. No man in this year of grace 1889, who lives in America, need be without a good library. The most books are within the reach of the most meagre purse. You can get a good companion for a little cost as a good cigar. Your trouble is perhaps not want of money, but want of time. No! We all have time enough to learn if we have wisdom enough to use the fragments of our time. Henry Ward Beecher used to read between the courses at the dinner table, and when he got interested in his book would take it for his desert. Hugh Miller lay prone before the fire studying while his companions were writing away their time in idle talks and stories. Schlemmer, a boy, standing in queue at the postoffice and waiting for his turn for letters, utilized the same by studying Greek for an hour, a little pocket grammar in his hand. He is a wise economist who does not waste more than half an hour a day in idle gossip, useless conversation, frivolous amusement, or mere vanity. Half an hour a day is three hours a week, a hundred and fifty in a year, twenty working days out! The man who uses his fragments of time has nearly one month more in the year than his neighbor who is wasteful of the precious commodity.—Ez. The Drinking Habit Disreputable. In view of the immense amount of liquor consumed in the United States, it is difficult to believe that the temperance cause is making much progress, but it is a fact that excess in drinking was never so disreputable as it is to-day. Self-respecting men shun the society of the immediate drinker more than ever before. They don't like to be seen in his company. A young man who is known to drink even moderately is distrusted by his employers and his standing in society suffers a decline. Society fears more and more upon the drinking habit, and tipping as a fashionable accomplishment is on the decline. Liquor is not openly presented to guests at private houses as it was twenty-five years ago. An invitation from your entertainer to "take whisky" is apt to be communicated by a whisper and a wink, and he leads you to some secluded cupboard. He is ashamed to mention whisky in the presence of the ladies and children. There is much talk outside of clubs about the dissipation indulged in there, but it is greatly exaggerated. Excesses are frowned upon in all reputable clubs. When drunkenness becomes thoroughly unpopular it will be confined to the dissolute alone.—Ez. TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NIGROLOUX, 30 St. John street, Montreal. Legend of the White Thistle. The long hours of darkness had begun on one of the weary nights when the Virgin Mother and her Holy Son were flying with St. Joseph into a strange land. Shivering with fatigue and cold, Mary could go no further, but sank down upon the sand of the desert, with the Divine Child still clasped in her arms. As length St. Joseph discerned a clift between two large rocks, which would be some shelter from the cold night wind, and having laid his mantle upon the ground, he placed the Virgin and Jesus there to rest. At the foot of the rock a little flower was blooming, a lowly, humble thing that scarce a traveler would have heeded—a flower of a bright red hue. But that night, during the silence and stillness, when the only watchers were the gleaming stars in Heaven above, Mary rose to go northward to Jesus, and as she touched Him—singing a sweet, low hymn to soothe Him to sleep—one drop of her milk fell on the lowly little flower which bloomed at her feet. From that moment its rosy hue fled forever, but it was fairer and lovelier by far, for the little thistle had grown white as snow, and has so remained to this very hour, in remembrance of the night when Mary and the infant Jesus rested so very near it. FATHERS AND HUSBANDS. Jinks—"I understand Mr. Minks objects fiercely to your engagement with his daughter." Young Winks—"Huh! I don't care whether he objects or not. Fathers don't amount to much nowadays." Minks (in year or so later)—"If you can't afford such extravagance why don't you tell your wife so?" Young Winks—"No use. Husbands don't amount to much nowadays." WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA? All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed, stock, implements and provisions to a reasonable amount; and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries. A FRIGHTFUL EXAMPLE. Magistrate—"What is your name?" Paucity Tramp—"Robert Tramp." "Oh! I know you, I thought Robert Tramp was a preacher." "Yes, y'r Honor, I was. This is what doubtin' has brought me too." The disagreeable sick headache, and foul stomach, so frequently complained of, can be speedily relieved by a single dose of McGAHE'S BATTERED PILLS. DISTINCTIVELY AMERICAN. New York Belle (in Paris)—"What is the name of the proprietor of this hotel?" Chaperon—"O'Hooligan." "Dear me! That isn't a French name; it's an American name." FITS. All Fits stopped free, by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$3.00 trial bottle free to all. Send to Dr. Kline, 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa. SERVED HIM RIGHT. "Is it true, Angelina," said a young lady addressing an acquaintance, "that there has been a rupture between you and Clarence De Jones?" "It is quite true," "Gracious! Jones!" "The cause?" "He was addicted to what we call 'blag.'" "Oh!" "Yes, I begged the use of blag." "Oh!" "Yes, I begged him to discontinue the habit, but he persisted in it." "And the result?" "The result is, he is in the soup."

REMARKABLE PAPERS.

One by Cardinal Manning and the Other by John Burns.

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

Cardinal Manning is brief. He writes: "About the strike I can say nothing but what everybody knows already; certain facts, however, have forced themselves upon me in the following order:—

"First—The immense suffering which falls in a moment on woman and children, and the ruin of careful thrift which is drawn out from savings banks and prudential societies. Moreover, there is ruin among the lesser tradesman, and a bar to the importation of food. A strike makes bankrupts of ten of people. Secondly—The unknown dangers which in a moment might, by the act of a fool or a madman or a mischief-maker, be let loose upon us. Once begun, no one could foresee the end. Thirdly—The spread of a restless sympathy in the labor market all over the land, and especially in the chief centres of industry. Fourth—The almost certain injury permanently inflicted upon the port of London. It is a proverb that capital, like fish, is shy. Once frightened away, will not return. What we may hope will come from this strike is a registration of laborers and an organization of labor. This will clear the docks gates and the east of London of thousands who year by year flow in from the country without knowledge or skill. Nevertheless, without any blind self-praise, I believe we may say that since the cotton famine of the North there has been no nobler example of self-command than we have seen in the last month. Now happily reconsecrated, the conduct on both sides gives the pledge of peace and of mutual and permanent welfare. Slight disorders here and there were inevitable and foreseen. The seeds of them were sown before the strike. They sprang up after it, not from it, and by wise policy will soon cease to exist."

John Burns says he would have preferred not to have taken in hand at this particular moment to set down upon paper his own impressions of the strike and its results. "I am not yet—pen in hand—well clear of the stress and turmoil of it all. Accurate? Truly I cannot say. Impartial? I will not pretend to say. I have been 'down there' so much so often lately—whole days and whole nights. And it is not easy to get 'down there' weak after week and rub shoulders with men who are silently enduring hunger, and see the thin-faced women carrying their blankets to the pawnshops and returning home, and be coldly impartial in telling the story. Yet after all he thinks he can state the case for the leaders of the strike with abundant fairness. It is six years ago since John Williams, himself, and others began to go to the docks in the early morning and saw the seeds of discontent. "We saw how wretched it was, and deliberately set ourselves to make the men revolt against their lot. That in the end we succeeded in doing so, says quite as much, if not more, than all the rest of the world. It is not to me nor to any other sports of discontent that the strike was mainly owing. It owed more than all else to the fact—now patent to the world—that the dock laborer is a man radically different from the creature of willow popular imagination. The dock worker went to the meetings that led up to the formation of the Gasworkers' Union; that fired him. When the gas stoker won, the dock laborer became restless, and the appeal of an old dock hand named Harris led to the formation of a union. Out of this came the strike. At one time Burns estimated that the economic question of the strike seemed for a moment to sink into nothingness in comparison with the question of the communitarian. Every day he was found for 250,000 stomachs food day of the week. The ticket system every day an immediate check upon many possible abuses of the general plan of relief. Refusing to give money, we insured ourselves against drunkenness and all the troubles arising out of it—troubles which have been the ruin of more strikes than one. This has been the sobriest strike that I remember. From first to last no man has asked me for money for beer."

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

In conclusion, Burns writes: "As a trade unionist, my own notion as to the practical outcome of the strike is that all sections of labor must organize themselves into trades unions; and that in the future prompt and concerted action must take the place of the spasmodic and isolated action of the past."

THE JOLETTE ELECTION.

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

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

	1885	1889
St. Charles Borromeo	61	62
St. Paul	206	No ret'n.
St. Thomas	4	19
St. Elizabeth	107	No ret'n.
St. Felix	145	101
St. Joseph	11	No ret'n.
St. Jean de Math	62	76
St. Melanie	20	No ret'n.
St. Basile	42	42
St. Alphonsus	3	6
St. Ambrose	26	No ret'n.
St. Come	26	No ret'n.
Total	459	380

Majority for Bazinet in 1885, 79. Latest complete returns give Mr. Bazinet a total majority over Mr. Perreault of 139.

THE CATHOLIC CENTENARY.

Pope Leo XIII. Congratulates the American Bishops.

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

To our Beloved Son, JAMES GIBBONS, of the Title of St. Mary Beyond the Tiber, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Baltimore:—

BELOVED SON, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BLESSING.—That great love for the country and 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 archdiocese in the United States.

On the same occasion you purpose to dedicate the Catholic University, which, with the generous help of the faithful, you have founded in the city of Washington as a happy pledge 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 beloved memory, We too, bear an especial love toward you, Our brethren, and the faithful committed to your care, and that We pray fervently for your prosperity and welfare, gathering comfort meanwhile not less from the readiness of your people to cooperate in all manner of good works than from the examples of sacerdotal virtue which they daily set before them.

In regard to your wish that some representatives from this city should, in Our name, be present at your celebration, We readily assent to it—the more willingly because their presence will be an especial mark, both of Our esteem and benevolence, and of that bond of faith and charity which unites pastors and people to the Supreme Head of the 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 able 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 17th day of September, A.D., 1889, in the twelfth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO P. P. XIII.

CHINESE LADIES' FEET.

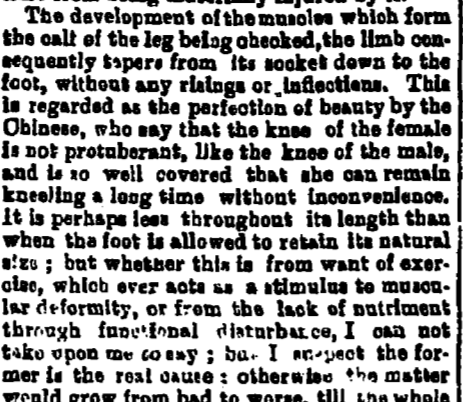
A Pedal Extremity Two Inches in Length the Ideal of a Chinaman.

At five years of age the rich Chinaman's daughter has her feet so firmly bound that, in the native phrase, the whole is killed. The foot below the instep, explains a writer in the New York Ledger, is pressed into a line with the leg, so that the height of the foot is less than that of the toe, and the least dimension. The agony of such a process it would be hard to estimate; but it is said to last about six weeks, when, I suppose, the wasting of all the parts, and the cessation of many of their functions, have rendered the whole insensible to pain.

This insensibility to pain is, perhaps, confined to the outer parts, for the chief person belonging to the temple on the Island of Hogue stated that his sister suffered much agonies in the sole of the foot, or rather, in its lower and more central parts.

To some inquiries as to whether this practice of destroying the foot was not attended with similar evils in after-life, he said no; and as he was a man of intelligence, his veracity may be relied upon. Among the multitudes who come for health and cure to the hospitals, no one has yet been met with whose ailment could be imputed to this source. This is a curious fact, and such acquaintance with the anatomy of this member would lead us to desire a more intimate acquaintance with the nature of this member, and to what we might ascribe, under the pressure of so great a calamity has con-

THE HOUSEWIFE—JEWEL TEA SET.



THE TEA SET.—Illustrated above has become famous because for months the Housewife gave one of these sets to a poor widow who had no other means of support. The set consists of 50 pieces, viz.: Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Creamer, Milk Can, 3 Cake Plates, 2 Tea Trays, 2 Plates and 1 Slip Bowl. This is genuine English ware made by Hildewares. Each piece bears the manufacturer's stamp.

ONLY 10 CENTS.—Monthly—LENY JURY in the Housewife's Tea Set. A 16 to 20 page illustrated magazine. It is published by the Housewife Publishing Co., 111 Nassau St., N. Y. City. It is published by the Housewife Publishing Co., 111 Nassau St., N. Y. City. It is published by the Housewife Publishing Co., 111 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

My Nationality.—Oh, yes, thank God! I'm proud to say I am an Irishman, Was born and bred on the old sod, And stand among the clan-Na-Gael, that glorious family Whose tree overpends the earth, And bears for all the nations fruit Of valor, love and worth.

Deadly Dynamite.—Fatal Explosion at St. Jean Baptiste Village. One Man Instantly Killed—Several People Injured—Description of the Wreck and Ruin Caused by the Explosion.

St. Jean Baptiste Village and the whole portion of the northeast part of the city was awakened at 6.25 Thursday morning by an explosion of dynamite cartridges which seemed to those in the neighborhood as though an immense powder magazine had been blown up and had scattered death and destruction in all directions. The scene of the disaster is a small shed in which was stored a number of dynamite cartridges which were used for blasting purposes in the construction of a sewer on Pantalone street.

English and Americans.—Their Benighted Influence while Travelling Through European Lands. The Herald's European edition publishes the following:—Wanderers from all lands are now making their way homeward, and among them citizens of the United States must be counted by thousands. In the course of a long ramble on the Continent I have met them everywhere. But for them, indeed, and the English, it seems to me that half the hotels and shows in Europe would have to shut up. The native population or travellers from other nations could never keep them going.

Immoral Pictures.—Nor is that all. The poison which is spread on all newspaper and book stalls irresistibly suggests that there must be something radically wrong in the moral sense of the people. Publications of the vilest kind, with outrageous pictures, openly exposed, are strewn before the young at every street corner. Milan Cathedral is surrounded by little shops or kiosks for the sale of these wares.

Continental writers used to have the cozeness to tell us that it was only English or Americans who scribbled their names on statues or public buildings. That legend is pretty well exploded, but the authors in question try to keep it going. We none of us seem to be able to look at home when we are pointing to a moral at a neighbor's expense. The beautiful marble of Milan Cathedral is covered wherever it can be reached with Italian names. The Italian 'Arry greatly prefers hammer and chisel to pencil. The crucifixes are not spared. Pictures of the Virgin or Saviour are disfigured in a like manner.

There is one thing certain, and that is that Continental people generally have cause to bless all the saints in the calendar for the love of travel which ceases English and Americans in summer. It is very likely that the Paris Exhibition would have done well without the—reasonably well—for the French have looked to it from all parts; but English speaking nations have not only supplied an immense contingent in point of numbers, but they have spent money at a rate which has at last astonished even those whose expectations from us were most extravagant. The French come to see fine things, but they do not buy many of them, any more than they support one-half of the grand cafes and shops of the boulevards. John and Jonathan perform that indispensable part of the business world.

MONK WERE DEZ.—Their turn comes next, and at least they must return to their homes this year acknow-

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of McCall's Pills in the house. They are carefully prepared from the Best-nut, and contain nothing injurious. As an Anti-Bilious Pill, they cannot be equalled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 804.

MARGUERITE CHARTRAND, All majeure et sans de ses droits, of the Village of Coteau St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff;

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

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

GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.O.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1574.

DAME MARIE-EUDOXIE OHOQUET, Plaintiff,

vs. JOSEPH EPHREM JACQUES, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 10th October, 1889.

ETHER & PELLETIER, Advocates for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL, No. 1882.—DAME MARY HENDERSON, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of WILLIAM O'HARA, of the same place, Trader, duly authorized a *curator in justice*, Plaintiff, vs. the said WILLIAM O'HARA, Defendant.

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

JUDAH, BRANCHAUD & BAUSET, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROPSY.—A SINGLY CURED with this medicine. One patient pronounced it the best medicine he had ever used. It is sold by all druggists. For sale by all druggists. For sale by all druggists.

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

Pfiel & Co., 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free on application. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY. SUCCESSORS IN BUSINESS TO THE BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE WITH 1000 TESTIMONIALS. JOHN S. CHURCH, 1000 BELL FOUNDRY.

BAILEY'S PATENT. Compound light-spreading. Improved Patent. For Oil. For Gas. For Oil. For Gas.

SALESMEN WANTED. to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Ont. 1-12

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-table with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure and healthful food and drink made from this Epps's Cocoa. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON ENGLAND.

STATE OF JOSEPH DUBEAU—DAME SCHOLASTIQUE MAURICE, widow of JACQUES DUBEAU, her sons GEARLES and JACQUES DUBEAU, all of this city, heirs of JOSEPH DUBEAU, who was drowned near Shelter Island, New York State, during August 1886, do hereby petition, on the 22nd day of November, 1889, one of this District Superior Court Judges, in Chamber, at the Court House of Montreal, at 10.30 a.m., to grant for their own and exclusive benefit letters of renunciation of the heirs. All interested parties are hereby notified to oppose the said petition, on or before the said date, if they judge convenient. Montreal, October 17th, 1889. DAVID, DEBES & CERVIGNY, Attys. for Petitioners. 126

TO PARENTS! Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Colic, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CODRER'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—ALSO MEN—Two Immense New Specialties. One Lady made \$27 before dinner; another \$10 the first hour. Address, LITTLE & CO., 125 Box 443, Chicago, Ill.

CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA. The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavalier County, Dakota, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario. Sown a farm from the government land. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

EXHIBIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. HONOT GOET—Walter, this wine is not pure. "Walter" (who is an ex-member of the Salvation Army) "Ah, sir; to the pure all things are pure."—Time.

ALL ABOUT HER HUSBAND'S DEATH, and cried bitterly as she pressed her infant baby to her bosom and called it an orphan. Everything that could be done was done for the unfortunate young widow, but her grief is inconsolable, and throughout the whole day she sat and mourned for her lost one. The deceased had only been in the employ of Mr. Robert Parker, the contractor, about two weeks when he met his untimely death.

The damage to property for quite a distance from the spot is great. The brick building, No. 311 to 315 St. Jean Baptiste street, presents a strange appearance. Every pane of glass is shattered, the doors are broken down, the inside as well as the outside walls are badly damaged by the flying debris, and altogether the building is a complete wreck. Mr. Loblan's grocery store is completely demolished and Mr. F. X. Despatie's confectionery store is equally as bad. The immense force of the explosion could better be imagined when it is told that several buildings, one of them fifty yards away, have

been condemned as unsafe, and that almost every window within a radius of 500 yards was smashed. The shock was so great that citizens as far away as the corner of Bleury and St. Othobert streets heard the noise and hastened to the spot. The damage, from a financial point, is difficult to estimate, but a gentleman who is in a position to know says that \$100,000 will not be far short of the amount.

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

Oh, yes, thank God! I'm proud to say I am an Irishman, Was born and bred on the old sod, And stand among the clan-Na-Gael, that glorious family Whose tree overpends the earth, And bears for all the nations fruit Of valor, love and worth.

No, feel his pulses burn; Ah, who so void of sympathy As doth not warmly burn To talk historic of the deed Of warrior and of bard, Of Davis of the living lyre And Meagher of the sword.

No marvel, faith, that I am proud To claim the name of high, Of Ramet, Shears, Fitzgerald, Tone, Whose names will never die; Of Goldsmith, Mangon, Swift and Moore, Of Grattan, Burke and Shiel, Of Sarfield and our poisoned prince, Brave Owen Roe O'Neil.

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...

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.

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. His coldness and tremulousness struck him. He sat down beside her on the rocks, and bent forward, trying to peer into her averted face.

"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.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$30 each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

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's sure something to show a streak of sound common sense when needed. And their wife say like a knife, when they're sharpened up by love so, just you listen to your wife.

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

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.

A Walking Costume. A good waterproof coat, a big umbrella and a pair of high overboots are the unimpeachable necessities of a 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 out of ten, where one is wakened to the want of a household, this evil can be effectually forestalled.

A Home in the West. Join the great army of homeseekers and secure 480 acres of government land in the North West.

A Home in the West. Join the great army of homeseekers and secure 480 acres of government land in the North West.

At Home in Japan. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The Japanese B. and O. Arrives from Japan, and reports that complete returns from the one province of Aomori show that 880 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.

Gladstone Speaks. The Liberal party, whose candidate he had come there to support.

Irish Marriages and Deaths. MARRIED. CORCORAN—GARR—September 26, at St. Bridget's...

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

Let us strike against borrowing, and boycott the borrowers. —KATELLA MENDALL.

Household Hints. Glycerine does not agree with a very dry skin.

When you give your collar its spring clean in add a little copperas water and salt to the whitewash.

Chemists say that it takes more than twice as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauces, etc., if put in when they begin to cook, as it does to sweeten after the fruits is cooked.

Moths or any summer flying insects may be enticed to destruction by a bright tin can half filled with kerosene set in a dark corner of the room.

It may be worth knowing that water in which three or four onions have been boiled, applied with a gilding brush to the frames of pictures and enameled glasses, will prevent flies from lighting on them, and will not injure the frames.

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

Our refined grandmothers hardly acknowledged that coquetry existed at all; and if it had been so vulgar to be spoken of, even in jest. But the world is now so freely flung about with an ease likely to make that which is meant to express seem less.

The spirit of absorbing everyone's notices and attention, and feeling wronged by their being paid to anyone else, is a very dangerous one. It is common to laugh at, and call it mere yo-yo-huiness and feminine nature, but it really is the outcome of vanity, and very nearly allied to envy and jealousy.

The great, and often fatal temptation, is that of losing self control and going too far. It is not to be observed that there is any restraining power on the side.

Now the women would not have been all against her, merely out of jealousy or rivalry, unless there was something objectionable about her. Either she did not bear her advantages meekly, and flung them to as to mortify those around her, or else she offended against their good taste and principle.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. BALEY REFLLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen:—We have now used your Reflector for three months. It is very satisfactory.

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FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

A Boy 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 Picton, 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. Close by her, fortunately, lay a schooner, whose crew put out boats to the rescue. But for them there would have been a greater loss of life, as they picked up nearly all of the passengers and crew. One of the deck hands was the first to discover the flames. He notified engineer Tom Short, who set the pumps to work and also notified the captain.

When it was seen that the flames could not be controlled, Mate Collier, who was at the wheel, was ordered to beach the boat. Not until he felt the boat ground and when the flames were coming into the wheel-house, did he leave his position, having bravely risked his life to save those in his care.

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

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

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

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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.

When it was seen that the flames could not be controlled, Mate Collier, who was at the wheel, was ordered to beach the boat. Not until he felt the boat ground and when the flames were coming into the wheel-house, did he leave his position, having bravely risked his life to save those in his care.

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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.

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.

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.

They did this while threading the wilderness to carry to the native tribes the truths of Christianity and raise them from heathen degradation. The Catholic priest was the first to offer Christian worship to Almighty God within the limits of the United States.

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 around 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.

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.

After celebrating the glories of the saints in heaven, the Church, the following day, the 2nd of November, remembers all her dead 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 in purgatory.

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 praying for the dead.

It is 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.

The people from the most ancient times have been accustomed to make some offerings to their dead. In the beginning of the world, the people were 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.

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.

AN AWFUL STORY OF THESE.

Sailors Content to Having Eaten the Flesh of Dead Comrades.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Carl Graves, fireman, and Ludwig Leder, seaman, survivors of the crew of the steamship Barmoor, tell a horrible story of the way they sustained life by cannibalism for days. Leder says: "The only food we had the first fifteen days in the boat was a flying fish and a few raw small birds divided among eleven men. The sixteenth day, William Davis, a seaman, caught me by the throat and made a dash at my head with a knife. He cut me on the right 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 saved."

After taking out Robinson's liver, heart and other parts which would furnish blood to be smoked, 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

"Indigenous Bitters"

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.

It is 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.

SOLE PROPRIETOR: S. LACHANCE, DRUGGIST, 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

three days," continued Leder, "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 Leder 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.

GRAIN.—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 at 97c.

MEATS.—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.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Receipts of pork during the past week 65 bbls, against 66 for the week previous. Another good week's business has taken place in pork, sales of several lots being reported at prices ranging from \$13.25 to \$13.50.

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, several thousand pairs being reported at 85c for Western. Smaller lots at 88c to 89c. 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; Mass pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25 to \$14.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 13c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 8c to 8c; Bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 11c to 12c; Shoulders, per lb, 10c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 6c to 6c.

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.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

S. CARSLY'S Glove Departments will be kept busy on MONDAY giving away with every pair of Gloves of any kind a Richly Embossed Autograph Album.

ON MONDAY ON MONDAY ON MONDAY WILL BE GIVEN AWAY WILL BE GIVEN AWAY WILL BE GIVEN AWAY

RICHLIY EMBOSSED AUTOGRAPH ALBUM RICHLIY EMBOSSED AUTOGRAPH ALBUM RICHLIY EMBOSSED AUTOGRAPH ALBUM

DESCRIPTION. These Albums are handsome enough for the Queen to write in, and would be suitable ornament for the drawing room of a palace.

MEASUREMENT. The Albums are in two sizes, but equal in quality. Those given with Gloves, between 4 1/2 inches long by 2 1/2 inches wide. Albums given with Gloves over 70 measure, when open, 3 1/2 inches long by 3 inches wide.

NO ADVERTISEMENT ON THEM NO ADVERTISEMENT ON THEM OF ANY KIND OF ANY KIND

For any printed matter whatever, thus removing. AN OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE AN OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

Please note, that with every pair of Gloves, both Wool and Kid, sold on Monday over 40c per pair, a handsome Autograph Album will be given, free of charge.

WITH EVERY PAIR WITH EVERY PAIR WITH EVERY PAIR

Remember, the more you buy, the more you gain. S. CARSLY.

TO STOREKEEPERS TO STOREKEEPERS TO STOREKEEPERS

This is a splendid opportunity for Fancy Goods storekeepers, securing a stock of these Autograph Albums which will readily sell at 25c each, thus giving a handsome profit.

PRICES THE SAME PRICES THE SAME PRICES THE SAME

No alteration in prices of Gloves, which will remain the same as usual.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

will all be served alike. A richly embossed Autograph Album will be given with every pair of Men's Gloves sold over 40c per pair.

BESIDES GIVING AWAY BESIDES GIVING AWAY BESIDES GIVING AWAY

Besides giving away the album it is a well known fact that our Gloves are the BEST AND CHEAPEST BEST AND CHEAPEST

BEST AND CHEAPEST BEST AND CHEAPEST

IN CANADA POST PRE-PAID POST PRE-PAID POST PRE-PAID

To any postal town in Canada, free of charge will be sent with every pair of Gloves ordered over 40c per pair, one richly embossed Autograph Album. Remember, free of charge, pre-paid. S. CARSLY.

MONDAY MONDAY MONDAY

Monday has been chosen in order to enable customers to participate in this free gift. BUY YOUR GLOVES. BUY YOUR GLOVES. BUY YOUR GLOVES.

Early on Monday At S. CARSLY'S

KID GLOVE PRICE LIST. 4-Button "Blanche"..... 3 4-Button "Jolite"..... 3 4-Button "Bertrise" Emb..... 3 4-Button "Pique"..... 3 4-Clasp "Pauline"..... 3 4-Button "Le Babian"..... 3 4-Button "Victoria" Emb..... 3 4-Clasp "St. Anne"..... 3 4-Button "Jubilée" Emb..... 3 4-Button Length Suede Mousquetaire..... 3

BEST IN THE WORLD. The Marcelline Brand of Kid Glove is considered by far the Best Kid Glove in the World. The best that money can buy, unequalled in this market. Price \$1.50 Four Buttons. Try a pair, and you will buy no other sort in the future. S. CARSLY.

PLEASE NOTE THIS. Albums are given only with Gloves over 40c per pair. S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. CARSLY'S CO

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

S. CARSLY'S Glove Departments will be kept busy on MONDAY giving away with every pair of Gloves of any kind a Richly Embossed Autograph Album.

ON MONDAY ON MONDAY ON MONDAY WILL BE GIVEN AWAY WILL BE GIVEN AWAY WILL BE GIVEN AWAY

RICHLIY EMBOSSED AUTOGRAPH ALBUM RICHLIY EMBOSSED AUTOGRAPH ALBUM RICHLIY EMBOSSED AUTOGRAPH ALBUM

DESCRIPTION. These Albums are handsome enough for the Queen to write in, and would be suitable ornament for the drawing room of a palace.

MEASUREMENT. The Albums are in two sizes, but equal in quality. Those given with Gloves, between 4 1/2 inches long by 2 1/2 inches wide. Albums given with Gloves over 70 measure, when open, 3 1/2 inches long by 3 inches wide.

NO ADVERTISEMENT ON THEM NO ADVERTISEMENT ON THEM OF ANY KIND OF ANY KIND

For any printed matter whatever, thus removing. AN OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE AN OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

Please note, that with every pair of Gloves, both Wool and Kid, sold on Monday over 40c per pair, a handsome Autograph Album will be given, free of charge.

WITH EVERY PAIR WITH EVERY PAIR WITH EVERY PAIR

Remember, the more you buy, the more you gain. S. CARSLY.

TO STOREKEEPERS TO STOREKEEPERS TO STOREKEEPERS

This is a splendid opportunity for Fancy Goods storekeepers, securing a stock of these Autograph Albums which will readily sell at 25c each, thus giving a handsome profit.

PRICES THE SAME PRICES THE SAME PRICES THE SAME

No alteration in prices of Gloves, which will remain the same as usual.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

will all be served alike. A richly embossed Autograph Album will be given with every pair of Men's Gloves sold over 40c per pair.

BESIDES GIVING AWAY BESIDES GIVING AWAY BESIDES GIVING AWAY

Besides giving away the album it is a well known fact that our Gloves are the BEST AND CHEAPEST BEST AND CHEAPEST

BEST AND CHEAPEST BEST AND CHEAPEST

IN CANADA POST PRE-PAID POST PRE-PAID POST PRE-PAID

To any postal town in Canada, free of charge will be sent with every pair of Gloves ordered over 40c per pair, one richly embossed Autograph Album. Remember, free of charge, pre-paid. S. CARSLY.

MONDAY MONDAY MONDAY

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