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RELIGIONIAS A PLEASURL.

It should be a Comfort to all, from the Children to the Azed.

We have often noticed that many people look upon sheir religious duties as so many irksome tasks to be got rid of as quickly as possible, just as anything else would be that is tiresome and disgreeable. There are no doubt many different causes for this unnatural state of mind ; we will not, however, attempt to dive down into the deep mysteries of many souls but refer briefly to one or two causes of this strange dis

taste for religion which have come more sapecially under our personal notice. rorinstance, we think that very often we make a grave mistake with our children. Parents and others frequently punish the faults of the young who are under their charge by giving | ren of men. -Catholic Columbian. them religious tasks. They set them so many words, sentences or pages to learn out of some sacred book, or give them some prayers to recite. This we consider a grave error, as religion is thus early associated in the children's mind with punishment instead of pleasure. This statement of ours may be objected to on the ground that in Confession, precisely the same thing is done by the priesa of God, who generally gives some prayer or act of devotion as a penance for the sins confessed. There is, however, a distinct difference in this, first of all, the penance for children is but slight, and secondly, is imposed upon the listle penitents by wise and kind priests with such

sweetness that the irksomeness to which we refer does not exist in such cases. For instance. a child confesses to a priest some tiny childish peccadillos; the good Father sees the microscopic defects in the little soul before him and knows that if not checked now, they may become in later years great sins or even crimes. He therefore gently points out simple words. suitable for the understanding of the little penitent before him, that God will not love him if he do not try to avoid such faults, and then the good priest, perhaps, goes on to speak of the sweetness and holiness of the Innocent Jesus and the tender regard that He and His beautiful mother have for children who try to overcome their faults. The little one who is kneeling in the confessional is softened and souched; the sacrament of penance is a pleasure not a pain to him, and when the priest gives him a short prayer or two to say, as an atonement or reparation of the faults he has confessed he goes away happy, and as he kneels before the Blessed Sacrament, or at our Lady's altar, his little soul is filled with joy and penance is very often a sweet pleasure to him. There is nothing trksome in such a religious act, nothing whatever that can make a child feel a distaste for devotion. No, with wisdom and discretion, children can easily be made to desire to go to confession or perform any of the other religious duties. But the self-same acts if they are forced upon children's minds unwisely, may produce

Thus, suppose Master Tommy Scapegrace had done something naughty at home, and his father, full of virtuous wrath, had stopped him just as he was off to play base ball with the other boys, and took him off to Confession in stead. What would Tommy have thought of that Sagrament? Why, the seed of religious dislike would there and then be sown in his augry little soul. Stop his base ball if you wish, but don's associate any devotional act with bitterness to him.

precisely opposite results.

For the same reason we deprecate any punishments either at home or school which takes the form of so many lines or verses out of any sacred book. Our little friend Tommy must be punished of course, but if you want to give him words to write out, or long lines to learn, choose some dry old spelling book or history of the mouldy past, but do avoid making any religious books an awful penance to the poor little chap.

Then, again, in teaching him his religion make it as pleasant as possible. We are glad to say that the tendency at our schools is in this direction. We have found out that instruction, like the powders of our childhood, is easily swallowed if something sweet be added. In many homes, however, this pleasant way of instructing children in their religion, is still an unknown science. Some people indeed, force large doses of catechism down their children. just as they do castor oil or rhubarb. A very great mistake; and we should advise all such stern or mistaken parents to attend a children's mission and see how the wise and experienced priests coax religious knowledge into the minds of the little ones. Infinite truths are wrapped up in such gay parcels that the children swallow them as they would so many bon bons,

don's overdo religion, don't force them to church too often. We have known many instances of youths and maidens being thoroughly callous or indifferent to their religion because in their him from Illinois. The expressions in these adchildhood it had been forced upon them ad nauseam, in and out of season.

life and the young should be taught by sentle degrees to think so. All that is bright and beautiful should be associated with it, and everything that is grim, irksome, and repulsive to our little ones should be rigorously severed from it.

We remember once hearing an instructor of juices. children read to a number of innocent boys and girls, page after page of some revelations about . It only adds to your burdens to fret. To work Purgasory. The most servible description was hard is very well, but to work hard and worry even to the effects of the flames mingled with too is more than human nature can bear;

vivid and appaling particulars of the appearance of the features of the sufferers of so much agony. We could not help thinking at the time that the speaker was making a most deplorable mistake, and we contrasted in our minds the far different action of One Who gathered the little children around Him and rebuked His disciples for their unthinking roughness to those He loved best in the world.

He Who never spoke one word which was not of infinite value, said "Suffer little children to come unto Me," and those gentle words contain all we wish to point out. Do not force the young under you sternly into the presence of God, but rather encourage them to listen gladly to His Divine welcome. Teach them wisely to find their greatest pleasure in the company of Mary and the glorious saints and angels, and their happiness in clustering round Jesus, the gentlest an most beautiful among the child-

PENNIES FOR THE PLATE

A London Catholic Journal Writes on the Subject.

One can never go to church but he is bother ed about money." This is the sort of thing you hear a thousand times over in the course of a year. It is always said petulantly, and the speakers are commonly people so well dressed and well fed and comfortable looking that you conclude they do not suffer much by what they are bothered out of.

There is nothing very much meaner than a mean critic of a good man. There is no nobler specimen of humankind than the hard working Catholic priest, whose whole life is a career of self-sacrifice. All the joys and pleasantries that attach us to life he foregoes. Lonely, eave for the consolations God heatows, he gives himself with all the earnestness of his heart and strength of mind and body to the service of the Church : nor does he look for wealth or family preferment or any reward save that which is not of this world. And how does he serve the church? By laboring all his life through to make us better men and women. In our hearts and minds he finds the field for his efforts.

We realize the fruits of his culture, and our children realize them, and the laborer, what is his wages? A consciousness of duty done and sometimes the consolation which abides in the thought that he owns the gratitude of some he has striven for, whom, were the need to arise he would lay down everything, even his life. Every one of us knows that this is the simple truth.

schools, the poor, the sick, and even the priest's baker are wheels and shafts whose bearings cannot be kept from squeaking unless the monetary oil can be used. If a man works for us we must supply him with materials. When a privat is directing a parish, he is running our machine. Surely, then, we are bound to supply him means to prevent it breaking down. To this end he needs the oil of our good will and sympathy; but he also requires the lubricating power which lies in dollars and cents. These it is nothing short of our duty to extend to him. When a parish priest saks money, it is not for his behalf but to promote our interests.

That is a very pitiable individual which wars against its own welfare by resenting such an appeal. But it is a very common character. It can be met waiting near the church door any Sunday after Mass, when a collection has been asked self-satisfied, plump, generally with an ample quantity of cuffs and collar or gorgeously cloaked and bonneted, and full of eloquence touching "how it is always the money question." Such are just the people who rarely drop anything but pennies into the plate; but if occasionally they give a dollar or so toward a special work, they do so with as much flourish as if it were at least ten or twenty. They are indeed the mean critics.

Then, let us all give with a good heart toward our church, according to each one's means, be they large or small. In this respect the Church leaves us absolute freedom, so that all are free to exercise their own judgment in the matter.-The Lamp.

Mr. Gladstone Presented With the

Freedom of Cardiff. LONDON, July 6.—The Hon. Mr. Gladatone was this afternoon presented with the freedom of the City of Cardiff. In acknowledging the gift, Mr. Gladstone referred to the American constitution as a marvel of political wisdom exhibiting benefits in contrast to too much centralization whereof France was an example. He One word more. As your children grow up | would have liked, Mr. Gladstone said, to have brought with him the illustrated address sent to him from New York, but it was too bulky and he had therefore brought the address sent dresses he said ought to give material reflection to every prudent English gentlemen. In con-True solid religion is the greatest plea sure of cluding the Grand Old Man said : "We first tell other nations and at the last listen to any

> our good Priest visited us and seeing It is not work that kills men, it is worry Work is healthful, worry is rust upon the blade. Fear secretes acids, but love and trust are sweet

advice."

WHAT FAITH CAN ACCOMPLISH

A Church in North Carolina Built by Three Cirls.

It was in the spring of 1857 that three Catho lic girls (graduates of St. Joseph's, Emmetsburg, and converts to our holy religion), conceived the idea of building a small church to the honor and glory of God in the town of Edenton N.C. The few Catholics (twelve in number were compelled to worship in a small room in one of their houses, where, sometimes once a year a missionary Priest came to offer up the Holy Sacrifice and administer the Sacraments. The want of a house dedicated to God was deeply felt by them; yet their poverty and slender means rendered such a tuilding impossible, and God, in His wisdom and mercy, inspired these young converts to begin the great work. In the wilds of North Carolina and among Protestants of every persuasion, they set to work without a farthing in their pockets. The project was at first proposed to the missionary Priest by the youngest of the three girls. He answered with smile, "You poor child!-do you expect to make a mountain out of a mole hill?" " Yes." she replied. "St. Theresa (when about to build her convent) said: 'Theresa and ten ducats can do nothing; but God, Theresa and ten ducats will build a convent: and she was sure that God and three girls could build a church." The good priest was incredulous, and said be would have nothing to do with it. Not daunted by this refusal, the young lady determined to apply to her Protestant father, which she did, and received from him not only his approval, but \$100 in money to begin the work. She went at once to Baltimore, and appealed to hibited to Mr. Alexander Sullivan by a consider-Archbishop Kendrick, telling him her project, able portion of the press of Chicago, and apparplans, hopes and fears. The answer of the Most Rev. Archeishop deserves to be written in letters of gold. Placing a \$20 gold piece in her hand, he said: "Go, my little apostle, with my and is widely known there. He is also promiabundant blessing; you will succeed, with the help of God," and writing a letter, requesting the sesistance of his entire congregation, he started the little beggar on her first mission for God, saying: "Be sure, my child, to put the insults in your heart, and the money in your Gaeland that he was not on friendly terms with pocket." Away she wert, from house to house, and from door to door, her heart being oftener the recipient than her pocket; for many doors were shut in her face without waiting to hear her appeal. Fearing nothing, and hoping all things, she journeyed through the entire city, day after day, week after week, and had the happiness of returning home with \$585 50. work. His bank account was looked into, and The land which had been promised to also his stock purchases, and, without inquiring ner by her father was secured in the quires a lot of lubricating. The church, the highest and best located part of town. Our good priest, Rev. Father Croghan, was at once notified of our success. He came to Edenton and made arrangements for the commencement of the building, which foundation was had taken part in the murder of Cronin, and hegun on the Feast of S. Ubald, May 16th, probably had even been the author of it. Finally 1857, the birthday of the little beggar. Our Rev. Father was, no doubt pleased with this his name as that of a man implicated and he beginning, yet he gave us no encouragement. for "he was sure we would fail," and being a hands upon the so-called evidence, it was decidvery timid man he dreaded the thought of debt. | ed that there was nothing at all in it to affect His parting injunction was, "the work should go on till the money gave out, and then the work must stop." We promised to obey him, and after his departure began in earnest to collect money. The eldest of the three young ladies proposed to do her part by translating French the literary world is indebted to the building of | reported daily, and the very day before the re this little church for several books in the Enqlish language-"Captivity of Pius VII." offered to teach music, and all three proposed to attack both priest and people through the ing him. The Grand Jury had found no evipost. A directory was secured and we began to dence whatever to require his indictment. Yet write letters, taking the Archbishops, Bishops the conspirators were not satisfied, and they and Prisets in alphabetical order; and not promptly resumed their function by reporting only in the United States were our wants made known, but one of our party was brave Mr. Sullivan, and that this one had not done it tory of St. Philip, Prince Hohenlohe, and even the great Cardinal Antonelli. The cornerstone was laid on the Feast of St. Ann, by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, who preached an eloquent sermon to an audience of several hundred Protestants. The few Catholics hovered near him and with tears and prayers besought | self should hold off their hands and refrain from our God to water with His prectous blocd the mustard seed so singularly and so wonderfully planted in this desert land. No priest assisted on the occasion; the poor Catholics, four men, five women, three children and three convent girls made up the procession-the Bishop first. in his robes, followed by one of the young ladies with a bowl of water and a piece of cedar (a sub. stitute for the "Asperges"), after whom came another young lady bearing the box for the nal acquaations for the absence of all positive corner-stone. There was not a dry eye in the little band, and truly it was a sight worth the blessing of God-and God did bless us; for though at times the clouds would envelope us, and the treasury grow small, still among the shavings and lumber the three little apostles would kneel down, and sing hymns, and make Novemes, and implore the King of Kings to send us help, and ere the dawn of another day the treasury would be replenished and the work would go on. Late in the fall, 1857,

the building nearly completed he offered

niture of the church was soon begged from the | bad prevailed in Samos for the past six weeks. religious institutions of the country, and on the feast of St. Ann, July 1858, the first Mass was said at Edenton in the church named for the Mother of our Immaculate Queen. A singular incident occurred on that happy morn; as the congregation knels at the alter rail to receive | to proceed further and returned to Apra. Adthe Bread of Life (the first recipient being one of the converse, named Ann), just as the priest advanced to give the consecrated Host a beautiful white dove flew in at the window, hovered over the middle of the sanctuary, made one or two revolutions above us, and went out as the Priest returned to the altar. This was hailed as the shadow of the Holy Spirit reeting upon us, and a proof of His love for whom we had labored so faithfully. The church soon gained converts, and the mustard seed bid fare to vield a thousand-fold. We already numbered twenty-seven converts when the war came on, and one after another our flock fled. The church became the barracks of soldiers, and all that was valuable in it was stolen and sold at auction among them. In this state, with very little repair, it has remained, until the present time.-Catholic Mirror.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.

More Vindictive and Conscienceless Set of Enemies Never Conspired Against Any Man.

[From the New York Sun, July 2]

In all the history of courts and criminal cases we cannot recall an instance in which the forms of justice have been perverted into persecution in a manner more remarkable than has been exently by some of the agents of justice.

Mr. Sullivan is a lawyer of ability and posi tion. He has lived in Chicago for many years nent among the Irish Nationalists who follow Mr. Parnell. In former years, we are told, he has been a cousp cuous as a Republican politician. It appears that many months ago be withdrew from all connection with the Clan na-Dr. Cronin, the member of that Order who has

lately been murdered. As soon as the investigation into the murder was commenced by the Coroner's jury great care was taken to attach suspicion to Mr. Sullivan's name. Half the reporters of Chicago would appear to have been employed in this whether these operati own account or for some client, the public were promptly assured that he had appropriated to his own use a large sum of money belonging to the Irish cause, and that for this reason be the Coroner's jury in their verdict introduced was arrested; but as soon as a Judge laid his

Mr. Sullivan, and that he must be released. Released he was accordingly, but the Grand Jury having now commenced its inquiry into the murder, the people of the country were daily regaled with the information that new evidence against Sullivan had been discovered, books into English (and here let me state that and that he was sure to be indicted. This was presentment of the Grand Jury was made we were notified that Sullivan was certain to be "Laura and Anna." etc.) Another young lady included in it : yethwhen the papers were handed up in court, there was in them nothing concern that the next Grand Jury would surely indict enough to address Father Faber, of the Ora- because they had not had time to examine the

whole subject ! We have never known an instance which seemed to us more outrageous. If alman is accused of a grave crime, and if a Grand Jury are looking into the testimony, it is only decent that the reporters of the press and the press itall comment or discussion until the responsible authorities have decided for themselves what ought to be done and until the charge can be disposed of by a regular trial. But, instead of observing this rule, the journals and reporters of Chicago, or at least a large portion of them, have treated the question as if they had been retained for the side of the prosecution and were bound to make up in loud assertion and crimitestimony.

So far we congratulate Mr. Sullivan on hav ing been delivered from the hands of his ene mice and a more vindictive and conspicuoeless set of enemies never conspired against any man.

AFFAIRS AT BAMOA.

Truce Between the Rival Kings.

SAN FEAROISCO, Cal., July 7.—The steamship Alemeda, from Apia June 22, brings 9 officers to help us; and left his mission and and 60 men of the United States ship Trenton, traveled North, where, among the charitable, he wrecked in the great storm. Admiral Kimberly, secured \$1,500, which sum completed the Lise Brettonhouse and Miram and 5 seamen rechurch the whole costing the sum of \$5,655 mained at Apia. There is no American wa proof of the little things of this world bring ship there now. The natives vigorously cheered used by Lud to confound the strong. The fur the American sallors when they left. Quietude

The German gunboat was the only man-of-war in the harbor. The Nipsic is at Houolulu for repairs. She started for Auckland under convoy of the Alert. They started on May 9, but after proceeding 250 miles found is unadvisable miral Kimberly censured Commander Muller, of the Nipsic, for this, and Mullan asked to be relieved of his commands. Lieus. Commander Lyon, of the Trenton, was put in command and the vessels were again ordered to Honolulu. Captain Mulian came as a passenger on the Alameda. The engineer, G. W. Hale, of the Nipsic, died of dysentery at Leone. Mataafa and Tamazze have agreed to a truce pending the result of the Berlin conference. Mataafa gave a great feast recently and invited all foreigners, but no Germans attended. A German saloon-keeper, while carelessly handling a revolver, accidentally shot one of the Trenton's sailors. The event caused some excitement, but the saloon-keeper was discharged by the German consul

Numerous gifts have been presented by the American Government to the natives for their heroic conduct in assisting the American vessels and men during the hurricene.

The Nipsic had to stop at Fauning Island on account of shortness of coal. The Alert reached Honolulu. She will return with coal and assist the Nipsic to Honolulu.

Simcoe and Cobourg have Destructive Blazes.

Simcon, Ont., July 6.—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out here that ultimately did considerable damage, and which for some time threatened to destroy a number of the finest business blocks in the town. The fire was first discovered in the stable of ex-Mayor Hayes, which is situated immediately behind the Batteraby house. The livery, barn and residence of A. Hillier, together with a portion of their contense, were burned; next to these stood the fine brick American hotel, which toge her with its brick bard, was totally consumed The bake shop of Chas. Misner was burned, as was also the rear part of Marsball Bros.' pork establishment. The Arthur block, containing Stevenson's tailor shop, Arthur's paoto gallery, MacIntoch's barber shop and Stroud's billiard parlor, also suffered considerably.

As near as can be ascertained the following are the losses :- Battersby House, \$1,000, insured; Dr. Hayes, \$2,500, partially insured Thos. Marshall. \$3,500, insured for \$2,1.0; out the canal through any ture of that country. Chas. Arthur, \$2,000, insured on building , not General Guardia, a well kn wn warrior, says on contents; Wallace McQueen, American and el, \$10,000, insured for \$2,000; A. Hillier, \$500, on insurance : F. Stevenson, \$250, insured ; Chas. surprise. All strategic points have been in-Misner, 8750; J. D. MacIntosh; L. Stroud; spected with a view to massing men should oc-J. Clouse, and M. R. Steele, goods slightly | casion arise. It is also stated that Costa Rica damaged by removal. The cause of the fire ithought to be incendiary.

COBUTEG, Ont., July 6 .- About 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in rear of the Queeu's and Commercial hotels, whereby a large amount of valuable property was destroyed. The Queen's hotel lost sheds and contents, entailing a loss to the proprietor, Geo. Plunkett, of about \$8,000, on which there was an insurance of \$4,000. Jas. Grieve, of the Commercial hotel, whose stables and sheds adjoin the Queen's lost heavily, as his brick stable, put up at a cost of \$1,200, was completely destroyed with its contents. upon which he had an insurance of \$700. He also lost other buildings, on which there was no insurance, and he estimates his loss over insurance at \$800. Immediately south of the hotel stables are the coal and lumber yards of Messrs. Jones and Barnum, where the fire also did a large amount of damage. Their loss was about \$1,200, on which there was an insurance for \$5,000. By strenuous efforts the flames were prevented from spreading to the buildings on the opposite side of Division street. The cause of the fire was without doubt incendiary.

Rioters Killed by Police.

DULUTH, July 7.—One thousand five hundred street employees who went on strike a few days ago became unruly yesterday afternoon and they attacked police with stones and compeling them to fire. Two strikers were killed and several dangerously wounded. The militia have been called out.

There are rumors which have but little foundation that the rioters will be reinforced from neighboring towns to-morrow and, armed with Winchester rifles, will again attack the police. With a hundred well armed special policemen sworn in to-day it is believed the authorities. with the assistance of the Militia, are ready to move at a moment's notice. The mayor bagiven orders to disperse all assemblages prompt. ly and there is little fear of further trouble.

Later estimates place the number of yester day's wounded at twenty-five, with several more seriously injured than was at first supposed. It is not positively known that more than one man is dead, Ed. Johnson. The death of Matt Mack and Tom Fitzzimmons is momentarily expected. It is probable that all the others will recover. The injured police are doing well. Several have returned to duty. The action of the police is unanimously commended. Late this evening the sheriff swore in thirty extra deputies, and the force now numbers nearly 200 determined men.

Beware of him who meets with a friendly mien, and, in the midst of a cordial salutation. seeks to avoid your glance, - Lavoter,

MARCHING ON NICARAGUA.

Costa Bican Troops on the Frontier Phirsting for War-The Cause of the Trouble-

NEW YORK, July 4 .- A special from Panama says : - Costs Rican troops are marching rapidly upon Nicaragus, and a war in which all the Centra: American republics may become embroiled is expected to break out at any moment. It is more than possible, also, that the United States Government may be called upon to interfere to protect its newly greated interests in the Nicaragua canal. A formidable body of Costa Rican troops are already massed on the frontier.

The trouble arises out of the old boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, which it was supposed had been settled by the decision of ex-President Cleveland last spring. As will be remembered, the judgment was in favor of Costa Rica. Nicaragua estensibly acquiesced in the verdict, and the occasion was celebrated throughout Central America as the happy dawn of an era of peace. When Costa Rica proceeded to act upon the decision by making a contract with Engineer Menocal. conoeding lands and privileges needed for the great canal where the San Juan river ran for about sixty miles throughout the disputed territory, and denominated the work "The Nicaragua and Costa Rica Causi," a howl was raised in Nicaragua, and Cleveland's decision virtually repudiated. Costa Rica offered to settle the question by accepting an indemnity recognizing her rights in the San Juan, but this was re-

AN AMBITIOUS GENERAL.

General Bernardo Soto is full of military ambition, and since his accession to the presidency of Costa Rica, five years ago, has been extremely jealous of the preponderating influence in Central American councils exercised by Guatemala and Nicaragua. Those in his confidence say that the ambition of his life is to unite the five Central American republics under his leaders ship and to establish himself in a commanding position in a new capital city on Lake Nicaragua, which would become the Constantinople of America. As a step in this direction, he has been preparing for the two years past for an invasion and conquest of Nicaragua. He is said to be well supplied with arms, his forces are well organized and he is backed by English capital.

Talk in the Costa Rica Senate is to the effect that war is inevitable if an attempt is made to that the Government is taking active measures for defence, so as to be prepared for possible proposes buying one or more war vessels from

War talk is heard on every side, but a prominent engineer just returned to Nicaragua from the United States declares that the country would not be likely to tolerate any interfersuce with the canal by Costa Rica, and that the party now in power will be taught that the stipulations agreed to by their predecessors caunot be declared null and void for the sake of provoking a conflict.

Incorporated by the United States government (as flaunted by the company) will not hold good in the case of provoking the United States government to step in as mediator for the arrangement of what is actually nothing more or less than the preliminary business of the company, which it (the company) has signally failed to arrange in the very first instance. There is no doubt about it that the knowledge of Mr. Blaine's tendency toward a vigorous foreign policy has gained ground here, and so enamoured the people with that idea that they fancy he will compel Costs Rics to conform to Cleveland's decusion.

Disputes are innumerable. Commissioners, ministers extraordinary and those who sit in high places are bandying words with no effect. The press is flaming with articles redundant with patriotic expressions, which, by the way, it is needless to add, do not amount to a row of pins. The two countries are rampant, ready to devour each other at small notice; chaos and confusion are everywhere; all listening to reason is set aside; business transactions are redered precarious, and an inconstant vacillation affects even those who wish to transmit abroad an accurate accounts of affairs.

CARDINAL SCHOENBORN, who is barely 44 years of age, is the youngest member of the Sacred College, and is a man of remarkably fine presence. He served for several years in one of the crack Russar regiments, rose to the rank of Captain, and was decorated for his conspicu-ous gallantry during the great battle of Koeniggracix in 1866. This cross was the only one which he were on his scarlet robes during the ceremony of his recent installation as Cardinal, He left the army and entered Holy Orders in 1878, and for the past five years has been Archbishop of Prague. His brother is Minister of Justice in the present Austrian Cabinet.

While the Protestant population of Berlin is 1 200,000 only 20,000 of them are ohurch goers. On the other hand, while Catholics number but 100,000, at least 50,000 are regular in assisting at 100,000, at least 50,000 are regular in assisting at 100,000, at least 50,000 are regular in assisting at 100,000, at least 100,000 are regular in assisting at 100,000, and a second from hearing Massion Sundays through Lack of church room. There are several parishes having 20,000 scula with only church regular for 600. From for 500. And The Man Manager of the

Secret of the Victory of the German Catholics.

THE USES OF PERSECUTION

Infidelity is Everywhere the Most Formidable Enemy of Catholicity.

The extent to which the personal authority time can perhaps scarcely be measured while he is still an active force in politics. One of the dangers and inconveniences of such an influence in the element of uncertainty it inproduces into all calculations of the future, and the instability of all relations based solely on its continuance. The present equilibrium of Europe depends in this fashion en the permanence in power of the septuagenarian Chancellor of the German Empire, and his disappearence from the scene will necesarily, modify, if not revolutionize, the rela. ions of Germany with the world at large. An article by Professor Geffcken, in the current number of the Nineteenth Century. points out how this is more especially the case in reference to its ecclesiastical policy. and how the present pacific arrangements between the State and the Oatholic Church depend rather upon the reciprocally friendly dispositions now animating Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck than upon any solid basis of legislation. The May Laws, he points out, have indeed been abandoned, but nothing else has been put in their place, and until the respective limits of civil and ecclesiastical authority are defined by mutual agreement, a re-opening of the struggle between the rival greases, which have become a striking feature powers is always possible. The position of of the public life of Europe, are at once a the Prussian Government would, in the symptom of the existence of this feeling, and writer's view, have been much stronger had they frankly recognized from the beginning the failure of the May Laws, and proposed to substitute for them a more equitable arrangement with some approach of finality; since the concessions granted still fall short of the demands of the Catholic party and the Pope, in his last Encyclical, has declared what has been obtained to constitute, not peace, but simply aditus ad pacem. THE VICTORY OF GERMAN CATHOLICS DUE TO

UNITED EFFORT, The present position of affairs, which is thus little better than a temporary modus vivendi, has in fact been arrived at, not by a compromise deliberately consented to by the epinion throughout Europe against the policy of the Triple Alliance and in the direction of capitulations successively exterted from it by the resolute attitude of the Catholic later and the capitulation of Italy seems to be anticipated the resolute attitude of the Catholic laity and their absolute solidarity with the hierarchy the rest of Europe would be a powerful form on the questions at laue. Its policy, as Dr. Gestoken puts it, resolved itself into "a retreat in a constantly accelerated tempo," as point tical politics.—London Tablet. after point, at first declared inadmissable. was abandened under pressure of the unswerving force of Catholic epinion. The then Crown Prince, writing to the Pope in July, 1878, as representative of the Emperor, expressed himself as follows: "No Prussian Severeign will be able to comply with the demand, expressed in your letter of April 17th, to change the constitution and the laws of Prussia according to the decrees of the Roman Catholic Church; for the independence of bent on me to obtain as an inheritance from my forefathers, and as a duty towards my country, would suffer diminution if the free movement of its legislation were to be subordinated to an external power."

COMPLETE ABROGATION OF THE MAY LAWS. Ministers were equally emphatic in their utterances as to the inadmissibility of the demands of the Curia, and the Chanceller himself, in a despatch to Prince Reuss in April. 1880, affirmed in the most positive manner that if it had been believed that the Government would not only disarm, but destroy their weapons by way of legislation, they had been credited with a folly of which he had never given a hint by what he had said. Dr. Falk's successor in the Ministry of Public Worship assured the Chamber that neither a Prussian Government nor Representative Assembly would ever break with their traditions, and the present holder of the office declared "these laws are the threshold which we cannot overstep.". Yet the pressure of circumstances and compulsion of political exigencies proves too much even for the Iron Chanceller, and the May laws, pronounced the very bulwark of the Prussian Constitution, were eventually abrogated almost unconditionally. The sole concession made by the Caria in return was the partial recognition of the Anzeige Pflicht, or obligation on the Bishops to communicate to the Government the names of priests appointed to parishes and the right of the State to inter-fere; but even this condition does not prevall as to the revecable priests, whom the Bishops can still appoint at their will and pleasure, thus, by the substitution of one of this class in any case where a nomination is disputed, practically nullifying the effect of the arrangement.

PERMANENCY OF THE CENTRE PARTY.

On one occasion, indeed, Prince Bismarck's reconciliation with the Church secured him a considerable political advantage, when, in 1886, the influence of Rome with the Centre party was cast in favor of the Military Septennate Bill, the acceptance of which by the Reichstag was vital to the policy of the Government. Even this temporary benefit was, however, in Dr. Geffcken's view, dearly purchased by the recognition of a power which, though then exercised in layor of the State, may equally on a future occasion be turned egainst it. "The result," he continues, " is that the Centre party has not disarmed, but has maintained its independent Parliamentary position, and that if, as the Chanceller himself said in 1882, another fighting Pope succeds Leo XIII, he will find his secular army ready in that party.

PERSECUTION AS A CAUSE OF UNION AMONG CATHOLICS.

But the effect of this signal triumph of the meral forces of Catholicity, over the strongest material position in the world has survived the decision of the immediate issues then at stake. The power inherent in the Church as a political organization, then first fully recog-Germany forms a strong and compact body, ready to not together whenever the common interest requires it, and comples in some Philadelphia, Pa., July 2.—President F. J.

The state of the s

and fully erganized fractions of the Reichsrath. The strong metive for union then lent by State persecution has hitherto been want-ing other countries, in but the example there given is being followed elsewhere, as a growing and gathering sense of indignation at the thraidom of the Papacy begins to furnish a rallying cry not less afficacions than that eappried by resembles of personal spaces, alon of the followers of Herr Windthorst. Thus the main result of the Calturkampf has been to develop the political strength of Catholicity through the new consciousness. awakened in it of its own-capabilities for anch action, together with a sense of the necessity imposed by the exigencies of the time of preparing for exerting them to the utmost

INDIDELITY IS EVERYWHERE THE GREAT EMEMY OF CATHOLICITY. The personation to be dreaded in the future

of a great man acts upon the history of his is not so much that of rival religious promulgated by the forces of States and Governments, as that of the still more virulent animosity of infidelity, working through the secret machinations of revolutionary sects. The Papacy, as the mast conspicuous symbol of Ohristianity, has been the principal object of the fury of these associations, but in countries where they have attained to anything like a dominant position no institution connected with religion has been spared by them. The unity of their aims is manifested by that ef their action throughout the world, directed everywhere to the secularization of education, the impoverishment or suppression of the religious Orders, and the subordination of the Church to the State. These objects are being gradually thrust into the programme of the advanced political section of all countries, though its neavowed alliance was the cosmopolitan ramifications of the sects, which have thus contrived to appropriate to themselves the taking catchwords of Liberalism and Progress.

CATHOLIC ACTION AND THE POSITION OF THE PAPACY.

Nowhere are the issues thus raised more clearly defined than in Germany, where the Oatholic masses have consequently been more quickly roused than elsewhere to band themseives together in conscious recognition of the necessity for self-defence. But in other countries as well, they are now being stirred to the same sense of the utility of union against a cemmon enemy, and the Catholic Cona stimulus to its growth. The agitation thus organized is directed in the first instance to securing the resteration of the independence of the Papacy, and the alarm it excites among the anemics of that institution is the best argument of the probability of its ultimate auccess. The menace of the Triple Alliance contained in the recent declarations of the Austrian Catholic Congress has been the subject of uneasy animadversion in Berlin, and of recriminatory interpellations in the Chamber of Vienna. The natural answer of the Government that the private character of the meeting exonerated them from all responsisatisfied those who had taken umbrage at them, and a general movement of public by the press. Partial or total ostracism by of international pressure in favor of the Papacy, lying well within the sphere of prac-

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOYA!

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

MANY PASSENGERS KILLED. A Virginia Railroad Train's Terrible Plunge in the Dark.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.-An accident resulting in great loss of life occurred on the New York & Western railway at 2.30 o'clock this morning, one mile above Flaxton's switch and 31 miles above this city. Rain had been falling almost continuously for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams. Several trains passed over the road during the night, and it was thought the line was safe. At the place of the accident, however, the water undermined the roadbed and caused a washout eighty feet long and fifty feet deep.

Into the gulch the engine leaped while running 30 miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck the bottom the water rushed into the losomotive and exploded the boiler. Debris was thrown in every direction by the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by flying fragments, and scattering fire-brands, which ignited

The flames destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides spreading panic among the passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers, unable to extricate themselves from the wreck, were consumed, but it is difficult to get accurate information, as the employees of the Northfolk & Western railroad are reticent. The most reliable estimate places the number of killed at between twenty-five and thirty.

NEARLY A HUNDRED WOUNDED.

Thirty wounded have been taken to Roanoke. thirteen to Bufordsville and fifty to Liberty. There is no telegraphic communication nearer the wreck than Liberty. A relief train left here this afternoon and a number of physicians went down on it. A special despatch, received about 11 o'clock by way of Liberty, says: Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of P. Donovan, engineer, and postal clerk Rose, were recognized. The others are unknown.

The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene from Roanoke, Liberty and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned.

LIBERTY, Va., July 2.—It is stated hereithat Capt. Rowland Johnson was in charge of the train and is mortally wounded. Baggage Master Ford is said to he very badly hurt. Major J. O Cassell, superintendent of the Lynchburg division, was on the train and was seriously injured. L. B. Summers, of Abingdon, a postal clerk, was bruised. The other postal clerk. J. J. Rose, of Abingdon, was killed. Pas. Donovan, the engineer, was burned up, as was also the fireman. A man named Bruce Lifsey, a train despatcher, was burned. Several of the nized in medern Europe, has since continued train despatcher, was burned. Several of the to count as an element to be reckined with wounded were brought here and taken to the in every combination. The Contre party in Sanitarium, W. C. Stead, of Oleveland, Tenn. Sanitarium. W. C. Stead, of Oleveland, Tenn., is smong the dead.

cases, from its numbers and discipline, a Kimball, of the Norfolk & Western railroad, The same of the court when our I. A. St. P. Minn. I wishin an see of being destroyed when our I. A. St. P. Minn.

formation furnished him up to one o'clock shis afternoon from the accident is that five persons were killed, nearly all of whom were train hands and quite a number of persons were injured.

Partial List of the Killed.

ROANOKE, Va., July 3.—The debris at the wreck on the Morfolk and Western railway has been removed and a number of charred bodies have been found. The names of seventeen persons who were killed have been ascertained. This list of killed, which is official, is as follows:

Pat Donovan, engineer; J. E. Bruce, fire man; A. M. James, road foreman of enginea; M. S. Bruce, mail agent; S. W. Lipsey, train despatcher; of Roancke, Va.; Will Hopkins, express messenger.

Passengers-Dennis Mellon, Roanoke; W. D. Stevenson, of Cleveland, Tenn.; L. A. Moore, of Chattanooga; C. W. Steeds, W. F. Marshall and J. M. Hardwick, all of Cleveland, Tenn. The last three were bound for the Paris Exposition. Nathan Cohen, of Roanoke, bound for Germany; James J. Ross, of Abingdon Va.; P. Carrington, of Texas, age nine; John Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg, Va.

There were about thirty people who escaped with only slight injuries and ten who are seriously injured. There is no way at present to ascertain the exact number of dead owing to the fact that the train was destroyed by

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 3.—The scene of the terrible disaster near Thaxton's, on the Norfolk and Western railroad is beyond description. There is hardly enough left of the eight care .hat took the leap to the bottom of the awful pit to make one car. As soon as the boiler of the engine exploded, the entire mass of debris took fire and those who went down, who were not killed outright, were burned to death. Portions of eight bodies have been taken out and it is believed fully fifteen others were entirely con. sumed by fire.

The few passengers left uninjured did all in their power to assist their less favored friends. The list of injured is a lengthy one, and many of them are very badly hurt.

He Defends the Clan-na-Gael and Deprecates Dynamitism.

Mr. Parnell's Wo ds to Davitt the Day after Mr. Burke and Lord Cavendish were Assassinated.

LONDON, July 2.-Michael Davids was examined before the Parnell commission to-day. He declared there was no truth in the account given by Le Caron before the commission concerning proposals of John Devoy being submitted to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell had nothing to do with witness' visit to America in 1878. Witness had intended to make another visit to America on a lecturing tour in order to raise money to help the agrarian movement.

Mr. Davitt stated that while in America he attended meetings of the Clan-na-Gael, at which he explained the objects of the Land League and tried to win the Clan-na-Gael to its support. The Clau-na Gael, he said, included some of the best Irishmen in America. It was no more a murder club than was the Carlton club of London. There was no alliance between the Clan-na Gael and the League in Ireland. The league movement in America won the support of all Irish in America to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davitt said he never met a better man, as a philanchropist and a Christian, than Patrick Ford. He was very sorry that for a few months after the league was established Mr. Ford openly advocated the use of dynamite. Witness wrote to him expostulating against his endorsement of such a line of action, and ultimately Mr. Ford returned to the policyladopted by Mr. Parnell's followers, and now he honestly advocates constitutional agitation.

OPPOSED TO DYNAMITE.

Witness said he himself was opposed to the use of dynamite, because it was an immoral and unmanly style of warfare. He was not opposed to physical force, if in resorting thereto there was a reasonable chance of success. The League did not provide for the circulation of the Irish World in Ireland. Mr. Ford sent copies over through the "spread the light fund," and witness paid the postage. The League did not circulate the letter of John Devoy on the new departure. Mr. Davitt did not believe Alexander Sullivan capable of any dishonorable act. He said he disliked agitation and would willingly abandon it to-morrow, if he saw some justice done to Ireland. He could not abandon it otherwise.

With reference to the Phoenix park murders, Mr. Davith said: "Mr. Parnell came to me on the Sunday following the day of the murders utterly broken down at the news. He said: Davitt, I shall send my resignation to Cork to-night. I refuse to stay in the movement when irresponsible men, of whom we know nothing, can come behind our backs and perpetrate such deeds."

"It took all my influence," said witness, "to dissuade him from resigning. We immediately had circulated throughout Ireland a manifesto condemning the murders. There was absolutely no ground for the suggestion that I or any of my colleagues were in any way privy to the ezimes."

Mr. Davitt continued: Beyond stating publiely in New York in July, 1882, that I had severed my connection with the revolutionary body. I expressed no dissent from the Fenians. I did not attend any meetings of the Clau-na-Gael in 1880. I believes that murders were committed by members of the Clan-na-Gael, but the perpetrators certainly did not have the sauction of the governing body nor the approval of the leaders. When I was organizing secretary I communicated with the member of the Supreme Council of my district.

Attorney-General Webster-Who was he? Mr. Davitt-I cannot tell you. It would be a gross breach of must to divulge his name. If he is still in business in England he might be ruined if the fact of his connection with the conneil became known.

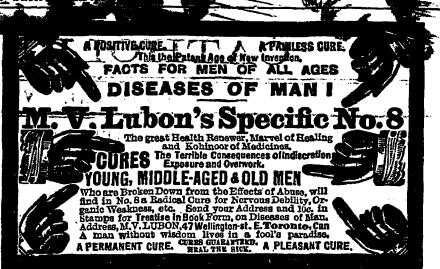
Witness said that in a letter which he wrote he had used the word "pen," meaning revolver. He declined to say to whom the letter was addressed.

injuring the man, who greatly wronged me.

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND

-AT THE TIME OF THE-

shousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception beauty of colors, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels sotually said 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 CYCLORAMA, corner St. Catherine and St. Urbain streets, Montreally Openingery day from morning till-10:30 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 to 10:30 p.m., Streets Chass the Country of the contraction of t



respected the motive for witness's reticence, siding Justice Hannen questioned the witness but could not recognize it as an excuse for not answering.

Mr. Davitt thereupon explained that the man to whom the letter was written had conceived a hatred of another member of the league and wished to murder him. Witness wrote to bim, appearing to sanction the act he meditated, but really to gain time until he could write to two superior officers and ask them to dissuade the man from carrying out his purpose. The expression used in the letter was: "Whoever is employed do not let him use the pen we have been using."

Witness wrote to the two superior officers about the matter. He could not tell their names. He believed both men were now in America. Mr. Davitt said the dear friend to whom was addressed the letter in which the word "ren" appeared was now in America, and he now publicly appealed to him to allow him than turn informer. to divulge his name.

DAVITT FAVORS INISH INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, July 3.-Mr. Davitt continued his testimoney before the Parnell commission today. He stated that he would not object to joining any movement to secure the independence of Ireland, if such a movement were backed by a force strong enough to justify the hope of its success. Mr. Davitt said he did not approve of the Clerkenwell explosion. He regretted the attack upon the prison van, in which a brave policeman was killed, but applauded the men who made the attack for trying to save their friends.

While in prison he concluded that move ments by secret societies would do no good, and when released he had a conference with the leaders of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Paris regarding the advisability of an open movement. Matt Harris, one of those with whom he conferred, had given permission for his name to be divulged, but at present the witness could not divulge the names of the other Irish Republican Brotherhood leaders without

Chief Justice Hannen said Attorney-General Webster was entitled to press the question as holiday was kept with honor, while our Dominto what others were present, but could wait until the end of the examination to do so. Witness further said he failed to get the Iriah Republican Brotherhood leaders to approve an Day will be a great day for Canada, and that open movement, with the exception of Harris. THE STEPPING STONES TO IRISH INDEPENDENCE. He intended to make the question a stepping stone to independence of Ireland, treating the landlord as an English garrison. The League's land programme, witness said, had so become the programme of the Tory Government.

(Laughter). Mr. Davitt refused to say whether or not James U'Kelly, M. P. for the north division of Roscommon, had been engaged to distribute fire arms, and declared he did notknow whether the trustees of the skirmishing fund, Dr. Carroll and Mesers. Breslin, Luby, Devery, Burke and Rossa belonged to the Clanna Gael in America for political purposes.

Witness declared he must be careful of what he said, but he would say that they are all extreme Nationalists. Mr. Davitt said many persons opposed his scheme on the ground that if the people became tenants of farms they might become lukewarm toward the cause of independence. A majority of people opposed Fenianism and secret societies. Irish Americans objected to the scheme, holding that it would give politicans too much power. Witness had converted many Nationalists to his view.

Attorney-General Webster read resolutions demanding the overthrow of British domination and the establishment of an Irish republic.

Mr. Davitt admitted he was present at the meeting in America when the resolutions were adopted. He stated he did not dissent. He said-"I am republican by principle." The resolutions were cabled to Mr. Parnell

but never reached him. Witness had never discussed them with Mr. Parnell. Mr. Davith said : Mr. Parnell and I differ, because Mr. Parnell is opposed to complete separation; but if he got his measure through I would loyally support it. If he was successful the demand for separation would eventually die.

Continuing, witness said he made fifty speeches in America in which he saked the extremists to fairly try the Parnel! movement. Mr. Parnell entered the court while Mr. Davist was testifying.

DAVITT OPENS HIS OWN CASE. LONDON, July 5.-Mr. Davits opened his own case before the Parnell commission to-day. The first witness he called was Mr. Loudon, experiodic famines occurred in county Mayo owing to rack rents. Witness assisted in foundvoted a farthing to foment crime. The murders

who persisted that the police incited the outages perpetrated by the Herds league. Witness said he did not inform the authorities because he would not put himself on a level with an informer. He had frequently denounced the Herds league publicly.

In his examination yesterday Mr. Davitt said he did not know the whereabouts of the books of the Ladies' League. He was also ignorant as to the manner in which the £79,000 that had passed through the Ladies' League bad been expended. The Fenians' blacklist, he said, was a list of persons who had been expelled from the organization either for stealing funds or for blackguardly conduct. He thought the best means of deterring men from crime was to discover the real criminal when the law had been violated. He considered that the Widow Walsh acted nobly in sacrificing her son rather

BE CANADIANS

Colonel Benison Pleads With Toronto Citizens to Sink Religious Differences and Unite With the French as a Great Canadian People.

The Dominion day celebration in Toronto appears to have been a great success in every particular. In the afternoon several patriotic speeches were made by preminent citizens. but one in particular strikes us as being very important at the present time and in striking | that one of the delegates who had come regucontrast to the inflammatory utterances which have of late been voiced by self styled | should be a Catholic, had soted with marked loyal citizens of Ontario. Col. Denison made a strong appeal for a union of the Canadian people, and the sentiments he expressed met with considerable approval. He said :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,-I am very proud of the opportunity of meeting here to-day so many of my fellow countrymen united together to render honor to our native country. In years gone by, every day that was kept a ion Day was almost entirely forgotten. But I hope that this is the beginning of a new era-(hear, hear)—and that for the future Dominion on that day we will meet together and do all that we can to do honor to our land. A few years ago the national sentiment in Canada was hardly heard of. Last year we heard little or nothing about our Dominion Day, but on the 25th day of August, when President Oleveland issued his retaliation proclamation threatening Canada with ruin, and since that, the spirit of our people has risen under the threat. (Loud cheers.) And from that day badge from his coat, tossed it upon a chair and to this we have seen evidences of a strong national spirit and evidences of a determination that Canada is in the future to be a country, and that we are not going to be put down by any nation on the face of the earth-(loud cheers)and that on this half of the North American continent there is to spring up one of the greatest countries in the world-one of the greatest the earth has ever seen. We have exceptional advantages. No country since the perinning of history ever set out on a career of national prosperity under such magnificent auspices. We have one-half of the American continent We extend from ocean to ocean, while behind us we have the illimitable north. We have every advantage a nation could have, and one great advantage is having pefore us the example of the United States. There are many things we can learn from them, many things to copy and to admire, and many things to dislike and to avoid. Look at the difference in the administration of the law, look at the divorce law and the exercise of the law generally as it affects our every day life. If you do, I am sure you will admit that we have very great advantages in belonging to the Dominion of Canada-(applante)-and in having a separate existence from the United States. (Applause.) Now while we have all this, and I am sure it is a proof that the people of Cauada are thinking of their country, thinking of its future, and that illusions, the light diminshing like our intellithey are willing to make sacrifices for it, it is well for us to remember that, as Canadians, we should have one dominant idea-Canada first before faction quarrels; Canada first before quarrels about religion, about politics, about anything. (Applause.) Let us remember that. Gentlemen, there has lately been a great deal said about differences. A portion of our fellow-Canadians—some in particular—do not like the French, our fellow-Canadians, as I do. But member of Parliament, who testified that you must remember they were born in our country—they are our people, and if we may have little differences with them in some things ing the Mayo branch of the league. It never I hope we will never forget that they are Canadians ; I hope the people of Canada

fellow-Canadian, fought side dy side at Chateguay and when they took up arms in defence of our country and the rights of the Roman Catholic religion. God blessed their efforts at He did ours (applants) on behalf of the Protes sent religion, and we are to day a aree people. (Loud cheers.) Let us, for goodness sake, 10member that we are Canadians. Let us remember we have slongside of us people who have been characterized by a spirit of loyalty to the British Orown, and let us keep shoulder to shoulder with them (applause) so that when the day of trial conice. I hope it will never come we may be united. I hope the Almighty in His providence, will make us one people and give us courage to stand shoulder to shoulder, sinking little differences, thinking only of Canada first, and always keeping the idea before us that we must at all hazards preserve our national life. (Loud cheers.) You may imagine what a pleasure it is for me to be here to-day, seeing people of every religion and every party in politics together, all speaking only for Canada. (Applause.)

FRENCH CANADIAN CONVEN-TION.

Proceedings of the Meeting in New York-A Strange Incident.

New York, July 2.—At the Canadian convention yesterday the question of state conventions was discussed. The following were elected: Leon Bossue dit Lyonnais, of New York, president; L. A. Lawrence, secretary; L. J. Lecuyer, treasurer; Rev. R. A. C. Norebert, of Rochester, chaplain.

The greater part of the morning session was taken up with the discussion of the parochial school question.

The afternoon was devoted to discussing the way to protect the interests of French-Canadians in the state. A number of speakers favored naturalization to further this end.

New York, July 3 .- At the Canadian convention yesterday, the following resolution was adopted : "The French-Canadians cheerfully pledge themselves to become American citizens, and take this opportunity to proclaim their devotion to their adopted country." The question of annexation was put off. The convention then adjourned sine die.

M. Lemieux of Quebec, representing Premier Mercier, addressed the convention at some length. He said that while Mercier would like to see all French Canadians now in the United States return to Canada and take up farms there, he felt that they were not only a credit, but a source of strength to their fellow-countrymen at home. He insisted that the British Government, under which Canadians enjoyed local autonomy, was the best in the world,

An unpleasant incident marked yesterday evening's session. The Chaplain of the convention had just finished prayer when the Chairman's attention was called to the fact that one of the delegates had remained seated, while all the other delegates had either knelt or stood up. Chairman Bossue said that he had remarked larly accredited to the convention, and therefore disrespect during the brief religious observan-

When the chairman said, in answer to a demand for the name of the person, that it was a delegate named Joseph Duval, a little, thin, wiry old man rose from his seat directly in front of the chair and asked what the matter was. It did not take long to tell him, and when he was asked what excuse he had for his conduct he as promptly replied that he was not making any excuses just then. Asked what he was doing in the convention, he said that he was a delegate, but that he did not know he was required to bring a "bicket of con-

fession" in his pocket. This answer aroused anger in all directions, and suggestions were loudly made that the old man be ejected from the hall. Father Chagnon, of Champlain, counseled calmer action, and reviewing the situation, and calling attention to the fact that only Catholics were eligible as delegates, moved that Mr. Duval be expelled from the convention. The motion was carried, and Mr. Duval took the tricolor convention left the kall.

The convention was concluded to-night, with a concert and festival. The next state convention will be held in Plattaburg and the national convention in Chicago.

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A moral character is attached to autumn acenes; the leaves falling like our years, flowers fading like our hours, the clouds flying like our gence, the sun growing cold like our affections, the rivers becoming frozen like our lives-all bears secret relations to our destinies.

In the town of Bessbrook, Ireland, where John G. Richardson employs 3,000 people in the manufacture of Irish lines, no liquor has been sold for forty years, and as a result there is neither policeman, prison, pawnshop nor parper in the town.

COOK OF ASSESSED AND CONTRACTOR STOCK RAISING AND GRAIN RAIS-

ING. Stook raising and grain raising are equally The Attorney General—Was it Arthur For of Lymen, Hudd and Kavenagh were the work of the Herds league, a part of whose policy was to shoot land leaguers. The Herds league was in the police. It was organized by Presiding Justice Hannen said the court Wheley who loss his life in consequence. Despite the people of being descent to the people of the province of Quebes of the people of the Province of Quebes of Quebes of the Province of Quebes of Quebes of the Provi

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DEATH OF SISTER TERESA

The Mother Superior of the Order of Loretto Passes Peacefully Away.

skeich of her Life-The Part She Played Baring a Long Career—The Bescendant of an Emisent Irish Family-Some of the Achievements of Her Ancesters.

The Order of the Ludies of Loretto in Canade have been plunged into mourning. Their beloved Mother Superior, whose death had been expected daily -almost bourly -- for an enpour or your passed quietly away on the 1.0 inst., in Toronto. The fact that hope of prolonging the life of the deceased lady was abandoned sateral days previous, had little effect in lessen. ing the grief of the good Sisters at Loretto Convent, where she resided, at the loss of their chief, and their faces bore evidence of the depth of

their feeling in that respect. Ose intimately acquaintanted with the deceased lady writes the following interesting story of her life:-

Reverend Mother Teresa Dease was one of a little band of five members of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, who left Loresto Abbey, Rathgornham, Dublin, for the far West on the 5th August, 1847, to found in America a branch of that Order. It proved to be a misgiou, the history of which is seplete with labor and suffering Reverend Mother Teresa was born in 1831. She could trace her grandsires' grandaires in long succession through some of the most distinguished families in the Counties of Westmeath, Longford and Cavan. Descended in direct line on the maternal side from Christopher, fourteenth Baron Delven, there flowed through her veins the blood of the illustrious houses of Nugent, O'Reilly and Desse. and she was the near kingwoman of the late Count Nugent, whose ancestors rose to the highest positions in the Austrian Empire, whither they were forced to go in order to preserve their faith during the dark and dreary days of persecution in Ireland. The fame of "Nugent's Horse" was won on many a hardfought field in Flanders during the wars of Marlborough, and, bravest where all were brave, the sword of John Nugent, of Ballinacoe, flashed victory on that bloody day when the serried ranks of England's choicest veterans recled before the sabre blows dealt them on the slopes of Fontency.

A few years after their arrival in Toronto, death deprived the Loretto Nuns of their first Superior, Reverend Mother Mary Ignatia Hutchinson. Appointed in 1851 to succeed her. Reverend Mother Teresa Desse became virtually the founder in America of the Institute of Mary. For thirty-right years has she guided its destinies on this Continent, devoting every power of mind and body to the services of God and her neighbor. She has passed through trials and sufferings, the very thought of which might affright even the bravest heart, but, like the oak of the forestwhich has defied the fury of the storm, she stood unshaken, and in later years could look with grateful hears upon the glorious sunshine of prosperity with which it has pleased | Two Pennsylvania Cities Narrowly Escape God to bless her noble work.

The members of the community in 1851 were few in number-only six in all. To-day there are eight splendid convents of the Institute storm passed over this city last night. It was firmly rooted in Canadian soil, and one in the followed by two cloud bursts that caused a curi-United States-Joliet, Illinois. Of the former, two are in Toronto-Loretto Abbey, Wellington Place, and the Academy on Bond street. and one each at Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Guelph, Lindsay, Belleville and Stratford, the streets, filling cellars and rising in some their success is already secured. The five friendless, helpless, almost hopeless nuns of their first and the utmost confusion reigned. Fully Home on Duke street, in the year of our Lord 1847, are now represented by 207 members of two feet of water covered the sidewalks. the Institute, full of energy and hope, revered and trusted by all classes of the population among whom they labor. The five little pupils which women and children were taken to places who represented the entire strength of their of safety. The damage to residents in the city schools in 1851 have since multiplied till they is estimated at fully \$15,000. The force of the now reach 1,180; while 1,665 other children are | water ripped up hundreds of feet of sewers. taught in their parochial schools. Thus the Loretto Nuns in America are now engaged in washed out. educating 2,833 pupils, imparting to them a thorough knowledge of every human science fit them to fill with distinction their allotted places in this world, and training them above all in that science which immeasurably surpasses all others-how to live so here as to attain an immortality of bliss hereafter.

The story of Rev. Mother Teresa's success conveys an eloquent lesson to Christian souls battling against difficulties. It teaches them that if they devote themselves to God's work in the spirit of self-sacrifice, with energy, zeal and perseverance, neglecting no human means to ensure success, yet placing all their confidence in the help that comes from above, they must spaceed in the end. To such God has promised His help, and, though the promise may be delayed a little in its accomplishment, it can never be frustrated.

FUNERAL BITES OF THE LATE SUPERIOR.

TORONTO, July 4.-The Sisters of Loretto paid their last sad duties to their late Superior, Mother Teresa, at the Abbey yesterday morning prior to the departure of the funeral cortege to the Nisgara Convent, where the burial will take place to-day.

High Mass was celebrated by Vicar-General Rooney, the administrator of the arch-diocese. in the presence of a large congregation who attended to do reverence to the dead.

The chapel was draped in white and black craps, and flowers from the Convent garden

were placed around: At the conclusion of the service the pall bearers, Hon. T. W. Anglin, and Messrs. P. Hughes, Eugene O'Keefe, Joseph Donovan, George Lynn and John Smith, bore the coffin to the hearse in waiting, while the Sisters and visitors with lighted tapers knelt along the

route to the Convent gate. The cortege included Bishops O'Mahony. Dowling and O'Connor, Vicars-General Rooney and Laurent; Fathers Doherty and Plante, Guelph ; Dr. Kinroy, Stratford, and the majority of the Roman Catholic clergy of the city, besides a large number of prominent lay-401A11.

The remains were conveyed to Niagara on

mains were five pricets, twenty seculars and fifteen nuns. Amongst them were Vicar-General Rooney, Toronto, and Rev. Father Kilroy, Stratford : Rev. Pather Kernan, St. Mary's, Toronto ; Rev. Pather Gibbons, St. Michael's Palace, Toronto ; Ero. Tobias, Toronto ; Mother Superior Ignatius, Loretto Ab-

bey, Toronto; Mother Christins, Bond Street Convent, Toronto; Mother Stanlius, Hamilton, ; Mother Superior Eucharia, Joliet, Ills. The pall-bearers accompanied the remains from Toronto to the Falls. G. T. R. Agent Gormally had: charge of the funeral party to Niagara Falls station. They were met at the depot by Mother Superior M. Regis, of the Loretto Convent. Local pallbearers Peter Flynn, James F. McDonogh, James J. Flyne, P. Flemings, John Malone and Chas, J. Bamfield parried the casket from the railway coach to the hearse in waiting on the street. The Toronto pall-bearers followed next to the remains, and then came the priests; following them were the Mother Superiors, in all making a very solemn funeral cortege, The party took carriages and were soon wending their way along the bank of the Niagara to the Loretto Convent overlooking the cataract. After the arrival of the party at the convent the remains were placed in the convent chapel, where they will remain until to-morrow morning at 10.30, when all that is left of a good and holy

A PACKED MEETING.

lady will be interred in the little burying

ground attached to the convent, when the im-

pressive ceremony of requiem mass will take

The Privilege of Free Speech Refused to Rev. Father Drummond, S.J.

WINNIPEG, July 4 .- A lecture on the Jesuite was to have been delivered last night at Plum Creek by the Rov. Father Drummond. A good sized audience had congregated, but just as the lecturer was about to begin his address a large number of persons broke into the room and interrupted him. They demanded the appoint ment of a chairman, and said they would listen to the lecture if Father Drummond kept within bounds of his language. Father Proulx endeavored to reason with them, and pointed out that a chairman, who was the reeve of the municipality and a Protestant, had already been appointed. The crowd asked the ladies to retire, but they refused, and also joined in the wordy war that ensued. While the altercation was at its height it was discovered that the lecturer had disappeared. Then the meeting broke up in confusion. No blows were struck, but the doorkeeper was slightly injured when the crowd pushed him saide and made its way into the hall. Father Drummond returned home to-night. He states that the previous night printed circulars containing strong reflections on the Jesuits were distributed in Brandon for the purpose of affecting the attendance at his lecture there.

EMULATING JOHNSTOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 4.-A despatch from Titusville, Pa., says : A terrific thunder ous overflow of Church Run creek, which traverses and runs through the city. From an insignificant stream the run turned into a furious torrent in a few minutes, coursing through These are no feeble struggling institutions; cases to the first storeys of houses. During the excitement several fire alarms were turned on three miles of streets were flooded, and over

> Families along the line of the flood became frantic, and a number of rafts were built, on Roads in the surrounding country are badly

At East Titusville a number of residences are badly damaged. Several narrow escapes from and every womanly accomplishment that can drowning occurred in this city. A family named Taylor, living on the banks of the creek, were taken out of their house after having floated on top of chairs and tables for several minutes. Charles Miller, a boy of fifteen, was sucked into a bursted sewer while crossing the street, and later was taken out for dead, but after several

minutes work was resusciated. AN AVALANCHE OF WATER.

Water poured down the side hills northwest of the city, where the cloud burst occurred, in a perfect avalanche, sweeping all before it What were fertile gardens are now stony wastes, and a number of valuable forms are ruined. Officer Michael Moran, at great personal peril, saved the lives of a man and wife who were being washed into the run clinging to planks. Later on he rescued a man named Zudick, who had fallen into the water and was unable to awim.

A despatch from Holidaysburg says : One of the heaviest rain and thunder storms that have occurred here in years passed over the city, last night. The Juniata river rose rapidly, and by midnight the water stood 15 feet above low water mark and only 2 feet lower than the flood of May 31. The lower streets were covered with from 3 to 5 feet of water, and many people

ware driven from their houses. The stores, iron mill and houses on the river bank were all flooded, and the truck gardens and farms in the surrounding country badly damaged. Several new county bridges and much fencing were carried away. The temporary bridge over the Juniata river at Williams. burg was destroyed and the telephone lines

south of this city are all down. The mills of the Portage iron works at Duncanville were flooded and the fires put out. The water was higher at Duncenville than on the flood of May 81, and a river 5 feet deep rushed through' and destroyed the main street of the town. Several houses were struck by lightning and the inmates seriously injured.

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

EFROPEAT.

LIBBON, July 2.—The Government has agree LIBBON, July 2.—The Government has agreed to Inord Salisbury's proposal to submit the Delagoa Bay question to arbitration. In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Senor Vaz, the leader of the opposition, protected against foreign interference in Delagoa 3.y. Senor Garcia replied that false and exaggarated statements of the matter had been published. The Government would perform its duty and safeguard all its rights and inserests.

PARIS, July 2 -The Sale of M. Secretan' PARIS, July 2—The Sale of M. Secretan's collection of paintings was begun here yeaterday. There was a large attendance. After spirited bidding, in which Americans took a prominent part, Millet's famous "The Americans (Evening Prayer) was knocked down to the Muses de France for 553,000 francs. The day's sale realized 3,651,000 francs. At to-day's sale realized 3,651,000 francs. At to-day's sale was bought by Dur and Kuel for \$55,200. The total amounts of the day's sale was \$331,000 francs.

total amount of the day's sale was \$381,000.

Gen. Boulanger has been elected District Councillor of Boissy, St. Leger. There was excit ing scenes in the Chamber of Deputies cansed by Tirard and Rouvier denying certain charges of Boulangist journals. A motion strongly cenauring the offending journals was carried, 349 to 16.

LONDON, July. 3. In the House of Commons this evening Sir James Fergusson, Parliamen tary Secretary to the Foreign Office, said that the statement that England had agreed to re-tire from her position as one of the three pro-tecting powers at Samoa and act only as umpire between the United States and Germany was

Paris, July 2.—Ruggiere's fireworks factory at Aubervilliers, five miles from Paris, was destroyed to-day by an explosion. Seven persons were killed.

BERLIN, July 3 .- An army contractor named Hageman has been sentenced to five years im-prisonment and to be deprived of his civil rights for five years more for bribing naymasters Another contractor named Wallack has been sentanced to eighteen months' imprisonment for a similar offence.

Paris, July 3 .- A despatch says that 200 miners were killed by an explosion at St. Etianne. Two pits were effected by the explosion. One of these is inundated; the other is on fire.

Cairo, July 3 .- An engagement has taken place at Arquin between a force of Egyptian troops under command of Col. Wodehouse and a body of dervishes. The dervishers were defeat. ed and fled. Their loss was 500 killed or wound ed. Seventy Egyptians were killed or wounded. Two English officers were also wounded. The dervishes attempted to effect a lodgment on the river bank, Col. Wodehouse immediately advanced and attacked them with a field orce. The dervishes made a stubborn resist ance, but were finally forced to retire, fighting as they went.

Col. Wodehouse's troops continued the pur

suit of the dervishes and captured 500 men. Parts, July 4 .- There was another heated discussion in the Chamber of Deputies yes terday. M. Andrieux supported the Rish n reviving the charge of bribery against M. Rouvier, minister of finance, from which a commotion expressing confidence in the Council of the Paris Bar has suspenced M. Laguerre, the well known Boulangist deputy, for two months for libelling M. De Beauropaire, the Procureur Gederal, and for owning a newspaper, contrar

to the rules of the legal profession. LISBON, July 4.—Senor Gomes, minister of foreign affairs says the Government will adhere to the terms of the Delagoa Bay railroad concre sion, although in many points they are con trary to Portuguese interests. Neither England nor America has objected to the proposed arbitration. The negotiations are being con-ducted amicably on both sides and everything is going on smoothly at Delagoa Bay.

PARIS, July 5 .- At the unveiling of the liberty statue yesterday, a pavilion was erected fronting the status on the Grenell bridge for President Carnot's reception by the American legation.

Paris, July 5 .- The Gazette de France and the Cocard assert that M. de Beaurepoire, the procurer general, refuses to prosecute Boulanger for corruption and that he has resigned. The same papers say de Freycinet, minister of war, refuses to consent to the helding of a court-mar-tial on the case of Boulanger. It is also asserted that there are other serious dissensions in the cabinet and that a ministerial crisis is immin-

Berlin, July 5 .- The Reichsanzeiger publishes despatches from Prince Busmarck to the German minister at Bern-, in which the Chancellor denounces the settlement treaty under which Germans settling in Switzerland should be provided with a cartificate of good conduct, and indicates an intention to obtain a substitute

LONDON, July 5.—The Daily News says that communications between the English and American Governments have resulted in an understanding, which will avert any collision in Behring's sea curing the seal fishing season.

LONDON, July 5 .- A large fire occurred to day on the river front. Lumber sheds and other buildings extending for one hundred yards on the Rush, a dock, and the Commercial docks and seven barges lying alongside the docks were burned. Loss, £80,000.

CAIEO, July 5.—The Dervishes defeated at Arquin by Col. Wodehouse's troops have fied to the hills. The gunboats have cut off the Dervishes' water supply. LONDON, July 5.—Gen. Boulanger attended a garden party given by the Prince of Wales, at

Marlborough house, yesterday, at which Queen Victoria and the Shah were present. HAVANA, July 5.-Numerous fistures have suddenly appeared in the earth near Matanzas

and have created great alarm among the in-habitants. Some fissures are 600 feet long, 24 feet wide and 20 feet deep.
The Governor of Tripoli has issued a decree abolishing the slave traffic.

The Osservatore Romano indignantly denies the report that objects of art in the Vatican collection are being secretly sold.

AMERICAN.

Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., is dead, aged 88. Two doctors at Waverly, Ohio, say a genuine case of Aziatic cholera occurred there on Friday

last. The Farmers Review, of Chicago, estimates the total winter wheat crop in 1889 at 313,313,000

bushels. WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Windom has rejected the offer to compromise the judg-ment against the Holy Trinity church of New York city, for violation of the Convict labor law in engaging a foreign pastor. The case will go to the Supreme court. The Secretary's action is based on the advice of the Attorney-General. The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has issued warrants in payment of \$16,000,000 on account of pensions.

LOOKPORT, N. Y., July, 2.—During a thun-deratorm this afternoon, Lizzie Hawkes, seed 14, daughter of Mrs. Fred Hawkes, and Mamie Hawkes, aged 8, daughter of George Hawkes, were killed by lightning while in a swing on the farm of John Hawkes, about three miles from MINNAPOLIS, Minn., July 3. The North-

sectorn Miller says: Last week the aggregate flour output was 111,000 barrals, against 100,800 barrals the previous week, and 152,500 barrals The remains were conveyed to Niagars on the 12,30 train, accompanied by a special draped of fees government, land in the Mouse River, Turtlet Remains of the telecorresponding weak of isset year, Prices of remains against two wasted to see the Hallax of the telecorresponding weak of isset year, Prices of control of the corresponding weak of isset year, Prices of fees government; land for the corresponding weak of isset year, Prices of control of the corresponding weak of isset year, Prices of the corres

The available wheat is pretty much in the hands of a few strong holders, and millers, as a rule, feel firm as to values of flour.

St. Hitzare, Minn., July 3—Fred Blomberg and Timmand Berg, Scandinavian farmers, living northwest of the place, have been killed by lightning,

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 2.—Lightning last evening struck an fron tank containing 26,000 gallons of oil belonging to the Western and Atlantic Pipe Line Co., at Johnson's Station. The cil burned at a lively rate, and the tank was "thet." The escaping oil ignited and is running into the creeks. As far as the eye can see there is one sheet of flame.

CHEYENNE, Wy., July 4.-The south-bound stage coach from Lauder to Rawlins was held up and robbed Monday night, was Congi's, by three road agents. Mrs. Jones wife of the Indian agent, and her three children, were the only passengers. They were robbed of every-thing they had thing they had.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., July S.—Herman Brote, aged 26, shot and killed his mother and then shot himself at their home here to-day. It is shought Herman will recover. The cause of the tragedy is a mystery. TROY, N.Y., July 3.-Mrs. Hannah Smith

aged 52 years, was sentenced to sixteen years in the Albany pententiary for aron in the first de-gree. She set fire to a building in which thirty persons were living, late at night on Decembe GENEVA, Ga., July 2 .- A passenger train on

the Scuthwestern railway, rounding a sharp curve two miles east of here to-day, was derail d. A passenger coach and the a down an embankment, turning entirely over Three persons were very seriously and five alignaly wounded.

LEGORIER, Ind., July 3.—Yesterday, while the cashier of Colonel Myer's bank was at dinner, a thief entered the bank and rifled the cash drawer of \$1,000. He got away undetected.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 4 -Samuel Nickson appeared before Register Cobb to-day and requested a narriage license for himself and Isbella Davis. The license was promptly issued but before it had been used it was discovered that the woman already had five husbands. She was arrested and arraigned before a justice. She is now only about thirty-two years old, but has a son six seen years old, who testined against She married her first husband at the age of fifteen and has lived with no one husband more than eighteen months.

MILWAUKER, July 4 .- The big brewery of Falk, Jung & Borchert, in Wauwatess, just be youd the city limits, was burned to-day. Loss, \$1,000,000 ; insurance, \$3:0,000.

QUITNAN, Miss., July 4.-The execution of th negroes Prince Fleming and Richard Jordan, for the murder of the negro John Taylor, was witnessed by a large throng here yesterday.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 4.—Yesterday evening Howard Nicholson, the sixteen-year-old son of the Pennsylvania railroad ticket agent here, while driving was run into by a train and

DATTON, Ohio, July 4.-The American Straw Board company, capital \$6,000,000, has, it is said, absorbed Sfteen of the largest straw Board miles in the country, their daily production being 300 tons. There are only five little mills left out.

NEW YORK, July 4.-It was discovered yes terday by accident that Miss Leoni Steuvenal aged 30, of Bayonne, Hudson County, N.J. a tempted suicide in a peculiar manner on June 26, while insane. During the temporary ab-sence of her attendant, Miss Steuvenal under-took to crucify herself. When discovered she had pinioned one foot and one hand to the door and was making frantic effects to impale the other members. Blood was flowing from the self-inflicted wounds, but the woman gave no signs of torture.

ASIORIA, Ore., July 5.—John Boldt, a fisherman, who came here recently from Gloucester, Mass., and Juhn W. Lucus, a Canadian, quarrelled over some salmon Tuesday. They agreed to settle their dispute with bare knuckles under Queensberry rules. After fighting seven rounds licas was knocked out by a blow which broke its jaw. When he regained consciousness he hia isw. expressed his willingness to continue the conferred pistols and they took positions twenty paces apart. Four shots were exchanged. One of the bullets logad in Boldt's forearm, bresk ing the bone, and other in Lucas neck Lucae' wound proved to be fatal and Boldt has heen arrested.

PITTERURG, July 5.-A sad accident bappen ed at a picnic of the Arch street Methodist Episoopal church of Allegheny City at Forest Grove, on the Pittsburg and Western railroad, yesterday afternoon, by which five young peo pla were drowned. Their names are: Nellie Burton, ag-d 18 years; May Royal, aged 16 years; Ida Cassidy, aged 22; Fannie McComb, aged about 18 years; Bert Freeman, aged 20 PERTS.

SALEM, Miss., July 5 .- While fireworks were being set off on the common to-night a shell exploded in the mortar, blowing fragments into the crowd. Georgie Sewall and Frankie Anderson, aged 5, were killed; Martin Ryan's right arm was shattered and was amputated; Willie Thompson is fatally injured internally, and several others are more or less hurt.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 5-At little Silve crossing, three miles north of Long Branch, this afternoon a carriage containing the aged mother Joseph Ward, Mr. Keating, Ward's brother in-law, and Elsie Keating, a child, and he nurse, was struck by an express train. The carriage was demolished. Mrs. Ward, Mr. Keating and the nurse were ground to pieces beneath the wheels of the locomotive. The child Elsie was badly mangled and crushed. Pieces of the bodies were scattered along the track for three hundred feet. The horse was killed and .baradmemalb

HOBOKEN, N.J., July 5 .- Frank Hoyt, pay ing teller of the First National Bank, was ar-rested to-day on the charge of embezzling \$15,000. Hoys has been connected with the bank for filteen years, and bore an unblemished character. He is \$3 years old and has a wife

and family. CRIGAGO, July 5 -Ella Anderson, of Des Moines, was killed last night by falling down

stairs and breaking her neck, at the residence of William Cleaver, on Vernon avenue. Miss Anderson was a most estimable young lady.

PROVIDENCE, B.I., July 5.—The Goodyear Boot and Shoe Rubber Company assigned to-day. An attachment placed on them by the Sears' Commercial Company Saturday was followed up to day until \$716,000 worth of attachments awamped them

Sr. CLOUD, Minn., July 5,—The report comes from Albany, twenty miles west, that black diptheris has broken out in 113 families there. Both churches and the schools have been closed and the celebration yesterday was abandoned CHICAGO, July 5 .- The "mysterious" Cronin mapeet arrested here to-day proves to be Frank Tremblay, a Frenchman, who while drunk talked wildly about Dr. Oronin. He was re-

BIEMINGHAM, Ala., July 5.—Rev. Henry Duncan, who poisoned his wife and then eloped with Miss Boldseer, has been captured at Dalton. He is in danger of being lynched.

CANADIAN.

The Orangemen of Winnipeg will celebrate July 12th at Brandon.

Rev. Pius McPhee, of Tracadie, P.E.I., died suddenly on Thursday last. A salute of forty-two guns in honor of the

Fourth of July, and one for Nova Scotia, was fired in New Glasgow. The number of franked letters sent from the Government departments at Ottawa for the year ending June 30th was over 200,009.

SOLID GOLD WATCHES FREE.



A paper for the sound 2008NAL is a beautifully printed and handsomely illustrated monthunited reading finite of a high order, contains is pages, it columns of instructive and enterunited reading finite of a high order, contains it pages, it columns of instructive and enterwork, fashion noise, domestic economy, notal network photes, pomes, articles on funcy
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after we get a certain circulation we can easily command from the out of the local factors in the country.

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To every person who cuts out this coupon and sends it to us, with \$1.00 bill money or der, appress money order, postal note or postage samps, for one year's subscription. Ac an experiment of the property of the send you absolutely free and postpaid by mail, the handsome premium we illustrate here, it has beautiful Geld-Flaise Bayeset Heating Cases, is a stem-winding arrangement with cales-day, and tells the day of the month as well as the time of day. The Crystal is Double Thick Polished Glass. Each one is carefully inspected regulated and tested before leaving the factory. A claim flat which the in initiation Geld Cels Chava, goes, with each. It is entirely new, having been parented Feb. 2th, and will not be sold by watch dealers or jewelers. We will send it in a nice satinified case, with deld-Flaise Chain and Chain, as illustrated here, absolutely free, and postpaid as a premium. This offer is for new subscribers only, and cannot be soccepted by those already subscribers or any other member of their family. Will not be sold separate, as this great Freelies is intended solely to secure new subscribers. We will not sell it at any price: we give it away, and the only way you can secure it is to send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to AEERICAN HOME JOURNAL, when it will be sent you asfely packed by raturn mail free as a premium. Releases: We have been so long before the public as untryrising publishers that we are well known to all newspaper publishers, and no doubt to most of their readers. Apple DURNAL, Relatic Bidg., Chicago, Ill.

Car Our subscribers will confer a favor by mentioning the name of our paper wi



tion of Martin Burke, alias Mark Delaney, alias Frank Williams, now held at Winnipeg for complicity in the murder of Dr. Oronin in Chicago.

Alderman Bell, of Winnipeg, the other day made a personal attack on Alderman Black, and the latter has refused to take his seat at the council board until Bell makes an ample apolegy.

Mr. N. Ross, the well-known shipbuilder of Levis, has written a letter to the French papers of Quebec giving figures to show that the wood-en shipbuilding industry formerly so flourshing here, but now almost extinct, could, under present circumstances, be profitably revived, and endorsing the formation of a syndicate for the puri ose.

Post office and Government savings bank deposite will, from October 1 next, pay interest at the rate of 31 per cent. as at present. This change is made by authority recently obtained by Act of Parliament, and in view of the low rates prevailing in the money markets. The last loan floated paid but 31 per cent, and the Canadian banks pay but 3. By the proposed reduction the Government will save five hun-dred thousands dollars annually.

OTTAWA, July 2.-An agreement having been arrived at with the Government respecting the proposed fast line steamship service, Mr. W. R. Anderson, has left for England. As the contractrs wish to avoid any financial complications which might arrise through criticism of the terms before the arrangements are com-pleted, it has been decided not to make public at present the details of the agreement.

Intimation has been received of a robbery from the post office at Osceola, Renfrew country which was forcibly entered a few nights ago and about \$50 abstracted from regutered letters, besides which a number of stamps were taken. There have been of late a series of such robberies in Ontario. RICHMOND, Qua., July 2.—William Timmons, of St. Cyrille, while returning from a piquic at Carmel Hill yesterday, jumped from

a train, to make a short cut to his home, and fell, striking a stone culvert and splitting his head open. Death was instantaneous. OTTAWA, July 3.-Mr. R. E. Poulin, C.E. has returned from Brazil, whither he went in the interest of a syndicate of Canadian and American capitalists to report on a vast railway project to open up the southeastern section of Brazil. It is also proposed to place a fleet of

lish steam communication between Para, Now York and Montreal. WINNIPEG, July 3 .- Dr. Bourinot, clerk o' the House of Commune was married vesterday to Miss Cameton, of Regina, as that place. The Inland Revenue returns at Winnipes for the year ending June 30 exceed those of the previous year by \$52,647. The large increase increase in principally on tobacco.

steamers on one of the rivers as well as to satab

CAMPBELLYORD, Unt., July 4.- This afternoon while bathing, a lad named Samuel Stevenson, aged 14 years, was drowned. With two or three others he attempted to swim out to a bocm, but he failed to reach it and the other boys could

render no assistance. BLYTH, Ont., July 4.-This morning about half past four o'clock the sawmill owned by the Isaac Rogerson was completely consumed by fire. Loss between four and five thousand dol lars. Insurance, \$2,000.

OTTAWA.July 4.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, min ister of customs, and Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, discussing Sir Charles 'Tupper's imperial federation scheme, say that the state-ments of the High Commissioner are made on his own responsibility and are not binding on the Dominion Government.

JOBDAN, Ont., July 5 .- Geo. Graub commit ted auicide yesterday by taking Paris green. Before death he remarked that had he known it was going to give him se much pain he would not have have taken it, but expected he would fall over just like a potato bug.

WIRNIPEG, July 5 .- The Burke extradition case was continued to-day, when State Attorney Baker gave expert evidence regarding the Illinois law, etc. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow, when important witnesses are ex-pected from Chicago, among them Mrs. Carlson, who rented the cottage to Burks.

TRIAH.

LONDON, July 2.—Wm. John Lane, M. F for East Cork, has been arrested for inciting tenants in Ireland to adopt the "plan of campaign.'

LONDON, July 3.-Joseph R. Cox, an Irish Nationalist, representing East Clare in the House of Commons, has been summoned before the Drogheda court, July 8, to answer to a charge of conspiracy.

LONDON, July 2.—In the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on the suppression of the Nationalist meeting at Cork Mr. Gladstone said the Government had failed to reply to serious allegations which required the fulless explanation. Mr. Balfour said that there was not the slightest prime facie case against the Government. He said the Government the Government. He said the Government were auxious to avoid such soenes, but members had shown they were not willing to currender when summoned by the court, and they tried to render the work of the police as difficult and dangerous as possible. The leaders of the mob were primarily responsible. The police were bound to do their duty.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free govern-ment land, now spen for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region of Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soll, timber in meuntains, geed schools, churches, con-genially, society. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

STILL ANOTHER BLOW.

The Family of Kingston's Thieving Pestmaster Most with Another Misfertune.

KINGSTON, July 4.—The members of the family of R. F. Burns, the late deputy postmaster, sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary for embezzlement, are indeed sorely tried. Later developments have come to light that show Mr. Burns' swindling has extended back for many years and that probably \$5,000 or \$6,000 will not cover the amount of hig operations. But the saddest trial of the family was yet to come. This afternoon about 4.30, the body of a young man, so bgdly decomposed that it was unrecognizable, was discovered floating near the waterworks wharf. It was immediatedly brought to land, and from papers, etc., found on the clothing, was identified as that of Lionel A. Burns, who, together with his brother. was drowned while out in a cance last fall, and whose bodies up till now had not been recovered, Most of the clothes of the unfortunate young man had fallen off and his flesh was in an advanced stage of decomposition. The news was broken as gently as possible to the grief-stricken mother, who is now so completely prostrated that fears are had for her recovery. The search for the body of the other boy is now going on and it is expected it will be recovered. Arrangements for the double funeral are being made by sympathetic citizens, all the members of the family being completely unnerved by this latest blow.

A life without suffering wouldbe like a picture without shade. The pets of Nature, who do not know what suffering is cannot realise it, have always a certain rawness like foolish landsmen who laugh at the terrors of the ocean because they have neither experience enough to know what those terrors are, nor brain enough to imagine them.



OVER-WORK.

Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order Forresters, 126 and 128 Washington Street. CHIOAGO, Oct. 11th, 1887. Rev. E. Koenig: Dear Sir:—I deem it aduty I owe you to certify to the good effect the tak-ing of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with newton news throughout the Nover ing of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by overwork. Your Nerve Tonic almost inmediately stopped that peculiar tremor that I presume, is evidence of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One spoonful of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine. Keep some in my house; always take some occas onally; would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours truly.

JNO. F. BCANLAN,

A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, Corner Carroll Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine

FREE of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is new prepared under

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

ST. LEON SPRINGS SANITARIUM,

ST. LEON, QUE. This celebrated establishment, one of the most delightful and agreeable summer resorts on the continent,
will be open to the public on the let Jime.
The numerous tourists who wisk this beautiful spot
annually will find it this year under the new management, more attractive than ever. The proprietors will
spare no effort in catering to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests.
The outsine will be under the immediate management
of one of atoureal's leading professional cooks. Special facilities will be given for all kinds of recreation
such as billards, bowling, croquet, lawn tennis, boating,
etc., etc., sto..

such as billards, bowling, croquet, tawn tennes, bossing, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., the Satine Springs in connection with this hotel offer a sure cure.

Onsches will be in waiting for guesta at Louiseville on the arrival of all trains from kontreal and Quebec. For terms apply to THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., 54 Victoria Square, sole proprietors of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water for sale throughout the entire Dominion. DROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

WANTED

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and \$2 (Oity) will be charged. All Business letters, and Communications in ended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of The True Witness, No. 761 Oraig street, Mon-

WEDNESDAY......JULY 10, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDERSDAY, July 10, Seven Bree, and St. Religites. TRUBBLAR, July 11, St. Plus L. Famer, July 12, St. John Gualbert.
Sarumar, July 12, St. John Gualbert.
Sarumar, July 18, St. Auacletus.
SINDAY, July 14, Bonaventure.
Magnar, Fuly 16, St. Henry.
Transat, July 16, Our Lady of Mount
Oarmel. WEDNESDAY, July 17, St. Alexis.

The Anti-Catholic Agitation.

The fanatics of Western Canada are itching to do mischief; and mischief they would long since have done were it not for the forbearing and patient patriotism of Canadian Catholics. For some time past they have been engaged in libelling and using the most offensive language towards an order of Catholic priests, reverenced by us all for their great learning, the still greater sanctity of their lives, and for their unremitting labours in the Cause of Religion. Last week in Winniper, the fanatics violently broke up a meeting which was being addressed by a Jesuit Father; and now the French-Canadians of this Province are told that 20,000 Protestants are invited to go down to Onehec to insult them, to remind them that they are a conquered race, by celebrating the anniversary of Wolfe's victory on the plains of Abraham. Now though focls abound and perhaps are as plentitul here as elsewhere, we are not so convinced of the prevalence of folly in the country as to believe for a single instant that this threat will ever be carried out. We refer to it only as a specimen of the boastful insolence which has seized upon these agitators.

Our people have been quiet under all this but our people are not Saints, and it is just possible to push this thing too far and to exasperate the people of this Prevince. But the Ontario blunderer, the fellow who safely talks about the Plains of Abraham, who had he been there or any where where manliness was wanted, would have disgraced his as he disgraces the side which his tongue-bravery supports,-this valiant agitator will ask, perhaps, what we would do when the limit of our patience is reached. Our answer would be, not any threat nor any unseemly brasting,—our answer would be simply that when they who now are our fel low-countrymen make it evident that it has become incompatible with our self-respect to live with them as fellow-countrymen any longer, we will quietly say good-bye to them. When the rest of the Dominion shall have joined in abuse of us, of our clergy, or of the nationality of origin of the majority of our people, then we Commissioners, bewails the fact that the shall take leave of the rest of the Dominion : eminent railway men of the United States and, though once before, in 1812 the French have not been able to rise superior to Canadians, by their prowess, retained the coun- local interest, and that no broad and compre- to the Dominion Government who, we have no try to the British Crown, -still should it be hensive statement of the effect of a sweeping shown that all this has been in vain, that in spite | policy against granting bonding privileges to cf all this, -notwithstanding the fair play which Englishmen boast of and the people of this Pro. | ly reasonable to suppose that the witnesses callvince practise,—the other Provinces are peopled | ed should do the duty of the Commissioners and by enemies of ours who delight in insulting, and speak as to the effect of such a policy on the humiliating us,-then, when this is proved to trade of the United States at large. One thing us, we shall part company with our insulters. I is certains the height of testimony goes to estaband seek in the neighboring Republic, if not lish that a change of policy would add to the friends, at least people who are not enemies.

Would it be an advantage for the others that Quebec should cesse to be one of the federated Provinces of the Dominion,-that this one should become a State of the American Union,that the Dominion of Canada should be broken in two.-and that one of the United States of America should stand between the Western and the Maritime Provinces of British North America? And yet this is what these fools seemingly are striving for.

We do not wish to overrate the importance of the Ontario agitation, but we cannot be blind to the fact that the agitation is spreading there, and from the frequency of the meetings and the violence of the speeches the impression might be left with us that in Ontario there is an intense and widespread hatred for us. But Burke once said:-"Because a half a dozen "grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring 44 with their importunate think, whilst thou " sands of great cattle repose beneath the " shadow of the British oak and chew the cud "in silence, pray do not imagine that those " who make the noise are the only inhabitants " of the field that of course they are many " though loud and troublesome insects of the "hour." We trust there are in the field some larger creatures than these agitated things, and plague of insect noise. Counter meetings should be held, not by Catholics but by Protestants, Protestants of better squeation have a duty towards those less informed to tell them that they vised them; "a position of absolute neutrality," In another column we reproduce extracts

and that Protestants should be a liberals because of Protestal the Government majorite Quebec. Mr. Huntingdon founded that at the opening the chiament leading Protestants on his own tide of the House, the Hon. Mr. Mackensis and the Hon. Mr. Holton, repudiated the speech

possibly political action there is a marting profit as whereing a lover a solution to a few has no solution and the second

If the published correspondence of that time appeared in the papers to-day, one might almost think that one side of it made part of the violent oratory of an auti-Jesuit meeting. In fact when we find Sir Alexander Galt writing that a deep "laid plan exists for the complete subjugation "of Lower Canada to coclematical rule, with the view of extending the same handful in "fluence, hereafter, to the whole Dominion," one might imagine these the words of Mr. Walter Paul, or Mr. Joyce, both leading anti-Jesuita here, who, with Dr. Davidson, are now no doubt looked upon by a certain section in Outario as the lay champions of the much oppressed Protestentism of this Province, but who, in Montreal where they live, are known, the first as a most estimable grocer, the second as a delicious confectioner, and the latter as a person whom clergymen say is a lawyer and whom lawyers seem to consider quite an authority on Presbyterian pews.

But in the present state of affairs there has not been enough done publicly by respectable Protestants to disavow the mischievous agitation of these obscure people. True, some of the Protestant press in lower Canada has thrown cold water on the thing, and a few Protestant clergymen, with the courage of their convictions, have spoken and written their disapproval. But this is not enough ; it would seem to convince the people of Ontario that their interference is meddlesome and not wanted. It is not enough that respectable Protestants should absent themselves from the meetings. It has now become necessary, in order to stop this dangerous agitation, that respectable Protestants in considerable numbers should denounce the mischievous jabber of these people who are trying to set us all at loggerheads. The men who will do this will deserve well of the entire community; they will show themselves to be really patriotic and loyal to the best interests of Canada, and they will justify us in the belief that it is still possible for us ail to live together peacefully as in the past, and to continue our friendly relations. They will thus render a lasting service to the country and prove the patriotism for which we give them credit.

To Retroact on Themselves.

Our neighbors to the South are beginning to discover that although it may be fine fun to impede Canadian Railway progress and thwart brade and traffic by our lines, it is a kind of amusement that does not pay in the long run. In a word it may embarass Canada to some extent, but the injury to United States trade is much greater, and being a sensible people they appear to be gradually coming to the conclusion that it is better to continue the modus vivendi existing until a short time ago, since material bonding privileges by rail are a material advantage. The New York Times referring to the evidence given before the

Canadian lines has been obtainable. It is hardburdens of the United States people, would cripple commerce and manufactures, especially in the East and West, and would do no good to any part of the neighboring republic. Now that the presidential campaign is over and that the business men of the country have something to say as to the duties of the executive it is more than probable that bluster and bluff will have to make room for common sense in the policy of our neighbors towards the Dominion of Canada

Earnest Work Needed.

Mr. Gladstone, despite his advanced age, does not appear to court repose nor to allow the public mind to lose sight of the prominent issues involving the peace of the United Kingdom for want of exertion on his part. Recently he delivered at Torquay one of his marnificent speeches in which he arraigned in the most power ful manner the action of the government in connection with the Parnell Commission. Speakof the cost of the investigation now going on he declared it to be a precedent of the worst deception and most dangerous in its character. He said "the expense of that tribunal will not be "in numbers—or that after all they are other | in hundreds, will not be in thousands, but will be "than the little, shrivelled, meagre, hopping, in hundreds of thousands of pounds!" These words are from the lips of a man who thoroughly understands what he is speaking about and who fully realizes the responsibility of his utterances. if so, we may hope that they will assert their | Yet what do they imply for the men now actupresence and effectually put an end to this ally on their trial? If that amount of money be necessary for the carrying on of the prosecution, because it is a prosecution, what must it all cost if, as we believe, there are a large number of to carry on the defence -- a defence necessary Protestants who do not share this hatred of us. I not only for the good name and tame of those connected with the Land League but for the honor of the whole Irish have always been fairly treated by the majority | race. The grain on the resources of the in this province; to tell them that in matters league must be something enormous, and no relating to the interests, of Protestants the doubt this was calculated upon by the Govern-Catholic majority has never interfered, and to ment as a means of crippling the work tell them that the least they should do in the of the National party. Yet it present instance, where the only question was must be encountered. Parnell and his and is the division of money among Catholics, to fellow-workers feel the necessity of following which money no Protestant ever pretended that step by step the investigation of the committee, the Protestants have any right or in which they and Irishmen at home and abroad must bow to have any interest, is to mind their own business | their decision. The enemies of Ireland undoubt--to preserve, as the late Hen, Mr. White ad edly count upon wearing out the patience and exhausting the patriotic generosity of the contributors to the Land League funds. Their from a letter by the late Hon. Thomas White wretched hopes must be frustrated and the proof written in February 1878, and addressed to Sir given that the struggle carried on so long and

gain lime and to prevent discussion, or at least strongly opposed on the ground that the noble postpone it as long as possible. He said :

"A year saved is a year gained. The postpersonness of such discussions as are likely to personness of such discussions as are likely to arise at the termination of this Commission has been a great advantage to the Government, but they must not believe that the country has for-gotten the enormous importance of the issues that are raised. When the time does come for Parliament that it becomes lacid make makes of that are raised. When the time does come for Parliament that it becomes legitimate matter of discussion to breat the whole of these proceed-ings and the surire conduct of the Government, and of the impority, with respect of them, I think I may venture to assure you they will not be neglected, that their importance will not be under-cetimated, and that we shall do the best we can to bring to the minds and to the hearts of our fellow-countrymen a full conception of the nature of those things that have been done in decognition, as we think, of the very first principles of decency and of justice."

Beyond doubt when the time comes for disonesing these important matters the friends of Ireland and of the cause of liberty will not be wanting in the thorough performance of the duty incumbent upon them. But our friends need help in the meantime to fight the good fight. They must not be hampered for want of the sinews of war. The present battle is being waged between the Coercionist Government of England and the Irish tace the world over. Funds are necessary not only for the cost of the defence at the Commission but for the manifold needs of the people in Ireland charged with the management of this great struggle, and it behoves every patriotic lover of the good cause not to allow the zeal and generosity of the race to cool at this momentous period of the agitation, when hy continued effort the scale of victory is so likely to be turned in favor of justice to the Irish people.

The Conemaugh Disaster.

Now that the general excitement over the terrible Conemaugh Valley disaster has subsided the unfortunate survivors are taking steps to fasten the blame for the sad occurrence on the been holding an enquiry into the death of Ellen South Fork dam, and that the owners of the dam were culpable in not making it secure, The jury holds the owners responsible for the fearful loss of life and property resulting from the breaking of the dam. This verdict makes the members of the fishing club which owned the lake and used it for sporting purposes. amenable to the Pennsylvania law for manslaughter. The club, thoroughly horrified at the ravages caused by their neglect, disbanded a few days after the flood, and it was very hard to find anyone to acknowledge that he was a warrants for their arrest. In the present state of public feeling it is likely that the case will go sentences of imprisonment.

Mormon Immigration.

Recent intelligence from Alberta Territory shows that there has been a pretty steady influx of Mormons from Salt Lake City to MacLeod. The people, already fearful of the probable resultiof allowing unrestricted immigration of such an undesirable class to Canada, have appealed doubt, will exercise a strict supervision over the naw Mormon colony. It has been even charged that the new colonists are already practicing polygamy but how far this will prove correct will only be determined when the report of the Gavernment officials is received.

The present is the proper time to deal with the Mormon question in Canada before the evil is rooted in the country. These lecherous people may awarm into some of our new territory with the intention of out numbering the other members of the community and controlling the electorate, but it is vain hope for them to imagine that Canadians will not rigorously punish any attempt of theirs to indulge in their polygamous practices. The country would be better without them.

The Prize Ring.

The event of the week which has occasioned the greatest excitement amongst a large class was the pugilistic encounter between Sullivan and Kilrain. Rumors of all kinds prevailed regarding the stringent measures to be adopted to prevent the fight taking place. Governors were issuing proclamations, and all manner of precautions were being adopted, but all the while the columns of the daily press were seeming with information as to the doings and sayings of the two great exponents of the "manly art." In a word, the eyes of everybody were on the principal actors of the pounding match, except those of the duly constituted authorities. Nothing is so well calculated to bring law into contempt as the winking of the authorities at such proceedings as have just taken place on the other side of the line. Far better have no enactments against the prize ring than to have those on the statute book openly set at defiance, as they have been in the present instance. Does any one suppose for a moment that if the men and their backers had openly proclaimed that they were about to perpetrate a crime abhorred by the community at large, as Sullivan and Kilrain have betentetiously heralded their meeting, that the police would not have found means to bring them to reckoning without loss of time? Most assuredly. However, the brutal exhibition is over. John L. remains champion of the prize ring. His competitor has bitten the dust, and seathetic Boston may now go into ecatacies over the latest victory of their darling boy.

As had been anticipated, the petition recently forwarded through the Gevernor General's office to the Imperial Government, praying for she disallowance of the Jesuite' Estates Act, has been returned with the intimation that Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere, as the matter is one exclusively within the control of

Mr. White and to side with the Liberals be-cause the latter were less under the control of the printed in the printed in the printed in the printed in the Printed Louise Victoria, on tives. Then came a letter follow that the Conserva-sitives. Then came a letter follow the latter with Conserva-like Gladstone in the course of his speech point-advocating the disruption of the latter is helped out that the object of the government was to ed out that the object of the government was to Fife. The proposed grant to the latter is being

> had only an area of forty-three square miles, now it covers nearly 175 square miles of territory and has a population of 1,100,000. Its northern and southern boundaries are now said to be twenty-four miles apart, and its western limit ten miles from the city hall.

In a letter which has been received from one of the priests of Moloksi, giving an account of Father Damien's last illness, it is stated that three weeks before his death the leprosy in creased terribly on his face, mouth and hands, causing him to suffer a good deal. Strangely enough, after death not one single mark of leprosy was, it is averred, visible on any part of his body. The grief in the settlement at the heroic priest's death is said to be intense.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

Why it Should be Taught in Concurrence With the Various Branches of Secular Education.

At the mission service at St. John's Church, Worcester, Mass., Rev. Walter Eliott of New York, one of the Paulist fathers who had charge of the mission, preached an important sermon on the School question, setting forth very clearly and lucidly the reaproper shoulders. The coroner's jury who have sons why the Catholic Church deems it so important to have her children educated in Hite, one of the victims of the flood, have just schools where the principles of religion may rendered a verdict, finding that the drowning of be taught in concurrence with the various the deceased was caused by the breaking of the | branches of secular knowledge. He said :-"The question of education is one that is

pretty much answered when you decide of how much influence the school is in forming the character. The school question is being pretty houly debated just now, and nowhere more so than in this State of Massachusetts. And it is well that in discussing it we should be calm and rea-sonable, avoiding all temptation to rail at innocent error, or even at intentional error, for it is only by calm but fearless argument on both sides that an amicable adjustment of our grievance in this matter can yet be attained. In thinking out this problem the question comes before us what amount of influence does the to find anyone to acknowledge that he was a school have upon the scholars that attend it; member, but fortunately the officers are known, especially upon the children of those families and, no doubt, applications will be made for where bread has to be earned, and where mothere have but little assistance in attending to their domestic duties, in other words, the childof public feeling it is likely that the case will go ren of the people. I think it will not be wrong against them, and that they will all receive to say the school forms the character. It can not help but do so. It is the truth that comes down upon the youthful mind that gives it the form like the stamp upon wax. Whether the studies be religious, moral or political, it is all the same. A person's mind is shaped and formed by the study that goes on in the school. Again, a child's affections cling to one or another study, and he is affected not only by what he knows but by what he loves as well. The heart and mind thus affected that the state of the s ected together form the character. And the children of the people have their characters formed according to the nature of the school they attend. Both the instruction they receive and the instructor from whom they receive it have their effect on the children's character. And as the spirit of emulation is far stronger in childhood than it is in later years, their disposi-tion and nature thus affected strongly influence their character in after life. We may truly say that the school forms the man. The will power, and the friendship of the child, as well as the teacher himself, all make the influence of the school something that cannot be exaggerated. The home of course, has an influence, and it should be the chief, but it is not always so. And the best efforts of the best parents have always good school, and to depend chiefly thereon for the training, religious as well as secular, of their offspring. This is the purpose—to make the school formative of character.

"The question then arises, what are you going to do with that character? We well know that there is very little learned after the school days are over. You may learn a little about politics about humanity, but the school has done its buriness, and the child's character has been What to do with the character is the

question, from a religious point of view.
"Public opinion in this country, outside the Catholic Church, has generally settled down on he public school system, which excludes religion by law, and avoids as far as possible all causes for discussion regarding religious education among the people. The principal reason for this is the doubt that prevails among non-Catho lies as to their own doctrines, and many pre-fer to let their children grow up unhandicapped by religious knowledge, and let them choose for

by religious knowledge, and less them they themselves when they come to maturity.

"Again, some say, 'Let the school be decent and orderly and good, sound morality can be imparted at home' Then there is the man who is nothing in religiou, nothing in particular, says he is not a Catholic, is a Protestant in general sort of way, but is by no means denomi national. Lower in the doctrine scale come the infidel or skeptic—the public school just suits him. A vague kind of morality, backed up at home perhaps, but demanding no especial morality. Then there are those who are not only Protestants but anti-Catholies. Many of them no doubt are honest, but they are foolish to say the least. They recite the faithfulness of the Catholic to his doctrine, which they criticise and attack, but admit that Catholics are faithful to their religion and must have had a sound training. Some of these men are power-ful in their influence, some are of great ability,

some are simply noisy.

"Mr. Fulton says the Catholic doctrine is hard to believe. Its principles are very proplexing to one who is not carefully educated in them, and so he in common with other anti-Catholic agitators grow furious over the es-tablishment of parochial schools for they know well that the child of Catholic parents who grows up untaught in the mysteries and principles of his religion must of necessity become it after years inquirerous it now innesed assegoings, the faith of his father, and they argue among themselves that by the rearing up all over the country of generations of indifferent. Catholics ignorant of their religion, it will be an easy risk then to break down the "power," as they call it, of the Oatholic Church in America. It is true that the way of peace in the Catholic religion is hard but it is made easier by early instruction and training, and by regularity in its observance which is best taught

at echool.
"The Catholic parent knows that the way is hard and halls as a great boon a Catholic school to which to send his children, for he is aware how awful, is every parents, responsibility for his child's soul. The Sunday, school, is not a school, it is but one regulation in the week and

the Primos of Wales, and a similar smooths to his daughter the Primoses Louise Victoria, on the occasion of her marriage with the Earl of Fife. The proposed grant to the latter is heiner strongly opposed on the ground that the noble Earl should be willing to support his wife. As usual, though, the Koyal family must get what it sake lor. Fortunately Canada is not in any way interested financially in the proposed annuities.

By the assecration of Jefferson, Lake visw, Hyde Park and Lake, Chicago becomes the largest city in the United States so far as area is concerned. Before annexing these places it had only an area of forty-three equare miles. reeding or writing is sufficent. The Sur sen. The day will never come when the Catho-lac Church will be united with the school sys-tem where the teaching of God's sruths is for-bidden by law. Never with anything that does

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

not lift a man up to be a better and a truer Christian."—Cutholic Citizen.

Interesting Items Gleaned From all Quarters of the Globe.

The religious of New York city teach about

Abbe A. Nantel has been elected superior of

Cardinal Newman, born in 1801, is now the oldess member of the Sacred College.

the Seminary of St. Therese,

The next general convention of the Knights

of St. John will be held at Columbus, O.

Basel, in Switzerland, once entirely Protest-ant, contains at present 22,426 Catholics. In all of South Carolina there are only 8,500 Catholics, and about 6,000 reside at Charleston.

Mr. J. Tasse, editor of La Minerre has re-ceived from the Pope the medal Del Ecclesia et Pontifice.

The Spanish Dominicans baptize on an aver age 50,000 Tookinese annually. The number of native converts is 217,000.

Cardinal Pecci, the brother of the Pope, and Cardinals Laurenzi and Palloti who were rather seriously ill, have now almost secovered.

Very Rev. Dr. Fra di Bruno Rector-General of the Society of Missions and author of the famous little work, "Catholic Belief," is dead. In Baden the Government still deprives thousands of Catholics of their churches, which are turned over to dozens of so-called "Old Catholics.

The thirty-fourth general assembly of the German Catholics of North America will take place 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of September next at Cleveland, O.

The English people of Rome are to present Bishop Keans for the University, with a statue of Sa Thomas Aquinas, in honor of that Prelate's visit to Rome.

A deepatch from South America brings news of the death of Most Rev. Jose Feleforo Paul, Metropolitan of the Republic of Colombia and Archbishop of Bogota.

A colony of Sisters of Notre Dame will locate in Kansas City, Mo., in June. Ground has been donated for a convent, and a grand institution is contemplated.

The Catholic Truth Society is issuing a life of Father Damien which contains much hitherto unpublished matter, and is based on original ources of information.

The oil painting of Leo XIII., which the Pope presented to Bishop Keans for the Catholic University, has been received at the New York Custom House. Air. John R. Robinson, who was given minor orders the other day at Niagara, is a convert

who was formerly the Episcopal rector of St. Mary's, New Brighton, S.I. William Bein, an old miser worth \$250,000,

who died in supposed poverty at San Francisco Cal., left all his fortune to charities, many or which are Catholic institutions. The Pope sends Monsignor Agliardi with a jubilee gift of a mosaic to the King of Wurtem-

berg. The prelate also takes a portrait of the Pope as a present to the King of Saxony. Secretary Blaine's aunt is the mother superior

of the House of Mercy, as Pittsburg, Pa., the Catholic order which Miss Catherine Drexel, the heiress of \$7,600,000, entered recently. Gov. Hill of New York vetoed the infamous

anti-Catholic school bill. No. 546, which would have taken the children from under the control of their parents had it passed. Good for Hill. The Rev. Albert George Clarke, B.A., curste of Middleton, Lees, England, formerly curate of St. Mary's York, was received into the Catho-

been directed to the securing the benefits of a lie Church by Father Richardson, at Ventor, recently. There is a boarding house kept by the Sister

of Mercy at Hot Springs, Ark., for persons taking the waters. It is in the coolest, quietest part of the city, near the bath, and near the The Protestant residents of Winnipeg, Mani-

tobs, headed by their minister, lately sent an address to Archbishop Ireland inviting him to come and lecture in their city on the temperance question.

Cardinal Manning, talking of London, says:
"Out of her 4,000,000 of people, one half have
never set foot in a place of worship, and God
only knows how many of there 2,000,000 have been baptized.'

Rev. Father Griffin, from Kerry, is in the United States collecting for the O'Connell Memorial Church, which Canon Brosnan is erecting at Cahirciveen, the birthplace of the great Irishman. The Irish Carmelite Fathers, who arrived in

New York about two months ago, are building their church of Our Lady of the Scapular of Mt. Carmel. The site is on Twenty-eighth St., near Firet Avenue.

The Catholics of Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A., are raising a testimonial for Father McFadden, the patriot-priest of Gweedore, His brother, now dead, was at one time chief of the fire department at Memphis.

Slowly but steadily the Church is occupying the sacred spots in Turkey in Asia, and an effor is now being made to collect, funds for the erec-tion of a Cathedral in Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul, which is in the Vicariate of Cilicia.

A meeting has been held in the Cathedral, Sligo, to raise funds to build a new Catholic college for that dioceae. The Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Eiphin, presided. A subscription list was opened. The new college will cost £20,000.

The newly-appointed Bishop of Jameson Father Gordon, S. J., St. Aloyaius's Glasgow, will be consecrated by Archbishop Fyre in his Grace's Cathedral The new Bishop's late flock intend presenting him with a crozier and episcopal ring.

A representative committee of the parishioners of the late Father M'Mahon, P.P., of Boherbee, has been formed, with Rev. O. Sheahan, P.P., as chairman, to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a memorial over the remains of the venerated deceased.

Among those who received the Sacrament of Among shose who received the Secrament of Confirmation at the hands of Archbishop Kenrick at St. Michael's church, St. Louis, last week, was Major Frank R. Bigney, of the Globe Democrat, and his wife. They were among the converts made by Rev. James Bourke.

The Very Rev. Frederic A. Baillairge, D.D., Professor of Philotophy. College del Mollette; Canada, with the Very Rev. Father Andrey T. Corgoran. D.D., have arrived in Impan. on a

present. The same of the Rishop is to be in-serted in the Canon of the mass only from the time of his taking possession of his see. The and news in received that Fasher Con-rardy's health is so affected by the peoples climate of the Sandwich Islands that he has been ordered by his physicians to return to some colder latitude in order to recoperate. As pre-sent the autilimant's shellow more than 1,100

lepers.

The Rev. P. Corcoran, of the discuss of Mainland, Ameralia, for many years paster of the Morpeth district, has joined the Trappets at Mount Mellerny, Ireland. Fasher Octoran, whose health has been failing for some time left the colony just a year ago to visit the old land in company with the Very Rev. Dean O'. Connor, of the Armidale discusse, who has returned.

Rev. Arsold Damen, S.J., has been stricken with paralysis at Evanson, Wyoming Terriscey. He celebrated the golden jubile of his ordination in November, 1877. He was 74 years of age, a native of Holland, and is widely known as a missionary. He has long been famous among Catbolies from New York to Ban Francisco and St. Paul to the Gulf.

cisco and Sa. Paul to the Gult.

The Capuchina have just had restored to them the old convent of Rabida in Andalmia. Columbus resided for a while in the convent, and at one time almost the only man who would listen to the projects for the discovery of the new world was its father-guardian, the Capuchin Juan Perez de Marchena. The influence of the father-guardian helped him to realize his plant. The Ray. Peter De Roo and the Ray. Remi

The Rev. Peter De Roo and the Rev. Remi-The Roy. Fever and Roy and she Rev. Remi-gins De Ryc Rers, two Belgian missionaries in the far West, have recently celebrated the aliver jubilees of their pricethood. Father De Roo has jabilees of their priceshood, ranner De Koo has labored for sixteen years among the Umatilla Indians in the Archdicess of Oragon. He is now making a brief visit to his native land. Fr. De Ryc Rera has spead twenty three years of his priesthood on the Indian missions of Monta

Buffalo, New York, is fast advancing into the Buffalo, New York, is tall advancing into the front rank as a center of Catholic activity and prosperity. It has close on to 100,000 Catholic residents to-day, where tixty years ago it had just five. It has twenty-tix Catholic churches, a multitude of educational and benevolent in stitutions. and a bright Catholic passance. stitutions, and a bright Catholic newspaper, which evidently receives appreciation and en-

couragement. The Rev. Randolph Uncles, given first orders by Cardinal Gibbons last week, will be the first sulored Catholic priest ever ordained in this country. He is the first graduate of St. Jose ph's Academy, founded for the education of colored priests. One of the Catholic journals declares that the "color line" trouble among the southern Protestants has resulted in sending the colored people by thousands over to the

Oatholic denomination. Count Frederick, the eldest son of the Count de Galen, of Oddenburg, Prussia, has entered she college of Sa. Bartholomew at Munater to pursue his studies for the priesthood. He is the pursue his studies for the pricesmood. He is the heir to the principality, and like his uncle, re-cently deceased, a pricat in Westphalia, waives all claims to primogeniture. The two elder sisters of the young count, Countesses Anna and Frances, entered the convent of the Sacred Heart a few years ago, and have made their profession.

The new and beautiful sacristy which has been erected at the eastern end of Notre Dame church in this city and which was lately dedic ated by Archbishop Fabre, is 50 feet in length by 30 feet in width, and is more than 30 feet in beight. The ceiling is open woodwork, with handsomely carved beams, and is escuted in a style common to many famous buildings. The roof is of the fifteenth century type. Alogether the work is a magnificent specimen of architecture, and reflects great credit on the designers, Mesers. Persent & Menard.

By she will of the late Hon. Thomas Lyan, By the will of the late Hon. Thomac Ryan, senator of the Dominion of Canada, he has bequesthed many generous legacies, amought them she following: To Ss. Patricks' Orphan asylum, St. Bridgets home, the Grey Nuas, \$2,500 each; to the Newton Poor school, the Dublin Night refuge, and the Waterford Ursuline Couvent, of Ireland, \$1,000 each; to relatives, the clergy, personal friends, old employees (when in business many years ago), to domestic servants and ositers he made bequests amounting to about \$45,000. Mrs Hyan is amply provided for,

Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, has recued a letter to the clergy in his charge convoking a council. The Archbishop says, in the course of his address: "it is therefore for God, for our rouls, for the scule of those entrusted to our care, that we assemble on the 16th of July next, the sixty firet anniversary of the arrival of the first apostle of St. Boniface. It is in the sight of the Holy Gnost that we will pray, and we will work together during this Holy Council, so that when the decision arrived at will have been approved by the successor of St. Peter, we may be able to say as did the Apostles at the close of the first Ohrist-tan Council held in Jerusalem; Visum est spim spiritui sancto et nobis '(Act. xv., 28.) "It happeared good to the Holy Ghost and to us."

BALTIMORE, Md., July 7 .- The Roman Catholic prayer book, authorized by the third plenary council of Baltimore, which met in the Cathe-dral in November, 1884, has been completed and placed in the hands of the publishers. It will be issued in two weeks. It will take the place of the various Catholic prayer books which have been in use bitherso.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of General Sherman, to-day recaived the final orders of the priest-hood and will henceforth be known as Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, S.J. The ordinary ceremonies were conducted by Archbishop Ryan, assisted by a number of priests. Gen. Sherman was not present.

EXTRACTS

From a Letter from the late Hon. Thomas White, Addressed to Sir Alexander Galt, 9th February, 1876

"But what is important for us to know is that Protestant education was placed as com-pletely under Protestant control as was Roman Catholic education placed under Roman Catho-lic control. I think I am right in saying that every suggestion offered by the Protestant members of the Council of Public Instruction was embodied in the Act. That is a fact to which I venture to think you cannot find a parallel in the educational legislation of any other country in the world. Thus secured in our own fullest control over the education of our childern, it is certainly not reasonable that we should demand the right to interfere with the wishes of the religious majority, especially when no repre-sentative of that religious majority in Parliament asks our interference, and no Casholic minority out of Parliament processs against the

"The Protestant minority in the Province of Quaber have had no reason up to this time to doubt the liberality and fairness of the majority in all matters affecting their interests. The guarantees which you secured for them at the time of Confederation remain to this day intact. No suggestion has ever been made looking to their abrogation. No request by Protestants has ever been refused. A mere handful in the Legislature, although nearly three times as many as by the strict division of Roman Catholic and Probestant, they oculd secure, they had the most absolute and entire control over every interest specially belonging to them, subject to the action of the Legislature."

Their true luterest, I venture to think, "Their true interest, I venture to think, (that of the Protestants in Quabec) is to keep a strict watchfulness over their own rights, to be ever ready to maintain them, if they should be attacked, and to preserve towards the religious majority a position of absolute neutrality, in so far as the religious disputes of that majority are jouncerned, They should observe this course in the interests of good government." With the interests of good government. Constraint of the Canadian Government.

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EXTRADITING BURKE.

SHIR Trying to Secure Bu for the Transfer of the Scape Latest Berelopments in the Create Mystery.

Winnerste, July 1.—When the Burks exten dies care uses resumed this morning, council for on applied for leave to amend the distress by adding the alients of Williams and Delaney to those already given by the priposer. The application was granted. The ovimes taken before the Obleago grand jusy was perous objections being taken by al for the defence, who contended that the ridenes could not be required by the courte here, also that the indictments were not evidence of an offence. These objections were overraid and the evidence attested to by Grand Jury Foreman Read. All the facts in counse tion with the death and the identification Grosis's remains were brought out in this evidenot. Marteness, the Chicago expres was examined at considerable length, identified Burke and, regarding the identifica tion of the prisoner in the jail yard here, denied that he had been "posted." To-morrow the case will be continued, and State Attorney Baker, Ohief McRae, Ticket Agent Calder and others will be examined.

A story comes from Chicago to-day that friends of Burke will make an attempt to resons him while en route to Chicago. A sufficient guard will be put on him, however, to frustrate any such scheme if attempted.

A MARKETONS OBOMIN SEIBORES'

CHICAGO, July 2.—It is learned that John Kunze, indicted with the six others on Saturday for complicity in the murder of Cronin, bas been is custody here for several days. It is stated that Kunze is the important witness whose testimony hastened the indictments. It drove Detective Coughlin to the Carlson cottage on the night of May 4, the horse and waggen

BELVIDERE, Ill., July 2.—It has been discovered that a man who committed suicide bere in the cometery on Sunday answered the desscription of Cooney the "For," for whom the Chicago police are looking as one of the Cromin conspirators.

STROKGER EVEDENCE MECESSARY.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A despatch was received by State Attorney Longenecker to-day from Assistant State Attorney Baker, who is in secution on to morrow. There can be no com-Winnipeg, stating that, to secure Burke's ex-plaint about leniency shown them.

OTTAWA, July 7.—There is a strong feeling in Assistant State Attorney Baker, who is in tradition, stronger evidence will have to be presented before the Manitobs court connecting him with the Carlson cottage. Judge Longenecker conferred with Luther Leffin Mills over the unexpected obstruction, and it is understood that both the Carlsons will be sent to Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, July 8.—The Burke extradition case was resumed this morning, when the evidence of two Chicago reporters was given to show the view obtainable from the house where Burks resided of Gronin's office. The testimony also showed the condition of the Carlson costage after the murder. Other facts already made public were testified to regarding the blood spots being daubled over with yellow paint. The case was adjourned till Friday. when Mr. Howell, connect for the prosecution, intimated he would present further evidence from Chicago, and the case would close.

[Mr. J. N. Greenshields left this city for Winnipeg last night, on receipt of a belegran from Mr. Longenecker, the state attorney of Phee and Mary McInnis, both natives of Uist, Chicago, and Chief of Police Warren, to assist in the Western Highland of Scotland, was born in the Western Highland on the first of in the extradition proceedings against Burke.]

NEW YORK, July 8 .- Patrick Ford has written a long article in which he maintains that Alexander Sullivan has no connection whatever with the Cronin murder.

THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS STILL DRAGGING

WINNIFEG, July 7 .- At the hearing of the Burke case yesterday, Mr. Howell put in certificates of three Chicago physicians, proving that Dr. Cronin's death was caused by violence. An application was then made for an enlargement of the trial until Monday morning, as the prosecution had not decided whether to call any more witnesses or proceed on the case now made ill health, he had not been sugged in the active for extradition.

Counsel for the prisoner offered a strong objection to further delay, contending that the court should not assist the prosecution in fishing for evidence upon which to convict, and He was a warm hearted, generous priest, and that the man could not be held in custody until evidence could be found against him, as was being done in the present instance. They were just feeling their way, and if this course were allowed by the judge every person who came tained as Burke is until something could be lottetown Herald July 3rd. wormed out against him. It is plainly evident that the prosecution is waiting in hopes that there will be some squealers, and this being the case Burke should not be detained longer, but his case speedily disposed of, he being entitled to British justice.

Judge Bain remarked that he had not considered the sufficiency or otherwise of the evidence put in and did not think it would be first published in the columns of the Advance, a proper for him to express any opinion upon it with books of real merit, the author did not think there was any improvement in the columns of the Advance, a newspaper in Chicago. As is often the case yet, but he did not think there was any improvement in the columns of the Advance, a newspaper in Chicago. As is often the case yet, but he did not think very much of it, but it soon began to attract wide attention from all classes of readers, young and old. It was printed in book to say what evideace they would adduce. How book was at once reprinted in, England, and the columns of the Advance, a newspaper in Chicago. As is often the case with books of real merit, the author did not think very much of it, but it soon began to attract wide attention from all classes of real merit, the author did not think very much of it, but it soon began to attract wide attract wide attract wide attract wide attract wide attract wide attract with property of the case. ever, since he had issued the warrant for the arrest of Burke, the prosecution had suf-ficient time to lay before the court the evidence which they had against him, and in the event of a further adjournment being asked for on Monday he would have to be satisfied that there was some reasonably good cause for it before it would be allowed. The prisoner was then remanded until Monday morning at ten. There is no doubt that should extradition be ordered the case will come upat once by way of habeas corpus before the full court, which sits in term this week.

CHRORMATING THE SEARCH FOR THE MUR-DERERA.

ORICACO, July 8.—The conspiracy to kill Dr. Cronin is complex, but the conspiracy to protect those who killed him is so wide spread that the other appears almost insignificant. Prior to the murder despatches were sent to and from Chicago to the various points at which Clanda Gael campaters, numerous. The record of the telegraphs for the month of April show numerous impasses exchanged between Chicago persons and outsiders. No precautions were used excepted be granded in language. Since the mirridge most of the decrease his had ORICACO, July 8.—The conspiracy to kill Dr.

The police have expine of about every means that went. In this way Burke's presence is Winnipag became known. It has been believe that the suziliary complemy was engineers there, and owing to Dan Coughlin's connection there, and owing in Dan Coughlin's connections there is has also been thought part at the exiginal conspiracy was also hatched there. Burns has not been in Halsonak cause the date of the murder, May 4. This information has been in the hands of the palies for some time. In apits of the vagilance of the Clan-a-Gaal of Handouk, unknown to them a Chicago detective was in that town for those weeks immediately following Coughlin's arrest.

The police now chain to present evidence showing that festitions traces of Martin Burks were left not only at Hangook but at several other places in Michigan, one of them at Marquette, although Burks was never there. He went directly from Chicago to Winnippe. An attempt was made to magnincture althur for Burks by having is appear be was at those towns as times when he was in Chicago. In mose of the places where Burks is said to have been dose the entry on the hotel register appear in his headmitter.

been does the entry on the hotel regreter appear is his handwriting. Dan Couphlin was in Han-cook twice last winter, and last January he had so much money that he bought a piano for one of his sisters and a gold watch for

Mr. Longuesker said to-day that he had ob-sined information where Burks soo the money for his defence. It was sent to Wisnings from Chicago by way of Hancock, Mich. Dr. Scallian, of the latter town, may possibly give some information on the subject. Over \$4,000 has been sent. Burks hes hired one of the most expensive lawyers in the Dominion.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN WINNIPRO WIERIFEG, July 8. When the Burks case was called this morning, Mr. Howell applied for was called this morains, Mr. Howell applied for a further enlargement, stating that the witness Carlson, who is to identify the prisoner as Frank Williams, who rented the cuttage, is on the way from Chicago. The prisoner's counsel objected to further delay, argning that the whole course pursued had been a search for something upon which to cupyiet Burks, each day claiming that some new evidence would turn day claiming that some new evidence would turn orner and asked if he would give Kilrain up, and on the strength of this adjournments without number have been granted, which they characterized as unfair both to the accoused and will," but Mike Donovan, seeing the condition his counsel. If a further postponement were granted it should be on the condition that the

case then proceed peremptorily till closed.

Judge Bain said that the prisoner and the court whose testimony hastened the indictments. It had good cause to complain of the constant de-is understood that Kunze has confessed that he lays, as it appeared from depositions taken be-is understood that Kunze has confessed that he lays, as it appeared from depositions taken be-fore the grand jury that three witnesses could fore the grand jury that three witnesses could be brought to identify Burke as Frank Williams. However in view of all the circumstances, that used being the property of P. O'Sullivan, the me power could compel witnesses to come and give evidence in Canada, and the fact that the indicted ice dealer.

American authorities did not fully appreciate American authorities did not fully appreciate
the testimony under Canadian law necessary to
be given before such a case would be laid before
a jury, be would grant an enlargement until
Tuesday at two o'clock, when it is expected
that Carlson will be here and the trial will then

close.

J. N. Greenshields, of Montreal, was present in court, but did not take part in the proceedings. He is engaged by the state of Himois to advise as to whether sufficient evidence has been given upon which to rest the case of the prosecution. No doubt the judge will force the procession.

official circles here that unless more than mere official circles here that unless more than more circumstantial evidence is adduced against Burks, held in custody as Winnipeg on the charge of murdering Dr. Oronin, the Minister of Justice will refuse to grant a warrant for his extradition. It is understood that the department will positively refuse to allow the prisoner to be taken out of Canada unless the charge of murder or complicity in murder is clearly

Death of the Rev. Pius McPhee.

It is our sad duty to-day to record the death of Rev. Pius McPhee, which took place suddenly as Tracadie, last night the 2nd inst. He
came to Charlottetown from Rollo Bay on
Monday morning last, and on the same afternoon
went as far as Tracadie to spend a few days with Father McIntyre, before returning east.
He was in as apparent good health as ne had been of late; but about midnight last night word was brought to the Episoopal Palace here shat he had died suddenly about ten o'clock. He complained of feeling very sick, lay down on his bed and in a short time afterwards ex-

at St. Andrew's, in this Island, on the first of May 1820. He was baptized by Bishop Mc-Eachern, from whom also he received his first Communion in 1832. From 1832 to 1837 he prosecuted his studies in St. Andraw's College which had been founded by Bishop McEachern in 1830. In 1839 he went to the Seminary at St. Hyaonthe, the Province of Quebec, where he pursued his ecclesiastical studies. He re-turned to the Island in 1844, and on the 20th of August of that year, was ordained priest by Bishop McDonald, in St. Augustine's Church,

In the following year he was appointed pastor of the district comprising St. Columba's, East Point; St. Margaret's, Bear River, and St. Mary's, Souris. In 1853 Father McPhee was transferred to the pastorate of St. Andrew's, St. Peter's and St. Benaventure's,

duties of the ministry.

During his pastorate of the eastern section of during his missionary career endured many hardships from cold and exposure which sold severely on his physical constitution, and caused him intense suffering from rheumatism in his later years. His numerous friends among the clergy and laity will be exceedingly sorry to learn of his demise. His funeral takes place

LITERARY REVIEW.

STRPPING HEAVENWARD by Mrs. E. Prenties, author of "The Susy Books" has appeared in a new edition with illustrations. Sent by mail on the receipt of price, 25 cents, in postage stamps.

Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., 38 West 28d street, New York. Stepping Heavenward was soon after translated into French, then into German, and subsequently into the Swedish and Norwegian languages; 85,000 copies have been sold in this country alone, and very many thousands in England and on the Continent of Europe, and in all the British colonies. The present very cheap edition has been made, that the book may be within the reach of all classes very cheap edition has been made, that

of readers.

The July Messenger of the Sacred Heart (Philadelphia, Pa.) starts off with a somewhat ambitious poem. The Visitation, "richly decorated and facing a frontlapiece after the Florentine painter Albertinelli. The article "From Lourdes to Betharram," by Mrs. Jane Cave, is also elaborately illustrated from photographs taken at the famous. "Calvary," The phree following articles give a flavor as of the spirit of Carmel to this very handsome number: "The First Canadian Carmelite," a touching account of the life of a young lady of Quebec who died in 1873. "The Mesuing of the Scapular," and important explanation of the wealth of historics well as spiritual treasures in this most popular devotion; and "Longings of Carmel," a poetic meditation, or identity by a Carmelling and Colona. "Plitte Transfer

happily the tale of "Bread upon the Waters." There is among the devotional articles a further explanation of the Golden Books for the Conse-cration of Families to the Sacred Heart, which propagated during the present year.

SULLIVAN AND KILRAIN

The Two Prize Fighters Most and the Beste Boy Comes Out the Winner.

New Oblinate, July 8.—The Sullivan-Kilrain fight occurred this morning at Bichburg, Miss. 105 miles distant from New Orleans. Sullivat won on the seventy-fifth round. Neither of the combatants was seriously injured, although Kilrain was very week. Kilrain was the first fall and first blood; Sullivan the first knockdown. The fight lessed two hours and eighteen misuses. The first information of the result was brought to New Ocleans by a special trait which made the run of 105 miles in three hours and ten minutes.

and ten minutes.

The fight reflected no credit whatever on Kilrain. He dropped under the alightest blows and frequently without being his at all. His star is totally eclipsed and he does not ome out of the fight with even the honor that frequestly attends a defeated man. His taction as were shore of Mitchell, consisted in running away from Sallivan, for the evident object of tiring out the Boston boy, but Mitchell succeded in making his fight a draw, while the man who had been posing as the world's chan pion since he fought a draw battle with Jem Smith. "grommously threw up thesponge and his whole iguonimousir inrew up thesponge and his whole conduct in the ring was suchaeto disgust even some of his strongest admirers. In the seventy-fifth round, as in many which preceded it, Kilrain went down with a slight

blow under the jaw and was castioned by the referee. When time was called for the seventy-sixth round Mitchell ran over to Sullivan's corner and asked if he would give Kilrain a present if they would throw up the sponge Suitran generously answered, "Of course of his principal, to save him further punish-mens, threw up the sponge, and Sallivan had again proven his title as the champion of the the world.

The only marks on Sullivan were a slight cut under the right eye and another on the left ear. Kilrain's body showed the effect of Sullivan's blows, and he was bleeding at the ears, nose and mouth. Both men were hurriedly conveyed to the train by their friends and given atten tion. Sullivan's condition was superior to Kil rain's, the latter looking as if he had been over trained. At no time, excepting when Sullivan's

a doubt as to the final result of the fight.

Kilrain was toeing the scratch when Donovan his sec and threw up the sponge. Kilrain was not easisfied, but notwithstanding his protesta-tions he was bundled up in a black shawl and hurried to a carriage and taken to the train. When he had seated himself in the car he was surrounded by a host of sympathizing friends who consoled him for his misfortune. Kilrain went like a child and continually exclaimed. "I'd him beaten."

A large crowd stood around the coaches in which Sullivan and Kilrain were. Stevensor remained by Kılrain's side and sponged him, remained by Kilrain's side and aponged him, occasionally giving him a dvink of whisky and water. Kilrain would not be consoled, but continued to beman the loss of the battle. Donovan, Prof. Butler, of the Southern Arbietic club, and Johnnie Murphy relieved one another in administering to Kilrain.

None felt the detest as he did. Donovan Kilrain.

states he threw up the sponge because Kilrain was exhausted. Mischell, Kilrain's trainer, was exhausted. Mischell, Kilrain's trainer, held aloof from him. Soon after the puglists went aboard the train moved off at a rapid

KILBAIN'S PUNISSMENT.

Kilrain appeared to suffer from more mental than physical is juries and was very gloomy. At times he would prighten up a little and smile. His face did not betray the great punishment he had received. He had a cut under the nose across both lips and his left eye was slightly discolvred and swollen. His right hand had teen injured by a blow on Sullivan's head and his lefs instep had been cut by the spikes on Sullivan's shoes. He had received terrible punishment about the ribs and doubtless suffered considerable pain, but he gave no voice to his ny. He claimed to have been more overcome by the heat than by the blows of Sul

Kilram said he had not been trained properly. and he was not in condition when he entered the ring. This seemed to be the impression of every one who saw him when he entered. would, he said, once more make a trial for the champiouship. He had Sullivan beaten twice, but had not been properly trained, and was unable to take advantage of this. He was willing

able to take advantage or this. He was willing to fight Sullivan again.

He was under the impression he had been drugged, He could stand any amount of punishment, but could not inflict any, and he could see his blows were not burting Sullivan. He complained of the manner in which Sullivan jumped upon him with both feet while he was down. He said he had trusted too much to his friend.

Wilsten law down on the seat with his freet Kilrain lay down on the seat with his feet stretched across to the opposite seat, and coats being placed over him he fell asleep. When the train was about eighteen miles from the city Mitchell for the first time entered the car and

Mitchell for the urst time entered the car and Kilrain awake. Further on Kilrain reproached Mitchell for the condition he was in when he entered the ring. Mitchell replied and quite a crowd gathered around the men. Mitchell attributed Kilrain's defeat to its being one of his off days. Johnnie Murphy said it was not Sullivan who knocked Kilrain out but the sun.

When the train reached the station at the head of Press street two carriages were procured for the Kilrain party, and Kilrain. Stevenson, Dononue, Murpay, Butler, Mitchell and Popy Moore were driven up town. Kilrain was conducted to a Russian bath and clear was conducted to a Russian bath, and after wards he repaired to his quarters at the Southern Athletic club and retired to rest.

To Subscribers.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscription to The TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit at early as possible. The amounts in most insimices are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. We need scarcely state that the subscription rates to THE TRUE WITNESS are lower than those of any paper of a like nature on this continent, and the profits derived by the proprietors on them are very small indeed. We therefore urge our friends, agents and subscribers, to further activity in the good cause of faith, as well as helping us on our journey enward, so that we may be more useful in our mission; and we especially hope our recalcitrant subscribers will take this hipt to pay up.

It is proposed to celebrate the centennial of the first Catholic diocese in the United States by appropriate services in the Baltimore Cathedral next November, which nearly all the Ca-tholic Bishops in the country and many promi ment clergymen and laymen will attend.

PRINT AND PROSPER

Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE Leave your orders for Printing at THE TRUE WITNESS Office. The Job department has been recently equipped with all the latest styles in new Type, and we are now prepared to execute every description of fine Printing, such as Bill, Letter and Note Headings, Bank, Notes, Drafts, Cheques and Receipts, Business, Invitation, Wedding and Show Cards, Catalogues and Circulars, Law Blanks, Programmes and Factures, Bonds and Insurance Supplies.

Country orders promptly attended to.

(Continued from third page)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

KUROPEAY.

The prospects for bountainl crope in England, sland and Ireland are quite favorable. Two vessels belonging to the Mozambique equadros will join the Portuguese corvette at Delagos Bay.

It is rumored in Berlin that Prince Ferdinan intends to assume the title of King of Bulgaria on August 14.

Paris, July 7 .- The Senate committee, which had the matter in charge, has approved the bill for the relief of she Panama Canal company. Soria, July 6.—The Bulgarian Government has concluded a loan of \$5,000,000 with a New York bank. A syndicate was prepared to ad-vance \$30,000,000 to the Government.

LONDON, July 6. - An election was held yester day in the west division of Fife, to fill the parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of R. P. Bruce. Mr. Birell, Gladatonian, was elected, receiving 3,551 votes, against 2,758 for Wemyss, Radical Unionist.

Cairo, July 6.—The encounters that have occurred near Arquin between the Egyptian troops under Col. Wodehouse, and the dervishes have proved v-ry disastrous to the latter. Thus far 900 of the dervishes have been killed and 700 have been taken prisoner or have de sersed. COLOGNE, July 7.—Through the blunder of

switchman, near Rochemoos, to-day, the Frankfort express, while going at a high rate of speed, ran into an open switch and dashed into an empty train standing on the side track. Eight persons were killed and eleven others

Paris, July 7.-It is stated that the indictment against the Bulangists advises the ar rangement of Gen. Boulanger, Count Dillon and M. Rochefort before the High Court of Justice for conspiracy against the safety of the state.

Panis, July ? .- Admiral Krantz, minister c marine and of the colonies, has made a deman on the Chamber of Deputies for an extra credit of 60,000,000 france for the navy, and has threatened to resign if the money is not voted. Panis, July 8.-In a reballot for municipal officers at Cette, yesterday, the Socialists gained

a victory over the Boulingists.
Four thousand weavers at Jaigorusdorf Austria, have struck.

PARIS, July 8 .- M. Gobiet, formerly Minister of Foreign affairs, in an address at Lille, yester-day, declared that Boulangism in no way en-dangered the republic. He said it was only necessary to pursue a progressive policy in or der to destroy the movement.

BERNE, July 8.—The amount of the loan negotiated by the Bundesrath for the purchase of rifles for the army is 25,000,000 francs and the rate of interest 35 per cent.

AMERICAN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 6.—Frank Brenish last night met on the street his wife, who had left him, and killed her by cutting her throat. He then cut his own throat. He has since died.

CHICAGO, July 7.-It is stated that between twenty and thirty members of Cian-na-Gael Camp No. 20 are members of the Chicago police

New Postage, July 7.—Friday a train on the Eric struck and killed John Fover, aged 70, his grand-daughter Carrie Orr, aged 9, and their

ZANESVILLE, Ohio., July 7.—H. Miller, cashier of the Malta National bank, of Malta, has disappeared. The shortage in his accounts, it is said, may reach \$50,000. Miller is said to be either in Oregon or British Columbia,

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 7 .- At Lake Harriet, a few miles from here, this afternoon, Charles Ide, assistant suprintendent of the Muneapolis Gas company, and Miss Langdon, who were to be married soon, went out in a boat. While attempting to change positions the boat was oversurned and the couple were drowned in sight of the thousands of spectators

NEW YORK, July 7.-Lalits Bolins, daughter of Count Caso de Camps of Spain, 18 now in this city in a condition of abject poverty. She was married to Count B line, an Italian nobleman, six months ago. After squaudering his wife's money, the Count beat and kicked her, drew a knife on her and finally decamped.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 7 .- Tuesday morning last Henry Hage, who came here to be married, left the house to get a shave. A stranger told him he was a barner and would take him to his him he was a barber and would take him to him house and shave him. Hage accompanied the man a short distance, when the latter dashed viriol in Hage's face. Hage was then taken out into the woods by the assailant and his accomplices. After robbing Hage of about \$20,000 the brutes bound him hand and foot and tied him to a tree. Hage remained in the woodinconscious and helpless for three days. Friday he freed himself and wandered home.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 7 .- Captain Coshineki of the Polish Guards, fired three bullets into his sleeping wife this morning and then tried to end his own life. Mrs. Goshinski, in her night dress, and with the blood spurting from her wounds, jumped through a window and ran to a neighbor's house. With two revolvers Goshin ski climbed up on the balcony of the house and defied the police. The firemen were called out and turned a stream of water on the captain whereupon he placed the muzzle of one pisto beart and the other at his ear and pulled the triggers. Both he and his wife will die. Financial difficulties formed the basis for the tragedy.

PALOUSE CITY, W. T., July 8 .- Saturday night R. D. Johnson, a well-to-do, respectable citizen, 50 years old, killed his wife and 14-year-old son, fatally shot his 7-year-old daughter and then committed suicide. He left a note stating that he did not want to live in this sinful world and could not leave it without hi family. It is supposed he suffered from religious

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 7 .- A Finlander was found dead in a barn at the rear of a saloon on Shelden street last night. He went to some of his countrymen sick and asked for aid. They took him to the barn and left him there, for getting all about him. The body was found several days later, death having resulted from attrivation, the sick man being too weak to leave the building.

TRISH.

The Queen has donated £50 to the sufferer by the railroad accident in Armagh, Ireland, The men of her Majesty's ship Alexander drove through Queenstown flying the Irish national flag on June 1. The banner had a harp without the crown, and shapprock in gold in th What will Mrs. England think of

Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., has instructed T. M. Healy to proceed aganist the Liverpool Courier in an action for libel. It published a statement to the affect that Mr. O'Brien refused reprief to a man because he was Protestant. A peasant whilst cutting turf near Kilkenny

a short time since, turned up an interesting relic of the past in the shape of a firkin of bog butter. It passed into the hands of Acting Postmaster Frizelle, at Kilkenny, who presented is to the museum of the city. Many friends of the Rev. P. F. Knares

borough, from Kilkenny Will, no doubt, be glad to learn that he is doing good work for the thurch in India. He is stationed at Dagshni, Punlaub. On May the 15 he celebrated Mass at Solon for the Catholics of the Royal West Surrey Regiment, as military chaptain. Father Knaresborough is now over 80 years on the Indian Mission.

FIFTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE

To Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

(For Ladice and Children only),. THOUSE THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF The Bedemptorist Fathers of St Ann's Church, Montreal.

SATURDAY, 20th JULY, 1889 Per steamer CANADA, leaving Elichalieu Company's wharf at 5 50 p.m. sharp. Number of Tickets limited to 600. Tickets—Ladies, \$2.10; children, \$1.05. Tickets for sale at the following places: -D. & J. Sadlier & Co. 1669 Notre Dame street; Louphman & O'Flakorty. need Notre Dame street; Loughman & O'Flakorty, corner Wellington and Prince street; Jos. Johnston 165 McOud street, and in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church. Staterooms can be secured at St. Ann's Presbytery, Basin street, on Sunday, 7th July, from 2 to 5 p.m., and on the Wednedday and Friday evening thereafter from 8 to 9 o'clock.

made at him, catching him by the bridge of the nose and sending his fangs through the bone. The poor man suffered terribly. The dogs were destroyed. Dr. Cutler is attending Noonan.

Judge Waters sat in Carrick-on-Shannon, June 8, to hear land cases. In hearing of one case a tenant named Quinn stated to his Honor that the agreement under which he purchased his land had been changed after he signed. A policeman began dragging the man away to present the signed of the contract of the signed of the contract of the signed. vent him making his statement, but Judge Waters rebuked the policeman in strong language for doing so.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., confined himself to the capital, Adelaide, during his stay at South Australia. The Christian Brothers have a famous school in this metropolis, and Mr. Dillon not only paid it a visit, but made a speech to the pupils. He said he noticed with pleasure that wherever the Christian Brothers conducted schools, they taught not only the ordinary branches of knowledge, but also the history of Ireland. He hoped to see some of the boys whom he was addressing in the old country, and when they did came it would be not to "Pool old Ireland," but to "Prosperous old Ireland.

Constable Bridges, who recently fired from a revolver at some children and was fined £3, appeared before Judge Curran at Killarney and had his fine remitted. Here is the Judges' way of putting it:—Judge Curran said he was quite satisfied upon the evidence that the revolver was fired. He believed the evidence of the little girl, and that was that the constable, after the booing, presented comething at her for the purpose of frightening her, and he had no evidence to lead him to the conclusion that it was a revolver. He did not believe that a shot was fired with the intention of wounding, but that it was fired and fired in the air. The shot was fired; he was satisfied of that. Policemen need not fear a fine for firing at innocent chil dren now.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Parnell will make a public address in Glasgow in September. He will also probably speak at Dundee and Inver-

DUBLIN, July 5.—The court at Lifford has dismissed the appeal of Charles Conybears, M.P., from the sentence imposed upon him for offences under the Crimes act.

LONDON, July 7 .- T. P. Gill and Joseph R. Cox, Nationalist members Parliament, were arrested in London to day. They afterwards left for Drogheda in charge of officers.

CATADIAN.

William E. F. Hennessy, a clerk in the Post Office Inspector's office at Halifax, has skipped

Mr. Fred H. Smith, of the rallway mail service of the Post Office department, Ottawa, has been appointed an assistant inspector in the Toronto division, with headquarters at Port Arthur.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 7 .- A letter has been found here purporting to have been writ-ten by a person who had assisted in the killing of Dr. Oronin, in Ohlcago, and had resolved upon suicide, as a plan for the disposition of Dr. Oronin's body had miscarried and he feared detection. An unknown body was recently found in the river near here and buried.

WINDSOR, Ont., July 6 .- James Q. Steanes of Mersea, about three weeks ago cent to Cam ington drug store for salts, but was given salt petre instead. He took a table spoonful for two weeks, resulting in his death on Thursday after suffering terrible agonies.

Panis, Oat., July 6 .- W. C. Jones, editor of ing from a fit of apoplexy. After calling at the Post office he went to his office and, feeling a pain in his left side, summoned Dr. Dunton, who did all he could to relieve the patient, but

WARKWORTH, July 6.—A boy about fifteen years old named Russell while working with John Anderson, near here, had his brains blown out this morning by the explosion of a gun. He was trying to shoot crows.

FATHER POINT, Que., July 7.—Mr. Moreau, chief engineer of the ocean mail ateam tender Contest, was drowned at 1 a.m. Saturday, by falling off the Rimouski pier. A boat was launched immediately but the unfortunate man had sunk, and when brought to the surface a few minutes later and every effort made to reauscitate him life was extinct. Deceased leaves a wife and family.

HALIFAX, July 6—The house and store of Mr. Byrd, at East Chezzetcooke, Hulifax, was burned Saturday at midnight. The fire origipurned Sasurday at midnight. The are origi-nated below and cut off the escape of the sleep-ing occupants. Byrd jumped out of the window so get a ladder. Meanwhile Mrs. Byrd came to the window with her two children in her arms. One she dropped out through the window. It was caught by the people below. Then she fainted or was overcome by smoke. The other fainted or was overcome by smoke, child fell into the burning building and was cre-mated. Mrs. Byrd was finally rescued but horribly burned and will hardly survive. The house and store were destroyed.

QUERIC, July 8.—The clerk of the Peace here, Mr. Murray, a thoroughly competent officer, has been appointed Assistant Judge of the Bessions, though there certainly is not enough work for one. There were three candidates for this position now vacant, an Irish Roman Catholic, an English Protestant and a French Canadian.

The two first were thoroughly qualified for the position, the third not so much so, but he has got it. All three were Liberals.

MERRICKVILLE, Ont., July 8.—The annual meeting of the Conservative Association of North Leeds and Grenville was held here to-North Leeds and Grenville was held here to-day and the following officers were elected: E. H. Whitemarsh, president; J. C. Rutherford, vice president; A. McDonald, accretary-trea-surer; Wm. Kidd, of Burritt's, honorary presi-dent. The attendance was good, but no busi-ness of a public character was submitted to the meeting.

LONDON, Oat., July 8.-A sneak thief tered the London Loan & Savings Society's office this afternoon, snawched a package of notes from the teller's desk and bolted. He has not yet been captured. The package is supposed to have contained \$700:

Rome, July 9.-A number of bishops and others have petitioned the Vatioan to canon-ize Cristopher Columbus on the anniversary of the discovery of America.

PARIS, July 9.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 320 to 177, yesterday agreed to the Senate's amendment to the army bill, compelling seminarists to undergo a year's military service, and making olerical reserves perform infirmary service during time

ANNIVERSARY MASS.

THE LAND OUESTION.

"Arbitration or the Batterin Ram

The following letter has been addressed by his Grace Archbishop Walsh to the editor of the Dublin Evening Mail, in reply to some strictures of that journal upon the Archbishop's article in the current number of the Contemporary Review.

4 RUTLAND SQUARE, DUBLIN, June 8, 1889.

SIR-In the Evening Mail of last Saturday, in commenting upon my article, published under the title, "Arbitration or the Battering Ram ?" in the current number of the Contem Kam?" in the current number of the Contemporary Review, you note as significant my use of the phrase "Peace with honor," as describing the end to be attained by the proposed arbitration. "For the Archbishop's "Peace with honor, we," you say, "would substitute, as a better combination, "peace with justice."

The distinction is an obvious one. You are arbitrations that the phrase which I need to be a second to right in assuming that the phrase which I used was used deliberately. I purposely abstained from speaking of strict "justice" as the issue to be hoped for in any feasible settlement of the Irish land question. For if action in this matter is to be postponed until settlement on the basis of absolute justice to the tenants comes within the range of practical politics, we may

as well at once make up our minds to face the prospect of endless strife in Ireland.

Justice, in any proper sense of the word, to the penants of Iceland means absolute ruin to the Irish landlords. I can answer for it that the Irish tenants have never pressed for this. At any time within the past ten years a settlement, satisfactory to them, though in many respects far short of the requirements of justice have been come to on the basis of "Per Peace with honor." Such a settlement would have enabled landlords as well as tenants to "live and

I never, of course, at any time regarded the land act of 1881 as securing anything like justice to the tenants of Ireland. At the time of the passing of that act through Parliament the tory passing or what are unrough Parliament the tory party no doubt, complained of it as giving teomuch to the tenant, and as taking from the landlords all it so gave. Yet, in 1887, even a Tory ministry felt constrained to recognize the justice of taking from the landlords, for the purpose of giving to the tenants, something, and indeed a good deal more. But there is no and indeed a good deal more. But there was none in the act of 1887. As there was none in the act of 1881. The provisions of the latter act, like those of its predecessor, are altogether short of what justice domands; and neither of the tenants of Ireland. nor by the representatives of their views in Parliament or in Irish public life was either of those acts, at the time of its passing, or subse-

those acce, at one time of the passing, or subsequently, accepted as in any sense a settlement of the Irish land question.

No possible "timkering"—the word is Lord Salisbury's—with the Irish land question by a mere amendment of either of those acts could result in a really just solution of the existing difficulties. But, short of justice, there is much that can be done.

It seems rather soon to forget the noble words spoken by the great English orator and states-man in the debate on the second reading of the

land bill of 1881:—
"Honorable members assume that we are giving a great deal to the tenant, and that we are taking all this without compensation from the landlord. . . If you complain that the bill gives too much to the tenants, and takes all it does give from the landlords, I should make this answer :--

" If, at this moment, all that the tenants have done were gone, and all that landlords have done were gone, and all that landlords have done were left, that is the sort of map I should very much like to see, for its publication would finish this discussion in five minutes. If that were to take place, if all that the temants have done were to be swept off the soil, and all that the landlords have done were left upon it, the land would be as bare of house and barns, fences and cultivation, as it was in prehistoric simes. It would be as bare as an American prairie where the Indian now roams and the white man has never stod.
"I believe, and think I am within the mark,

that nine-ten bs * * of all that is so be seen on the farm lands of Ireland—the houses, barns, fences, and whatever you call cuttivation, or the freeing land from the wilderness—have been placed there by the labor of the tenantry of Ireland, and not at the expense of the land-

For my part, indeed, I am not inclined to go the full length to which this memorable declar-ation of John Bright's, if pushed inexprobly to its logical issue, would bring no. But short of that issue, and in advance of the halting compromise embodied in our present Irish land code, there is a sadly wide margin. Within that margin it would not, I venture to say, be found impossible, nor even very difficult, to find a basis of settlement fully answering the description consettlement fully answering the description consettleme veyed by the phrase which I have used in my arbicle. In any such honorable settlement the tenants would willingly, and even gladly, ac-quiesc. When the prospect of such a settle-ment comes in view no demand from the ten-ants for abstract justice will be found to block

the way.
You, I know, measure the justice of the tenant's demands by one standard, whilst I measure it by another. A claim may seem most just and reasonable when viewed from the tenant's standpoint, whilst it seems most unjues and unreasonable when viewed from that of the landlords. This is precisely the reason why I have so excuestly pressed for recourse to arbitration. Arbitration is in my view, the only available means of bringing about a working, agreement between the two contending classes. working.

I remain sir, faithfully yours, ‡WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin.
The London Daily Chronicle says:—In the
new number of the Contemporary Review Archbishop Walsh favors us with an important contribution to the history of the Irish quescontribution to the history of the Irish question. His Grace claims to have been engaged
for two years in promoting a movement of his
own for the adoption of the methods of friendly conference and of arbitration as a
means of bringing about an equitable
and lasting settlement of the questions so long at issue between the landlords and tenauts." We have for our part never
had any strong belief in the efficacy of any remedial movement in Ireland save one of this
character. We are therefore bound to support character. We are therefore bound to support character. We are therefore bound to support it as far as we can, quite irrespective of the party connections off those who initate it. We are not disposed to throw cold water on Archbishop Walsh's policy. Its principle has the merit of being the only remedy for the agrarian deadlock which can be termed an alternative to the policy of wholesale eviction and emigration of which Englishmen are not enamored. Dr. Johnson once said that "Tohinder insurrection by drawing away the people and to covern peaceably by having no suband to govern peaceably by having no sub-jects is an expedient that argue no great proand so govern points that argue no great pro-juncts is an expedient that argue no great pro-fundity in politics." It is because we are of the same way of thinking that we wish success to the principle of arbitration which Archbishop-Walsh so ably advocates.

Consistency is a jewel, because it is crystal-lised life, of which truth is the organizing:

principle. We need little less than infinity to make us happy and little more than nothing to make

us miserable. The two greatest charges in French History—The Imperial Guards in 1815, and the Parisian hotel keepers in 1889.

It is a wise child that goes out of the room to laugh when the old man mashes his thumb.

Dr. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN Country orders promptly strended to.

A man named Thomas Noonan was recently An Anniversary Mass, for the repose of the stacked by two bull terriers in Philip st., soil of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of attacked by two bull terriers in Philip st., soil of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of attacked by two bull terriers in Philip st., soil of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of attacked by two bull terriers in Philip st., soil of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of attacked by two bull terriers in Philip st., soil of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of attacked by two bull terriers in Philip st., soil of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of attacked by two bull terriers in Philip st., soil of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of the special control of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of Ludy McCarshy, believed wife of Ludy McCarshy, believed wi ERINN.

BY JOHN T. KELLY.

We've hymned her praise in many a lay Of rushing stream and mountain hoary, Of wooded glen and abbey grey, And castles old in story;
We've chanted many a hero strain For those who sleep in mound and cairn And here's a song for thee. again, Oh! sea-girt Erion.

The land whose chieftains never bowed When war's red cloud wrapped hill and

valley.

But still with clansmen fierce and proud
Swept on at freedom's rally,
And in the headlong fight went down. The stubborn forman backward bearing. To raise again o'er tower and town The flag of Erupa.

What time the Roman eagle spread His wings o'er many a sword-wou region, And Britain school to the tread Of Cmear's conquering legion, When haughty Spain and gallant Gaul
Bowed down in slavery's depth's despairing, What foreign lord could thee enthral, Oh! fearless Erinn?

And when the raven westward flew And peopled all the isles with formen, Strong in the might of arm and thew, Our land bent knee to no men. But gathering all her nery host, In rushing raid and foray daring. She swept his vikings from her coast, Unconquered Erian!

And when in virtue's holy name To cloak his schemes of fraud and plunder, With steel-clad band the Norman came, She tore his ranks asunder, Till bribe and guile had worked their way, Add faction at her heart was tearing, And then—a bleeding mass the lay, Oh! hapless Erinn.

But never once she bent the neck, Nor paction made at price of freedom: But herces fell, and o'er their wreck Rushed heroes to succeed them, And fight the sacred fight anew, To end her bitter bondage swearing, Till blood beaprent her hills like dew, Oh! martyred Erinn.

And be it ours to day to raise Her flag once more from shore to Shannon, In senate's calm, or battle's blaze, By voice, or pen, or cannon-For never to the foe we'll bow, Or never of our blood be sparing Till freedom lights the laurelled brow

Of queenly Erinn. -Dullin Nation.

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane)

CHAPTER V.

THE FORTUNE OF CARADOC.

"I suppose you all know that Merylin Castle dates back from a remote antiquity, and that the Pendragon family can boast of royal British blood. In what precise degree of kindred they may stand to the renowned King Arthur would puzzle more learned genealogiets than I am to determine : all that is necessary for you and me to know to-night is that their British descent is as undoubted as its exact origin is obscure. I do not know if the fact is to be reckoned as their privilege or their misfortune-something, probably, of both. It has generated and kept alive among them a peculiar form of family pride, of which there are the most grotesque examples on record. No Pendragon has ever been known to appear at an English court, and I believe until a comparatively recent period certain forms erved by their own servants and retain. ers, when in attendance on the head of the family, required only in royal presence. Time was when they even refused to take the oaths like other liege subjects, and claimed as their peculiar privilege to be sworn only "on the faith of a Pendragon."

These and thousand other extravagant things are related as belonging to old times, when Cornwall was a world by itself, cut off from the rest of the island by difficulty of communication; and in those days, I fancy, the inhabitants of the country, for twenty miles round Trems doc. cared more for the Pendragons of Merylin than for any of the sovereigns that were crowned at Westminster, whathever were their race or name. So, you see, family pride came to be a sort of inheritance among them, and they stuck to it as they would have done to their coat-of-arms. How they managed with their sciences I don't exactly know, a t they seemed to have regarded it as something very like a

"I dare say some of the present company who know our wild country may be acquainted with the steep road, scarcely more than a bridle path, that winds along the edge of the cliff from Tremados to the platfrom above on which the castle stands. A better and safer road has been cut of late years, and the old path is seldom used; but those who have explored it will re. member a stone cross which stands at one spot, just on the verge of a giddy precipice, which among the country folk still goes by the name of 'The Fortune of Caradoc.'

"I remember it well," said Julian; "it was sketching that cross, in the face of a north-east wind, which nearly finished me off at The Three Jolly Fiddlers."

"Oh," said Mr. Lindsay, "I remember the incident. And probably, if you had taken counsel with the hostess of that excellent establishment, she would have warned you to avoid the spot as an uncanny one for man or beast. It bears an ill-name in these parts, for the crozs marks the spot where Sir Caradoc Pendragon, whom his neighbors and tenants were wont to call Sir Caradoc the Wicked, met with the judgment of heaven on his crimes. This Sir Caradoc held rule at Marylin in the reign of Charles II. His uncle, Sir Arthur, a cavalier of the fine old stock, defended his castle against Cromwell's bulldogs; and afterwards died on the scaffold for his king. At the Restoration, of course, the loyal Pendragons were in great favor, and got back all their sequestrated estates; but, unhappily, as was the case with so many other noble families, the successor of the gliant and chivalrous cavalier, was a spendthrift and a profligate, and Merylin became the scene of wild revelling and disgraceful disorders of every kind. Even this. perhaps was not the worst; up to that time the Pendragons, with all their faults, had been the fathers of the people-open-handed and hos. pibable to rish and poor, and principally in their by any means." persisted Parton; "this is

he gambled away with his boon companions was wrung out of the very hearts of his tenants; it was nothing to him what they suffered provided they furnished him with the means for carrying on his shameful course. The is even said to have made sport of their troubles by riding with horses and hounds through their standing corn; and when one man, bolder than his fellows, dared to face him and reproached him for his misdeeds, he swore at him as a base-born peasant, and ordered his huntamen to set the dogs on his track.

a party of his companions from the hunt, there rose up suddenly before his horse's head the figure of a tall, gaunt woman, who seemed to | were aware. have been watching for him by the wayside; one well known in the neighborhood as a halfcrazed fish-wife, whose wretched hovel was perched on the cliff above Tremadoc. Alice Spier-the Span, as she was called, was dreaded by young and old, and her words were universally held to carry a ban with them when she he was succeeded by his younger brother, foretold an evil. No one would put to sea if Alice had been heard to threaten foul weather; hiding away as a fugitive from the Roundand it was commonly said that she had been heads, disguised in a peasant's but, and who, seen in more than one spot on our terrible coast where mischief was browing at times when she was known by her neighbors to have been within the walls of her own hovel at Tremadoc. Her appearance, however, caused no dismay to Sir Caradoc, though for the moment it startled his horse, and checked his progress. 'Out of my road, old witch !' he exclaimed. 'or I may chance to give you a taste of my whip-thong. Let go the horse's head, I tell you,' he continued, as Alice, without beeding his words, grasped at the rein; 'would you have me ride over your miserable carcass?""

"Thou hast done worse than that ere now, Caradoc the Wicked,' she replied, 'and I come to warn thee that the time of vengeance is at hand. Thou hast trampled on the poor, and hast mocked at his wees; ay, and thou hast set | rative, he will some day give it to us in a poetic thy dogs to hunt him over thy lands. But look form." well, Sir Caradoc, to your own gate-the proud bir gate of Merylin. Look at it well, and read shall surely be accomplished.'

"Sir Caradoc scarcely heeded her words, though he was stung to fury at her insolence. He spurred his horse with the intent of riding her down, but the old woman only laughed at his rage; and as she quitted his bridle rein, and the foaming animal plurged onwards, Sir Caradoc still caught the words: 'Ride on, Caradoc the Wicked! ride on to your own gate, and read the doom of heaven!"

" Siz Caradoc was not the first of the party to reach the gates of Mervlin: his passage with Alice Spier the Span had delayed him some minutes, and several of his attainers and comrades in the hunt had reached heme befo.e him. But none had entered; and as Sir Caradoc rode up he saw, them gathered around the great caken grate, which opens into the courtward, as though something unusual were the matter. Riding into the midst of the group, the bade them throw open the gates to admit his train; but as he did so his eyes rested on a strange object, which had evidently arrested the notice of the others, and which sentes cold thrill through his heart. It was a parchment soroll, fastened to the outer gate by a darger, which was stuck deep into the wood. and seemed to recall the words of the old fish. wife. He bade them pluck it out and bring him the scroll; but no hand was stirred to obey his bidding. Then he rode up himself and with a bold, strong hand he grasped the dagger and tore it from the wood, and the deep rent it left of the park, and considering within himself behind may be seen to his day. Then taking the scroll he beheld written, in a strange but legible characters, the following words:

" Fortune shall fail the Dragon's race, Till fall'n its heir by fell diagrace, Angel by name, with angel face, A peasant born shall fill his place."

"He laughed a laugh of scorn at the words, which were unintelligible enough, and clear only in containing a prophecy of misfortune; and swore a terrible oath that the morrow's sun should not set ere in raturn for the old witch's evil spell he would burn her hut over her head.

"And he meant in earnest the words he had spoken; for the next day, assembling his men at the foot of the cliff on which Alice's strange abode was perched, he bade them scale the rocks and fire the witch's hovel, whether she was in it or no. But not a man would obey his commands; whatever their fear of their lawless master's wrath, their dread of Alice Spier-the-Span was greater. Cursing them for a pack of faint-hearted cowards, Sir Caradoc seized a torch and spurred his horse up the rocky path of which I have told you, with the purpose of himself setting fire to the dry thatched roof : but as he reached a sharp turn just below the house, there appeared on the rocks above him the form of the old woman, who with outstretched arms and streaming hair called aloud, in her shrill and awful accents: 'Ride on, Caradoc the Wicked ! ride on and meet your doom;' and startled by the sudden apparition, the horse swerved saide, reared, and the next moment fell backward over the precipice, carrying with him his unhappy rider, whose body was literally dashed to pieces on the sharp rocks below. The snot has ever since been shunned as one of evil repute, and the stone cross that marks the scene of the disaster still bears the name of 'The For-

tune of Caradeo,'" "A famous story." said Mr. Paxton, who had been scribbling some lines in his note-book as Lindesay was speaking, "and capitally told, too, only it wants some explanatory notes. How about the old dame's prophecy? I have jotted it down here, and I think, like the handwriting

on the wall, it wants an interpreter " "From that day," said Mr. Lindesay, "the good fortune of the Pendragons began to fail. They lost lands, they lost wealth; again and again the direct heir had failed, and, as in poor Sir Michael's case, the hopes of the family have been blasted. There are still, indeed, golden haired Pendragons of Merylin, but they promise fair to become extinct—at least in the old line and when the present baronet dies his lands and his honors will pass to the Pendragons of Eaglehurst-a very remote and obscure branch of the family. It really seems to be true that since the death of Sir Caradoc in the way I have des-

'Fortune has failed the Dragon's race,'" "Yes, but that does not explain the prophecy almigiving as in their hearing. "But the mad prophecy of misfortune and of restoration, as it it be water-color sketching." extravagance of Sir Caradoo drove him to every seems to me. Put into plain English, I "Wyvern does not do himself justice," said of unworthy straits. The money which read it to mean, 'The good fortune of Geoffrey, whose esteem for his friend was a

cribed

fall into some terrible disgrace and his place shall be filled by one of the peasant birth. bahhar."

"But who ever dreams of putting prophecies into plain English?" said Mabel, "or trying to ges any sense out of them ?"

"I beg your pardon, young lady,' said Paxton, looking at her out of his great bush of black hair and beard, 'but there must be sense in any thing that is worth listening to; so we must try "One day, as Sir Caradoe was returning with | to get at what is hidden away in this."

Mr. Paxton was much too great a man not to be humored, as both Mabel and Mr. Lindesay

"The way I have always heard the prophecy explained," said the latter gentleman, simply this that from the time of Caradoc the Wicked the good fortune of the Pendragons began to fall; that he, the heir of Merylin, came to his end by a disgraceful fall; and that Michael, who was born when their father was of course, bore the angel's name."

Paxton shook his head. "A very sorry interpretation, indeed," he said. 'If this were so, the fortune of the family should have begun to flow again as soon as the younger son had filled his brother's place. It don't fit in. Either your more to some."

"I have not the least objection to your passing that judgment on old Alice's reputation as a seer," said Lindesay; "her rhyme is not exactly part of the canon of Scripture, and I have but told the tale as it was told to me."

"And exceedingly grateful we are to the teller," said Lady Annabel. "Let us hope, from the interest Mr. Paxton has shown in the nar-

Mr. Paxton laughed. "If I do, my dear madam,' he said, "it will not be till I get your doom; for the rede that is written there | the sequel, and with that Mr. Lindesay has not vet favored us."

The guests now began to seperate; those who had to seek their homes gradually took their leave and disappeared; and as the family party also broke up, Geoffrey was ushered to his own apartment, well pleased that the first half of his penitential exercise at Swinburne was happily

CHAPTER VI.

GEOFFREY IN AN UNEXPECTED POSITION. The breakfast bell at Swinburne did not ring before half-past nine o'clock, a much later hour than any to which Geoffrey was accustomed; and, as according to his wont, he had risen considerably earlier, and on descending below had found no vestige of animated existence, he Julian Wyvern can never be seen to advantage had sallied forth into the grounds to look about | in such an atmosphere. He has not a spark of him, and enjoy the invigorating influence of a the world about him." sharp frosty morning in the open air. Very different, indeed, was the scene presented. even in winter time, by Swinburne Park, with its rare and magnificent evergreens, its closeshaven turf, and its acres of glass-houses, to the old fashioned garden of Laventor, which Geoffrey loved to keep in the trimmest order, but on which, as on everything else in the Leventor establishment. there was stamped that character of "homeliness" which fashionable critics no doubt would have despised, but which had proved so attractive to Aurelia Pendragon. Geoffrey was leaning over a stone balustrade, gazing at the slopes whether south downs or short horns would be the best quality of arimal to put upon such a bit of land, when the unmistakable whiff of a Princess if they were proposed before a commiscigar came upon his olfactory senses, and a step sion on royal grants. on the gravel behind him warned him that he was not alone. He turned and recognized without dismay the black bush of hair owned by Mr. Paxton. Without dismay, for wholly indifferent to that gentleman's pretensions as the literary dictator of the age, and perhaps not very accurately posted as to his claims on that position, Geoffrey had remarked him only on the previous evening as one whose conversation he could understand, and who seemed to sav precisely what he meant without using any roundabout expressions. Such would have been Geoffrey's criticism on the greatest word-master of the day, had he ever dreamed of passing any criticism at all on the subject, nor is it to be doubted that Paxton would have appreciated his judgment as a far better compliment than many lavished on him by editors and reviews. For himself, he was so habituated by long one tom to the study of characters and of countenances, that after passing through a score or so of drawing-rooms, all filled with specimens of humanity, masculine and feminine, who seemed finished off to order in about three or four models, all more or less artificial, to come upon this unsophisticated bit of honest English nature, looking so out of harmony with the men and women around him, piqued the great artist's curiosity, and he was not displeased with the chance meeting which gave him an be celebrated at Buckinghan palace, where the opportunity of further examination.

"A bad habit, I am aware, Mr. Houghton," he said, as he threw away the remains of his early eigar; "but what is one to do in a household where the idea of the breakfast-hour oscillates between nine and eleven?"

afternoon must be beginning before they have service. It has been very little used since that ended the morning. How could one get through business that way?"

"I fancy," replied Paxton, "that business is, perhaps, the last idea that would intrude the marriage will be much increased by its takitself on the mind of any resident at Swin- ing place in London. burne."

"I don't see why," said Geoffrey: "not business, perhaps, in the way of shops, or-oranything of that sort; but every man has his business."

"You mean," said Paxton, delighted to disentangle the thoughts of his companion, and assist him to find a tongue, "you mean that a lialists from the vote on the royal grants to be man's business is his work, and that no man is proposed would be a very serious matter, for worthy of being called a man who has no work | they would reckon only ninety in a division, and to do, or who does not do it?"

Geoffrey was greatly astonished to find that he agreed in his companion's interpretation of his thoughts, and expressed his agreement by the brief ejeculation '44 Just so."

au furlit."

"Yet he is called a genius," said Paxton. "Yes," replied Geoffrey; "it's a word they

are uncommonly fond of using nowadays. Julian Wyvern is a very good fellow; but it nettles me considerably to hear every silly girl you meet talk of him as 'such a genius!' What do they mean, I wonder: all the fellows turned out to be sad idle does."

"And you don't think Mr. Wyvern deserved that reproach!" continued Paxton. "Wellnow, since I have been here I haven's seen him even play a game of billiards as if his heart was in it. He lies on the sofa, or plays cat's cradle with the children, or turns over the contents of old Miss Abbot's work-basket; but not two words of sense have I heard him put together." Geoffrey stopped short on the gravel-walk, along which they were making their way towards the house. "It's the place," he said

Dresden china." "Do you object to old china!" inquired Pax-

"it suffocates one, with its plate-glass and its

"By no means," replied Geoffrey. "What I mean is that in a place like this whatever you look at, if it is but a soap-dish, sets you think-Alice Spier-the Span was a humbug, or there is ling what it must have cost. This is one thing. Then, you see, I don't mean to excuse Julian for trying to look like an ass when he isn't one: but when people are shoving at him to show off as—as—a peacock, so to speak----"

"I see," interrupted Paxton, "the peacock is not to be blamed for declining to exhibit his feathers. But what is the connection with the Dresden soap-dish!"

"It's all of a piece," said Geoffrey, floundering among the debris of his own ideas. "Just what Julian don't fit into-expensiveness, show off, and talk about great people and geniuses."

"Well, Mr. Houghton," replied his companion, "I think I catch your view of the subject. They are different aspects of one and the same thing-what we call the world. Expensiveness means the pride of money, by displaying one's money's worth; that is the vulgarest form of worldliness. Then the running after great people and geniuses, and the trying to make everybody stand in an attitude and assume a character-well, all that is worldly, too, | shall have crossed it we will occupy the Vatiand quite as unreal, though, perhaps, it can put on a better show. But you are right in your principle, which, I take it, is this, that all worldliness is vulgar."

"My stars!" cried Geoffrey, in irrepressible surprise, "what a thing it is to have the use of one's tongue! I didn't know I had said that: but it is as true as the Gospel, and that is why

(To be Continued.)

THE ROYAL MARRIAGES.

England Must Grant Annuities to the Queen's Grand children.

LONDON, July 2.—In the House of Commons this evening the Speaker read messages from the Queen commending the question of an extra provision to Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Princess Victoria of Prussia on the occasion of their marriage. Mr. Smith, the Government | ure for many years, died very suddenly at his leader intimated that he would call up the message for consideration Thursday.

y votes of money for the Prince an

married, and after her marriage an annual alcuss the proposed grant.

The marriage of the Princess Louise will take visiting friends at Strathclair, about a hundred place at Osborne July 27. The honeymoon miles from here. will be spent at Upper Sheen House and in Scotland.

The Cabinet has decided to appoint a comamounts to be asked.

TO BE MARRIED IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, July 4.-The Herald says :- The arrangements for the marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales have been changed so far as regards the place where the ceremony will be performed. It was decided last week that Osborne should be the scene, but the Queen has consented to allow it to take place in London. This was the original desire of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The marriage will therefore chapel is already being prepared for the occasion. The date fixed is Saturday, the 27th inst. These arrangements are final.

The chapel in Buckingham Palace, was built and fitted up some years ago for the convenience of the Queen at a time when her health "It's amazing," replied Geoffrey; "why, the did not enable her to go out to attend divine period. The wedding on the 27th will be the first that has ever taken place in it. It is scarcely necessary to say that the popularity of

A PERILOUS GABDEN PARTY,

The supporters of the Government are rather concerned about the fact that the Prince of Wales gives a garden party at Marlborough house to-morrow afternoon to which about torty-five Conservative members of Parliament are invited. The withdrawal of so many Ministerthe grants might in that case be defeated. The date of the garden party was fixed at a time he had meant to say so much, but on reflection when it was not imagined that the wedding would be so soon decided upon. It would be awkward if the grant to the children of the Prince should be thrown out owing to a party "I have heard Mr. Wyvern spoken of as a given by the Prince himself. Of this, however great worker," continued Paxton; "I have now | there is no immediate danger." The discussion spent three days, with him, and I have not yet will be kept going, if necessary, till the return been so fortunate as to discover his line, unlies gof the forty, five. They will be within reach of

Elementaria de la la comparta de la Contrata de la comparta de la compa

the Pendragons shall fail until the heir shall | motive powerful enough to drive him to find his | everybody outside of the Prince of Wales' house. English. "He works, yes, certainly; is always hold as a surprise. The Ministry has been at it, one thing or another; but, I fancy, he credited with springing a mine upon the House But that until clearly points to a change for the | don't care to be-well-mobbed, you see, and | of Commons, but they knew nothing whatever of the intended marriage until a few days ago. They have really no time to appoint the committee demanded by Mr. Laboushers. It would be far better to have the decision of the Parliamentary committee for the regulation of royal grants in future, and the Government would doubtless be only too glad if they had this decision to fortify them now. On this point I know at school who were called geniuses some satisfactory assurances are likely to be given this afternoon, and probably a compromise will be arrived at.

WILL THE POPE LEAVE ROME

The Persecution of His Holiness by Italy Causes the Holy Father Great Grief.

ROME, July 2.—The Pope, at the secret consistory held yesterday, referring to the speech made in the Senate in which Premier Crispi dwelt on the hopelessness of the attempts made to reconcile the Vatican and declared that the temporal power of the Pope was dead, said "I have summoned you at a time of very great difficulty. In my allocation I spoke exclusively of one act done against Rome, but there were many others. Statesmen dare even to bring forward accusations from the parliamentary tribune as though we were able to desire or not to desire what relates to our sacred rights." Secrecy as to the proceedings was imposed upon the cardinals present, and a discussion lasting an hour followed on the question whether the Papacy should not take measures to guard against the possibility of a new Pope being compelled to protest against a Bruno monument. The consistory decided upon grave steps. It is reported that the Pope expressed his firm intention to quit Rome shortly.

In addition to the recent utterances of Premier Crispi above referred to, a declaration made by him some years ago is indicative of his Seelings toward the Vatican. It was at the feelings toward the Vatican. It was at the time of the conclave which was held after the death of Pius IX. Crispi was then Minister of the Interior, and he said to Cardinal di Pietro: 'If the Sacred College wishes to hold the conclave anywhere but on Italian soil, I am ready to guarantee the personal safety of the cardinals as far as the frontier, but as soon as they can."

LONDON, July 2.-The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says that in receiving the Spanish ambassador the Pope alluded to his possible departure from Rome. It is certain that arrangements for his refuge in Spain have been contemplated.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A Rome despatch to the Catholic News says the Pope has received almost sixty thousand telegrams expressing sym pathy for him anent the Bruno affair. These will be collected in a volume and a copy will be presented to all Catholic Bishops and to all the cabinets of Europe.

DEATH OF JOHN NORQUAY.

Manitoba's Ex-Premier Expires Very Unexpectedly.

WINNIPEG, July 5 .- Ex-Premier John Norquay, who has been the leading public man of Manitoba and its most prominent political figresidence about 9 o'clock to-night, his death being caused by fatty degeneration of the heart. Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he would Mr. Norquey took ill last night, but his indis-This morning, upon rising, he dressed himself and started to walk to his office. Feeling light LONDON, July 3.—It is reported that the headed, however, he was compelled to return amount which Parliament will be asked to and was persuaded again to retire. In the grant the Princess Louise, daughter of the afternoon his condition became worse and Dr. Prince of Wales and finnces of the Earl of Blanchard was called in to attend him. This Fife, is an allowance of £3,000 until she is evening the doctor considered him in a critical state and sent for other medical men to hold a lowance of £25,000. The grant to be asked for consultation. These gentlemen had only reached Prince Halbert Victor is said to be £10,000 un- the ex-premier's residence a short while when he til his marriage, and then £25,000. Mr. Glad-, breathed his last. Only the doctors and the stone will meet his followers to-morrow to dis. I four sons of the deceased were present at the deathbed. Mrs. Norquay and daughters are

The deceased was 47 years old, and was a native of Canada, being of Scotch and native parentage. He was at the head of the Manitoba mittee on the allowances. The powers of the Government for about fourteen years, his miniscommittee will be limited to a settlement of the try being defeated a year or so ago. A post-mortem examination may be held to-mor-

> [Hon.John Norquay, ex-president of the conncil, and ex-premier of tha Province of Manito ba. was born in St. Andrew's, Manitoba, on the 8th May, 1841. Mr. Norquay was not only a native of Mantoba, but he had a strain of Indian blood in his veins. Mr. Norquay first came to the front after the Riel troubles of 1869-70. He was made Minister of Public Works in the first ministry after the settlement of the troubles in 1871. In the Manitoba assembly he ant for High Bluff from 1870 to 1874. He resigned with his colleagues in 1874, but became Provincial Secretary in the following year, in the Davies administration, and resumed the office of Public Works in 1876. Two years later he became Premier, being the head of what was known as the Norquay-Royal administration, in which he held the portfolio of Treasurer. Mr. Royal, differing with his leader on a question of public policy, resigned. This administration held power until the Red River Valley question upset his government, and the present Premier Greenway came into

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There are great things and little things as men see things ; but the greatness and littleness are oftener in the seeing that in the seen. Little things are ofthe great to little minds—in a little way ; but little chings are great to great minds -in a great way. Trifling is trivial only to him who is so trivial as to a trifle.

Mrs. Malaprop wants to know if the last lunar colipse was partial or impartial.

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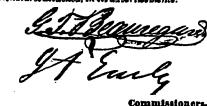


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1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 25,000			
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are 20 000			
5 PRIZES OF 5 000 are 25,000			
25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000			
100 PRIZES OF 500 are 50,000			
200 PRIZES OF 300 are 60,000			
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" It'l Could See Him Again."

If I could see him again.
If I could hear him say.
Merry and kind as he used to do,
Well, hittle wife, what has come to you
All through the busy day,
While I have been away." While I have been away.

Often then I was cross;
Often I used to reply.
What comes to a woman everywhere?
Washing and baking and household care:
I declare it makes me ery To think how my days go by !"

Then he would kiss me again, Then he would kiss me again,
Try to be still more kind:
Tenderly say, "My por little wife!
Would I could give you an easier life!"
How could I be so unkind?
Oh, how could I be so blind?

God took him away one day, Took him away from me : Now, though I labor the whole day through, Nobody asks: "What has come of you? Nobody pities or shares The weight of my household cares.

Oh, yes, I have children, too; A mother cannot complain;
But never a son or a daughter's grace
Can fill the void of their father's place. A mother cannot complain; But, ch, for my husband sgain !

If I had only known That I should ever find It was an angel love that for years Worked for me, cared for me, dried my tours,
I had been far more kind;
But, oh, I was blind! so blind!

-Lillie E. Barr, in Ledger.

A Preference for Housekeeping.

Hew did it come about ? Is a question now asked in regard to the marriage of a popular writer. The same question was asked five years ago when a society man in Boston married a sensible home body, some years his senior. The creakers croaked well, and decided that it was an unfortunate affair or would turn out to be in the end. George Elliot says that this love of "finding out how is came about" is due to "an excess of poetry or stupidity." I den't know as that is just fair, but I do think when a marriage is con. trary to established rules, croakers are stupid and fertunately are often in the wrong in their prophecy. It is written that when a marriage was about to :wke place King James used to sek "What is the woman's makdom and her fairness." Ine days of "infatuations" are now giving place to a keer outlook to the direction of personal comfort; mak-dom and fairness stand one side and the questien to be answered first will this woman make my home restrul to me and will she live on what I can sarr ? Subtle has been the process that has led to this gradual change, but a change has come

The brilliant society man referred to is new a regular stay-at-home, for the simple reason his home is an per fact as a home can be made to be. The sunniest, brightest room in the house is his sanotam; here are his favorite books, picture is he likes, the latest When the train magazines, leaves cut. When the train whistles into the depot, is which is this fortunate man, a fire is starte i on the low hearth to make the room cheurful although the warmth is not needed.

To this room he bring s his friends, and here husband and wife sit when slone. Every-thing that will help his wife to make home a means of grace she reads, (in her table are ald dresses in white and colored finnel are very ways to be found books and magazines that useful and desirable for girls of any age. talk of the higher life of the home. I mean good cooking when I may higher life; a hitherto much neglected part of reli-

This man, formerly out every evening, rarely goes to theatre or opera, party or ball because his home has greate rattractions, and he is really now so sensible, well-informed and amounting to something that his friends are rejoiced that the ecemingly incongruous marriage came about.
When I was asked what I considered the

reason of this transformation, I answered "Clean, well-aired rooms, good food and a wife who is more anxious to be what a Cerman writer calls 'a serene house-wife,' than to keep her weather-eye out to see if she will ever get her rights -- and vete. -- Good Housekeeping.

Built For the Woong Aisle.

A lady of fashion who sits on the right side of a certain church, close to the wail, recently sent an order to her militaer in New York for a new bonnet. The milliner is an artist in her work, and her customers usually leave all matters of design entirely to her. Yesterday the bonnet came, and what was the lady's chagrin to perceive that the most gorgeous of the plumes and bows were on the right: side of the bonnet, where the congregation at church would never be able to see them. At a late hour yesterday she was trying to decide whether to send the pennet back or to change her sitting in the sanctuary .- Buffalo

Carelessness in Belgravia.

Think of girls riding in Hyde Park in sailor hats! These are quite the correct headgear on these hot days, and, for once, common sense combines with fashion, for the heat and glare are very great, and the shade thrown over the eyes by the brim of the hat is most acceptable and protective. For the very early ride, even blouses are occasionally brought into requisition. You will wonder how I come to know anything about the before-breakfast canter, not being by any means an early bird. But the early mornings are so levely new during the very hot weather, as to tempt us forth. I should like to say a few werds to one or two Belgravian mothers machine of this character has been at work about these early rides. We saw more than for several months at a can-factory in Mayone fresh and pretty young girl, only just out wood near Chicago. It is used for making odd-looking young grooms smart and with sheet solder, 6 or 8 inches wide, and 15 and 16 and good-looking young grooms, smart and well net up in their becoming liveries. In one of 400 feet a minute. instance, especially, the case was so marked that many of the other riders were watching it with that interest that only a spice of candal can impare to any incident. The emy of Medicine a new alimentary substance, girl, with her hand en her horses's haunch. was leaning over towards her groom with an from wheat by the aid of special milistones, intensity of eagerness in her face that proved and is really the embryo of the wheat reducthe moment to be charged with important issues for her. A levely face it was, too, and so seemed to think the lad of low legree, as so seemed to think the tad of low segree, as have advantageously replace powdered meat as will let the water run out on him.

he, too, leaned over towards his companion, may advantageously replace powdered meat as will let the water run out on him.

Yenth, propinguity and the sweet June a concentrated food. It may be employed That manner of baptism would not do, but Youth, propinquity and the sweet June weather are all lavorable to love's young for maidream, and worldly mothers should think of these things when they recommend a morn. A Fr ing ride as a freshener of soft cheeks and a brightener of eyes tiged with late hours and events of his life. Persons resuscitated from hot rooms. More than half the grooms rode drowning, epileptics and grave attacks, perside by side with their young migtresses, a sons dving and already unconscious but me-habit that is becoming commoner every year, menta cought back to consciousness by Here and there as father would be seen rid ather injections to utter their last thoughts. log with his daughters, and occasionally a all confirm this remarkable lack. Brown. Father, - Catholic Citizen.

girls were consigned entirely to the care and companionship of their grooms.-London Truth.

Fashion Points.

Jewelled hairpins are being produced in every conceivable design. Ribbons intended for saukes vary in width from ten to twelve inches.

Hate made of a piece of the dress goods stitched in many rows are used with yachting and travelling dresses.

A very nice quality of cilk gleve is sold this season, which fits as snugly as kid, yet is cooler and more comfortable to the hand.

Plain round skirts should be made about an inch shorter in the middle of the back than at the sides, to make them set properly. "Ogster shell" white is a new silvery

shade, with no oream in its shadows, much admired in crepe de chine and other light fabrics. Hosiery to match the dress is again in vogue,

althtugh black is still the first cheice for general wear. Gray and tan color are worn with dresses of any color.

A new use for Japanese lamp shades of for table or in-door decorations.

A small lace-pin among the treasures of a neted lapidary consists of a spray of mignonette in green and gold enamel, with a diamond dewdrop glittering among the leaves. The Soutch famuels, barred or pencil-strip-

ed, with color or white, are made up as a kilt and a little zonare jacket over a full blouse of white cambric for boys from 4 to 6 Pears old.

Many elderly and middle-aged women at fashienable resorts this season are wearing round hats. These are large and shade the face, so they are quite as appropriate and becoming as a small, dressy bonner.

Gold mounted ministures are worn at queen chain pendants. All gems are set with as little gold as possible. Bracelets are again coming into great favor. The popular bracelet is a bangle, and the fashionable girl wears about twenty on the same arm.

Changeable taffeta, shot in two or three colors, plain or in stripes, is meeting with considerable layer for summer gowns. Some new patterns have black gounds with the Empire green or bright red fewers scattered ever their surface. Old-fashioned berege is revived.

Among the useful and pretty gowns made up for the summer at comparatively little crpense are those of pongee, tussore and China silk in combination with plaided surrah. Tawny corn and golden brewn are made great use of in both checks and stripes, also white and old rose.

Red, white and blue are the colers of yachting gowns this season, all three sometimes appearing in one costume. Tennis and yachting jerseys are made of fine wool webbing in the styles used for the waists of gowns, the revers wrought with tennis racquetes in contrasting colors, or if for yachting with anchore, stars, etc.

Among the lovellest dresses for small girls are those of India silk in beth selid colors and figured stuff; these are made with low necks and no sleeves to wear with fine guimpes of India muli, made in the Margue-rite style, and with full sleeves gathered at the wrist with a lace cuff. The full skirt and sash have the heme feather stitched which supplies the trimning. There is a great inl-ness put into children's and half-gown girls' dress skirts this season, and there is a radical bottle free to Figures change as to length. Very little ones wear Arch St., Phila. Pa. skirts shorter than they have been doing, girls 14 wear skirts reaching to the boot tops and at 15 they adent skirts as long as those worn by the full grown woman. dresses in white and colored flannel are very These have the hem in the skirt, the scilor collar and cuffs feather stitched.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

A New Experiment in Marine Prepulsion-The Aluminium Age-Waste in Smoke-General Notes,

Recent discoveries made by the use of the spectroscope show that all the heavenly bodies appear to be composed of the same chemical elements.

Work on the astronomical observatory to be erected at the Vatican is to be begun at once. The estimated cost is 1,090,000f.

Doors are now made of two thick paper boards molded into panels and glazed together with glue and petash, and put through getner with give and petasu, and put through a heavy rolling process. Covered with a waterproof coating, they are hung like wooden doors, and are both beautiful and serviceable. They possess the additional recommendation of being comparatively noise-

A pan for rendering paper as tough as wood or leather, it is said, has been recently introduced on the Centinent. It consists in mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater the degree of concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making boxes, cembs, for roofing, and even for making bests.

The Art of Photography has been reduced to a fine point. Prof. Auschurg has succeeded in photographing a rifle ball traveling at the rate of 1,300 feet a second, the plate being composed only of 000076 part of a second. New applications of photography are being made every day. The reporters on the New York newspapers now carry cameras with them, and should an incident be of special interest a negative accompanies the description

Among the interesting and successful recent inventions is a rolling-mill for producing sheet metal direct from the molten state, instead of rolling it from a biliet or bar. A wood near Chicago. It is used for making sheet solder, 6 or 8 inches wide, and 15-3600 of an inch thick, which it produces at the rate

A French chemist named Beaumetz, exhiwhich he names fromentine. It is obtained ed to flour. It contains three times more nitrogenous substance than meat, and a large proportion of augar. It is thought that it for making soups, and even for making bis-

A French solentist affirms that a dying per-

brother, but the majority of the Belgravian | Sequard mentions the indisputable fact that persons whe, in consequence of cerebral affections, have been paralized for years, get back when dying their sensibility, mobility, and intelligence. Such facts clearly show that at the mement of dissolution important changes take place, reaching on the composition of

blood and the functions of the organs. The world has had its ages of stone and bronze. We are now passing through the irengate. Will this be succeeded by an age of alaminium? We believe that it will. It taxes one's imagination a little, we confess, but not one's credulity, to see in the mind's eye the bright and beautiful aluminium replacing black and ugly from in most of the latter's uses. Fancy houses built of alumin-ium lastead of iron. The weight of the new metal is only a third as much as iron, with equal or greater tensile strength. The girders and the plates could be cast and readily handled in sizes far farger than these to which architectural iron is new confined. Perhans whele fronts of modern sized houses could be molded in one single piece. This would greatly facilitate building operations which are now so slow. The sources of sup-ply ere inexhaustible. Iron, copper, silver. gold are found only in localities geographicrimped tissue paper is to use them for the cally small. But one of the mest universally covers of flower pots when such are utilized distributed materials of the earth beneath our feet is clay, the metallic bare of which is aluminium. Having boundless faith in the ingenuity of man to overcome difficulties, we confidently expect him to wrest this new stubborn metal from its superabundant combination, and enable the world seen to enter on an age of aluminium !- N. Y. Journal of

> A new and interesting experiment in marine propulsion is to be tried soon in New York harbor. We allude to the new water-jet boat invented by Dr. Walter M. Jackson, of that city. The vessel is 300 feet long, 100 tone burden, with a boiler intended to yield 1,500 horse-power, applied to a Worthington pump, and used to eject a small stream of water-a three-pearter inon jet-from the atern post at the keel line. The water is to issue under the enormous pressure of 2,500 pounds to the source inch, and a speed of between thirty and forty miles an hear is expected by the owners—a velocity far in excess of any other craft affect. The stern waterjet issues from a faucet which takes the place of a rudder. The faucet is operated by a lever in the pilot-heuse. A jet pips also extends from the main pump to the bow, where a similar faucet is located, also connected with the pilot-house lever. Thus the pilot has absolute control of the vessel. By simply moving the lever, the boat can be instantly started, turned, stopped, backed or made to spin around on its axis like a top. All this without stopping the driving-pump. No jarring, noise, or vibration is felt, even at the highest speeds. The new boat is named the Evolution, but merhaps, a better degnomen would be Great Expectations, for the pre-moters are sanguine the little vessel is the precursor of a grand and rapid revolution in the art of steam navigation. They are confident the days of common marine engines and propellers are numbered, and will soon be thrown out of all first class ships as old iron, and the diminutive water; jet substitut ed. A large saving in space, greater economy in fuel, increased safety, improved comfort for presengers, are mentioned as a few of the important results that will attend this outflow of high-pressure water.

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

A SOLDIER'S DEVOTION.

A Toucking Stery From the Dield of Battle

Just before one of the great battles of the late civil war -- rocates one who himself took preparing for the morrow's work of death and destruction, those who were practical Catholics were gathered in great numbers around the tent of their good and devoted chaplain, confessing their sins and preparing themselves as best they could for the probable death and judgment that agaited them in a few hours. Among the number of penitents who pressed eagerly and reverently around the confessional was the hero of our story. With downsast eyes he was patiently awaiting his turn when he was called for picket duty. Seeing that his chance in the regular way had gone by the board he called out: "Rev. Father! come to the come to price at any out. the door." The priest stepped out, and was immediately greeted with "Rev. Father, I immediately greeted with must go to the front in fifteen minutes : might be killed befere morning and: I want to

make my confession." "But, my good man, you see all the others ahead of you. It may be, though, they will waive their right to oblige you.

"Sure I can make my confession from where I am." ' Yes, but I think it would not be prudent;

they will hear you."

"Never mind, Father, with respect to your Reverence, they all have enough of their own to bother about."

At this moment the good man fell upon his

kness, and made what might be called a good, hemble confession, in presence of hundreds of his companions in arms, who showed their respect by inclined heads and reverent atti-tude. When he had finished declaring his sine and the priest had prenounced the absolution, he arose from his kneeling position with beaming countenance and a"Thank you,

Father !" and in a few moments was seen

marching to the front.

The next day, when the battle was raging, and the good priest was in the midst of the carnage, giving assistance and administering consolation to the dying, his attention was attracted by a soldier running towards him at full apeed. On his nearer approach he recognized the hero of the night before and was immediately greeted with: "come quick, Rev. Father, there is a heathen beyond and he wants to be baptized. Come quick or he will be dead i"

The priest made all possible haste, but was

The priest made all possible haste, but was unable to keep pace with his zealous guide, who still urged him to hurry.

When they arrived the priest saw the sands of life were fast abbing. He immediately asked the dying soldier the necessary questions preparatory to the Sacrament of baptism but when he was about to minister the buly but when he was about to minister the healy of water. rite he perceived that he had no water. On looking around for his friend he saw him running towards him as fast as he could, carrying in his hat the necessary water, saying as he approached : "Your reverence there is a hole in me hat ; you say the words and I

the priest took some of the water in the hol-low of his hand and in a few mements later the man's soul had been made pure by the re-

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Time for Putting in the Turnip Crop The Winds of Food a Cow Should Have-Tomato Culture-Tarm Motes.

THE TURNIP CROP. About July is the time for putting in the turnip crop, or just after the new crop of seed is ready. It is a crop that pays well on farms where large numbers of stock are kept, and it is a very important one. Many failures are due to the weeds, which got possession of the ground when the plants are very small and entail more labor than the farmer is willlog to bestow, as both hand-weeding and hoeing are necessary. Much of this labor bury, but burn the carcasses of animals that can be avoided by a proper preparation of have died of infectious diseases. the soil. It is best to plow the land for turnips now and then broadcast well-retten manure over it, which should be incorporated with the soil by harrowing the plot well. This gives the seeds of weeds time to sprout, when the plot should be gone over with the cultivator and again harrowed. Weeds will again come up, but another cultivating and harrowing about the time the turnip seed is put in will greatly reduce the number of weeds, and the frequent working of the soil will put it in excellent condition for the crop. To have the crop grow from the start and escape the weeds the preparation of the soil should never be postponed until time for meeding.

Turnips are grown so quickly and so late In the season that they are almost a sure crop when many ethers fail. The yield is very large, and their keeping qualities are excel-ient. Though largely composed of water, with a nutritive value lew compared with grain and hay, yet their succulence and bulk in the winter season place them high in the list of foeds, as shording an agreeable change from dry food of winter, and when fed in better results than when grain or turnips are | ground, even for sheep. fed separately. They can be kept in pits outside the barn, but it is better to store them in the barn cellar for convenience of access in very cold weather.

WEEN TO CUT HAY.

Cut the hay just as the seed heads begin to form. If the seed is allowed to mature and become dry the plant will be robbed of its nutritive matter by the seeds. By cutting the grass before the heads form the material intended for the formation of seed is arrested in the stalks and the hay will be more valuable.

OHURN OF TEN

Frequent churning is better than retaining the cream from separate milkings, as mixture of cream of different ages is usually the cause of poor butter. The best butter is made by churning the cream as soon as it is ready.

COWS AND MEIFERS.

The better understanding of milk production has greatly changed the kinds of food a oow should have. Just when to feed a cow poor hay-to a profit-le now pretty nearly side-tracked. She should not have poor hay at any time. When she is in milk it is not profitable to tax her digestive powers to comsume and digest large quantities of poor hay, from which she can only assimilate a small larrest. fraction of nutriment; and the two months only in which she is now allowed to go dry cannot be devoted to poor hay eating, as she requires all this time, with good feeding, to build up her taxed vitality and develop the embryo life that is to perfect the change that is to restore her to the dairy, as a cow in full mind is comparatively harmless, it is true; possession of her dairy powers. There does but by outward standard, the act is simply not seem to be any place for poor hay in a disreputable. Furthermore, it shows a feeling dairy ration, unless the general purpose cow which any lady really worthy of the name has a mission in this direction.

them in the direction of dairy cowe, or take Feed them clover hay, oats and bran mixed for grain. Don't try to get their hair fall of electricity by letting them stand on cold days shivering beside a wire fence. Have the feed and influence on the dairy side of the question. If it is beef you are after, don't keep oo we at all. Buy bull calves, and let this dairy nonsense (?) alone; but if you are a dairyman, go after milk, and see that you go after it with the right apparatus and an intelligent perception of what you want. The breeding, feeding and caring of the helfer is one of the dairyman's most important studies. The cow can be fashioned when a helfer, but it is a costly and doubtful experiment to fashion a cow after helferhood has passed .- [J. son James in Steckman.

TOMATO CULTURE.

The tomato plant is the prettiest vegetable plant we have when properly cared for. First make a ridge eight inches high and twelve wide. If the dirt is not strong enough to grow thrifty plants, go to the fence corner and get some that is, place about one peck where the plant will stand. Set plants three feet apart-not less. Get stakes-say three inches in diameter-and drive in the ground, leaving three feet out. Drive one every eight feet the length of the row; they will be three feet apart the cross way. If you have elm bark handy cut it in strips two inches broad -if not, use slate or fence wire, making the three rows on each side at one foot from the bottom, at middle and at top, then cross near the plant to keep it straight. Every five or six days pass along and fix the branches in preper shape, as you would have them grow. Do not silow grass or weeds to grow within three feet of plants. Water the plants in evenings if it does not rain enough to make them grow fast, and when the tomatoes begin to ripen you will have a row of them five feet wide, four feet long, from only thirty plants. Only think of it! The grand row just covered with big red tomatoes from and to end, from bottom to top, all up out of the dirt, clean and sweet! Remember the things we do should be dene well. This frame can be placed on one side of the garden and remains for years. As I travel from house to house I see tomato plants here and there in gardens flat down on the ground, and the tomatoes rot as fast as they turn red; or planted in ridges three inches apart, with stalks about as large as a lead pencil two feet high and with three tomatoes per stalk. Friends, try the frame plan and you will be pleased with it .- [Farmer's Cull.

WATERMELONS AND THEIR REQUIREMENTS. Watermelous require a warm, rather sandy

loam, theroughly ploughed and harrowed. Run furrows 12 feet apart each way, dig the soll out with a hoe at the crossings about six inchesideep, and two feet or more in diamleter, and fill with good stable manure, or a compost of muck or leaf-meld, composted with hen manure or guano. Tread well down and cover with about two inches of soil. Drop eight or ten seed with the back of the hoe. Dust with Paris green, the same as musk melons, being such to get it well under the leaves or description of fine Printing, such as Bill, Letter and Note Headings, Bank Notes, Drafts, Obeques and Receipts, Business, Invitation, Wedding and Show Cards, Catalogues and Oirculars, Law Blanks, Programmes and Factume, Bonds and Insurance Supplies. generating waters of baptism, and he gave it up peaceful to his Creator, to the joy and delight of priest and neldier. The latter gave ight of priest and weldler. The latter gave leaves, while the pair of leaves, thin out, leaving four or five of vant to his feelings by saying: "Glory he to pair of leaves, thin out, leaving four or five of the strongest plan." When they begin to heaven: I must run to the front—good-bye, make runners give the ground a good dressing father.—Catholic Citizen.

the hill, and extending about two inches all round it, and work it well in with the hee or cultivator. Pinch or cut off all weak or imperfect ones, and thin down to form one to three on each vine, to have large ones. large ones are the mest desirable, and the only once that are worth sending to market, It will pay best to use plenty of good, strong manure to attain that purpose. If shipped in barrels, place them stem end down and tightly together, to prevent shifting, and cover with coarse bagging -American Agriculturist.

FARM NOTES.

Disease germs are not killed by the decomposition of the carcass, and are brought to the surface by earthworms. Hence, do not

This is the way to make a paste for filling cracks in floors : Thoroughly soak newspapers in a paste made of a pound of flour, three quarts of water and a tablespoonful of alum, thoroughly hoiled and mixed. The mixture should be about as thick as putty and may be forced into cracks with a case knife, where it will harden like papier mache. It will be a benefit to strawberries that

are covered deeply with a mulch of long material to have it loosened directly over the plants. Later on when they have become bardened a part of it should be drawn of into the middle of the rows. A good job for a stormy day is the making

of a gate. A good gate always pays. First paint the parts that are put together ; then paint ail exposed surface. You can't see too well the post the gate is swung to. Throw several loads of gravel at the gate, making a nice incline at each side.

Stephen Powers says a good grain for fattening sheep is shelled corn, one-half; barley or rye, one-quarter; oats, one-quarter. Year of experience extished him that it pays, unless connection with grain the combination gives the mill is very remote, to have all grains

> CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY, DAKOTA.

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

> The Moral of Flirting. Paulist Fathers,

A priest whose education has been according to rules of respectable society, is unspeakably surprised when he hears for the first time some young woman, apparently of a careful conscience, sak him if it is a sin to flirt? For what is called flirting? It is simply, deliberately and wantonly acting in a way to attract the attention of particular persons of the opposite sex ; to make signals which are understood as marks of preference for a desire of acquaintance with some young man or man whom she may chance to meet on the

A sin to flirt? How can you ask such s question? Why, outwardly, and at first appearance, the acting is not very different from that of an abandoned woman seeking for costom from those who, she thinks, will notice her. The intention, of course, in your would hesitate to show, even to one whose What are yet going to do about the care of the helfer calves this winter? Going to feed had for a long time given her respectful and careful attention. A woman or girl who flirts seems to be, if she is not in reality, lost auch care of them that they will bring as flirts seems to be, if she is not in reality, lost much for steers as they will for cows, and be to all sense of decency, and those are almost good for nothing as either? Please try this as much so who shamelessly walk up and part in it-when all was hurry and bustle winter to keep them in warm, dry, clean, down the avenue in hope of attracting atten-

> Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1889. Bailey Reflector Company,
>
> Gentlemen: -- We have now used your Reflec

tor about three months. It is very satisfactory Our audience room is 50x60 fb., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably.

Very respectfully,
J. H. HOLMES,
Chn. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.) Dear Sirs :- The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives catire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brillant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness.

rightness.

Very sincerely yours,
G. H. Grannis,
Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

Love in its varied phases, can only acquire purity or dignity when guided by an inward nower over ourselves : that is in itself the very germ of virtue.

A LUCKY DUCK HILL, MISS., TICKET HOLDER.

Mr. Jennings Topp, book-keeper for D. D. Wilkins & Co., of Duck Hill, Winona Co., Miss., was the fortunate holder of onetwentieth of ticket No. 90,890, which drew the Second Capital Prize of \$100,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery Drawing on April 16th last. - Winona (Miss.) Times, May 3.

Mental pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, improved by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.

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IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKIED.

DEADY-MOLONEY-June 4, as Ballydough parish church, Hugh Deady, Sergeant R.I.C., Ballybrophy, to Mary Kate, only daughter of the late Stephen Moloney, draper, of Ballyclough, co. Cork.
FITZPATRICK-O'CONNOR-June 11, at the

Church of St. Saviour, Dominick street, Dublin, James Miley, eldest son of B. P. Fitzpatrick, Newlands, co. Kildare, to Maggie, youngest daughter of John O'Connor, of Kenmare, late of Shamrock Cottage, co. Donegal. FREE-Quinn-June 5, at St. Eugene's Cathedral, Londonderry, Thomas, second eldest son of the late George Fryer, Belfast, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late John Quinn, Dublin. Quinn, Dublin.

KELLY-FARELLY-June 4, at the parish church, Abbeylarra, by the Rev. C. O'Farrell, C.C., cousin to the I ride, assisted by the Rev. F. O'Farrell, P.P., and the Rev. J. Kelly, C.C., brother to the bridegroom, James, fifth son of the late Hugh Kelly, builder, Granard, to Bridget, eldest daughter of Terence Farelly, P.L.C. Springtown, and places of the late. P.L.G., Springtown, and niece of the late Canon Farelly, Edgeworthstown.

Lawless—Rickahn—At Dublin, Peter J. Law-less, of Dublin, to Bridget, eldest daughter of the late Luke Rickard, Rathkeenan, co. Meath.

Meath.
LYNCH-BYRNE-June 4, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dundalk, Philip Lynch, R.I.C., to Kate Byrne, youngest daughter of the late Henry Byrne, Newtown House, Knockbridge, co. Louth.

McVittie-Poole-June 13, at Kingstown,
Robert B. McVittie, M.D., of 43 Hartcourt

street, Dublin, youngest son of Robert B. McVittie, of 29 Wellington road, Dublin, to Violet, youngest daughter of the late Surgeon Major Wellington Poule, of Tinnoscoort, co Waterford.

O'REILLY—DOLLARD—June 10, at Clontarf, Bernard H. O'Reilly, Posilippo, Monkatown, to Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of Joseph Dollard, Raheny Park, co. Dublin.

DIED.

BOYLE-June 10, at 11 High street, Omagh, John Boyle, wine merchant, aged 53 years. BOYCE-June 11, at his residence, Bath street, Wicklow, Allen K. Boyce, M. D., aged 87

Years
BYRNE-June 14, at his residence, 3 Athol ter race, Bray, suddenly, of apoplexy, Patrick J.
Byrue, Postmaster of Bray, aged 59 years.
BRADY—June 13, at the Hospice for the Dying,
Hugolds cross, Dublin, Patrick Brady, en-

graver, in the 36th year of his age.
CUDDIHY-June 3, at his residence, Knock
House, Waterford, Joseph Ouddiby, late of C-rrick-on-Suir, cattle exporter.

Cartile-June 10, Edward D. Cabill, husband

of Katie D. Cahill, and second son of the late Andrew Cabill, of Dublin. a

Cronin-June 2, at Northampton, William, eldest son of James Cronin, 24 Fizgibbon street, Dublin. DEVEREUX-June 10, at 92 Hadding on road,

Dublin, Anne, the beloved wife of Nicholas Devereux, Summerhill House, Wexford, aged 35 years.
Dillon-June 11, in Dublin of heart disease. Monsenor Patrick J. E. Dillon, Dean of Buenos Ayres.

PIZZEBRALI)—June 7, at the North Infirmary, Cork, after a long and tedious illness, Captain R. Fitzgerald, of Ballick. Midleton, aged 58 Years. years.
FILGATE-June 11, at Our Lady's Hospice,
Dublic, Jas. Filgate, printer.
FTOOD-June 12, at Balgree, Meath, Kate
Lucy, third eldest daughter of the late James

FAY-June 15, at the residence of her father, Gormanstown, Kilcullen, co. Kildare, Teresa, daughter of John Fay, aged 18 years.
Guerin-June 8, at 85 Donore terrace, South Oircular road, Dublin, Robert Guerin, aged

49 years.
HOPKINS-June 8, at University College Dublin, the Rev. Gerard Hopkins, S, J., F.R.U. L, in the 44th year of his age. HINCHEY-June 10, at 3 Moore street, Dublin,

after a lingering illness, Mary Hinchey, wife of John Hinchey.

HANLON—At her residence, 109 Upper Church street, Dublin, Anne, wife of James Hanlon,

in the 34th year of her age, KELLY-June 12, at Friarstown, co. Westmeath, Ed. Kelly, aged 86 years.

KAVANAGH-June 8, at his son's residence,
George's succes, Wexford, Daniel Kavanagh,
of Ballyhow, aged 75 years.

King-June 6, at his residence, Arkinvillar, Henry King, aged 92 years. KAVANAGH-June 23, at Baggot street Hospital, Michael, fifth son of the late John Kavan-

bal, Michael, firth son of the ince of the Kwanagh, of Cruicerath, aged 28 years.
Kinsella—June 12, at Arklow, Mary Josephine, wife of Michael Kinsella, eldest daughter
of Wm. Tyrrell, and sister of Captain Tyrrell,

in the 23rd year of her age. Kenneny-June 7, at Main street. Tipperary, Dr. Matthew S. Kennedy, aged 57 years. Kelly—At his residence, Moone, James Kelly. after a lingering illness, aged 72 years.

Kelly-June 12, at Tullegee, Louth, John

Kelly, aged 55, years.
Lucy—June 10, at Glenview, Commons road,
Cork, William, fourth son of Michael Lucy, cattle dealer, aged 22 years. LENNON-June 13, at her residence, Conaught street, Athlone, Sabina, wife of Patrick Len-

Depth and the Parcella House, Beaupare, the Very Rev. Thomas Lynch, P.P., V. F., in the Slab year of plus and Lynch, P.P., V. F., in the Slab year of plus and F., in the Slat year of his age, MURRAY—At her residence, Green Bridge, Mul-

lingar, Teresa, third youngest daughter of Andrew Murray, cattle exporter, Mullingar. MADDOCK-June 9, at his residence, Bally View House, Howth, Robert Maddock. MCNALLY -At his residence, Doolagh, Balbriggan, Patrick McNally, aged 90 years.

MULREADY-June 8, at her residence, Tullamore, Mary, widow of the late John Mul-

ready.
NOLAN-June 10, as his residence, Knockdramaugh, near Myshall, co: Carlow, Patrick Nolan, after a brief illness, aged 45 years.

NEVILLE.—June 10, at 71 Lower Baggot street, Dublin, in the 77th year of his age, John Neville, C.E., M.R.I.A., late County Surveyor of the county of Louth and Drogheda.

NUGENT-June 5, at her residence, 7 Wicklow terrace, North Strand, Dublin, Maria Teresa, widow of the late Edward M. Nugent, and youngest daughter of the late Geo. Outsok, aged 31 years.
O'BRIEN—At his residence, Dargle road, Bray, Bartholomew O'Brien, father of Brother Aloysius O'Brien, Passionist, a native of Bandon,

county Cork.
O'Sullivan—June 18, Patrick O'Sullivan, late

O'SULLIVAN—June 13, Patrick O'Sullivan, late of Grenagh, aged 54 years.
O'Dongvan—June 10, at his residence, Cloyne, William O'Donovan, aged 54 years.
O'REILLY—June 13, Joseph S., only son of the late Thomas S. O'Reilly, M. D., Ballinagh, county Cavan, aged 31 years.
PIM—June 9, at Killarney Wood, Bray, John Erie, second son of James Pim, jr., in the

Erie, second son of James Pim, jr., in the 22d year of his age
ROE—June 8, at her residence, 88 Cork street, Dublin, at an advanced age, Mrs. Julia Roe, relict of the late James Roe.
ROCHE—June 10, at Monck street, Wexford, Patrick Roche, aged 84 years.
Sherwin—June 13, at her residence, Newtown, Balbrigan, Kate, wife of William Sherwin.
SMYRE—At the Mater Misericordize Rospital, Dublin, after a brief illness, Mr. Smyth.
TOBIN—At her residence, 24 New row Chapelized Elizabeth, wife of William Tobin, in the 25th year of her age.
TOBIN—June 11, in the North Union, James Tobin, member of the Dublin Baker's Association.

ation.
TRACEY—June 14, at his residence, 57 Carysfort Blackrock, Daniel T. Tracey.
WHELAN—June 12, at his residence, 5 Arbour place Dublin, Thomas Whelan.

The second se

to 88 a day. Samples and duty FREE.

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ANOTHER FLOOD DISASTER

This Time it is Johnstown, N.Y.

MANY LIVES MAY BE LOST.

TROY, N. Y., July 10 -At one o'clock this morning one of the rumors circulating here regarding the carrying away of the bridges at Johnstown by the flood is, that from fifty to seventy-five persons were drowned by the catastrophe.

PROBABLY A GREAT DISASTER.

SARATOGA, N.Y., July 9 .- The telephone people at Amsterdam state that a washout at Alken, N.Y., three miles west of that place, has torn up 400 feet of track and cut off communication with the west. Whether the washout was caused by a cloud burst at Alken, or by the breaking of a dam at Johnstown, N.Y., as rumored, cannot be ascer-

TRAINS DRIVEN BACK,

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., July 9.-A cloud burst washed away the Central railroad track between Aikens and Tribes Hill stations, about five miles west of Amsterdam this aftermoon causing another delay to all trains. A wrecked freight train which blocked all four tracks in the morning had just been cleared and delayed trains began to move both east am't west when some of them were caught by this mishap and a second blockade occurred more serious than the first. The west-bound limited and two other express trains, which left here about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, came back here between 7 and 8 o'clock and were sent west over the West Shere road.

CARRIED AWAY ON A BRIDGE.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—There are reports | Fenianism. here that three big dams have been washed away near Johnstown, N.Y., and that crowds of people got on a bridge to watch the flood and it was carried away, several people being drowned.

A complete prostration of telegraph wires makes it impossible to communicate with Johnstown at the present hour (10.30 p.m.) Every effort is being made hereabout to get definite information.

NINE BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.-[Midnight.]-A telephone from Johnstown says : The town is in total darkness and nine bridges were washed away. The electric light plant has been washed away; also three skin mills at Gloversville. One hody has been recovered. The water is three feet deep in the town of Fonds.

ASSUMING A TERRIBLE ASPECT.

Rain is falling in terrents in Johnstown at midnight and the flood is assuming a terrible aspect. Mills and sheds are being carried rapidly away.

NO COMMUNICATION POSSIBLE.

July 10, 12.30 a.m.—A reporter who started on the 11 p.m. train from Albany to get facts about the storm near Fonda and Johnstown has not been heard from since. Amsterdam telephones that there are no trains west of that point on account of the wash-

[Johnstown is the county seat of Fulton county, New York, and is situated on the line of the Fonds, Johnstown & Gloversville rationy. It is on the left bank of a branch of the Mohawk river, and is a flourishing manufacturing town, with a population of nearly 7,000. It is four miles from Fonda, alse reported under water, which is on the north bank of the Mohawk, and in an exceedingly dangerous position. The Mehawk, in fact, along the south bank of which runs the Delaware & Hudson Canal, frequently overflows its banks, but nothing like the present has been known for some years. Alken and Tribe's Hill, as well as Amsterdam, are all situated within fifteen miles of Johnstown, are all on the river, and probably are all more or less damaged by the flood. The northwest of Albany.]

When does a cabby drive a "roaring" trade? When his horse is broken-winded.

Most persons who cross the ocean for the first time pronounce it a very swell affair.

History, it is said, repeats itself, but it is not every school boy who can repeat life history.

Trate to bed and sante to rise leads to much Jawaing and rubbing of eyes.

BURKE IDENTIFIED

As the Man who Hired the House in which Cronin was Mardered.

WINNIPEG. July 9 -Charles J. Carlson, ewner of the Carlson cottage af Chicage, in which Dr. Cronin was murdered, arrived in the city to-day and was put on the stand at the Burke extradition case this afternoon. He gave the most important evidence yet heard, considerably strengthening the case of the prosecution. He identified Burke as Williams, the man who rented the fatal cottage, the identification being complete.

The location and appearance of the cottage were also minutely described by the witness. Since Mr. Carlson's valuable testimony has been received the prosecution is confident of a decision in favor of Burke's extradition. No evidence was given for the prisoner, but all testimony given or produced in the matter was read to Burke.

At the close of the reading he was asked if he had anything to say, and he replied : "I am not guilty, my Lord; I know nothing about the matter."

He was then asked by Judge Bain, as directed by statute, if he would sign his statement, but on the advice of his counsel refused to do so. It being 11 o'clock the court then rose till this morning, the prisoner being re manded to jail until then, when argument of counsel pro and con will be proceeded with.

WILL THEY TRY TO KILL BURKE!

With reference to the sensational stories that an attempt would be made to rescue or indicate an average crop. Beans, peas, turkill Burke if he was extradited, Captain Schettler said :- "It will be easier to kill than to resone. There will be ample precaution against either."

The attempt to get Beggs out on bail was the result, it is said, of a peremptory demand from Beggs that he be taken care of or there would be trouble.

A man, supposed to be "Cooney" the much needed suspect, has been arrested at Albert Lea, Minn.

Another Upset for the "Thunderer."

LONDON, July 9.-At the meeting of the Parnell commission to-day Mr. Byrne, M.P., was a witness. He was questioned concerning a speech, according to the statement of the Times, he had made at Waterford. Mr. Byrne declared that he had never been in Waterford, and therefore could not have ning of the season had somewhat injured the made a speech there. This answer caused a laugh among the people in the room.

Mr. Mayne, M.P., testified that he believed in boycotting, and would carry it to the extent of refusing to sell a man the necessaries

John O'Connor, M.P., testified that he had denounced crime, which he regarded as the enemy of the League. He had no sympathy with Moonlighters. He declined to say whether he met John Devoy and others in

Presiding Justice Hannen said the witness's excuse for not giving this evidence was untenable in court. The witness persisted that it would not be honorable to divulge interviews which he had had in connection with

The Title of "Honerable,"

LONDON. July 9 -The Under Secretary for the Colonies stated in the House of Commons to night that the Colonial Office has issued no new regulations regarding the use of the title Honerable. The Colonial Secretary himself recognized the delegates to the Colonial Conference as possessing the title.

Doctors are Hard to Kill.

New York, July 9 .- Dr. John W. Waters committed suicide Sunday evening at his lodging house in College Place. The record of his forty-eight-hour experiment with poison is contained in a letter found yesterday in his room. Dr. Waters was 60 year old and was at one time the leading physician of Carson City, Nevada, where he had a fine nome and a practice werth \$20,000. He came in this vicinity. Potatoes on high grounds to New York and after losing his money in Wall street became reduced in circumstances, and finally concluded that life was not worth the living. In a letter to A Wonderful Photographic Inven-Dr. Wells, Dr. Waters gives a detailed account of his sensation after he had swallowed poison enough to kill three men. He intended that it should be a contribution to medical science. The dector took 58 grains of merphine and several doses of cocaine. For more than thirty-six hours he endured the agony the poison caused him. Although his hand trembled so much that much of his writing is almost illegible, he cooly jotted down his observations on the effects of the poison. It falled to kill him and he put and end to the terrible tragedy with two shots from a

Fatal Result of a Chicago Quarrel. CHICAGO, Ill., July 9 .- Michael Gordon, who was supposed to have been slightly hurt in a tenement house fight Sunday, was obliged to have an eye removed yesterday. It was also discovered that his internal injuries are probably fatal Mrs. Rossack. wife of his assailant, accidentally received an apparently trifling out during the row from a knife wielded by her husband. Yesterday she died from lookjaw. Rossack got news of scene of the disaster is about fifty miles | the misfortune in jail by a visit from his six penniless and motherless little children. The indications are that he will go insane.

Imperial Federation.

LONDON, July 9 .- Sir Charles Tupper's uggestion for an Imperial convention has received the formal approval of the Executive must take first rank. Its application to as-Committee of the Imperial Federation League. The committee has decided to appeint The committee has decided to appeint to our knowledge of the heavens, a deputation to wait upon and urge will add facilities hitherto undreamed of. the Prime Minister to convene the conven. I Inink of depicting a zone of the neavens on a

一点には、一次のの大流の神道

Lesgue banquet were simply expressions of his own opinion and they did not commit the Dominion Government to any course of action He also urged that Lord Salisbury be asked to secure the general approval of the floure of Lords and the House of Commons to the invitation in order to give it a national character and encourage national and colonial

Hon. W. W. Lynch Honored. OTTAWA, July 9.-The additional judgeship in the Superior court, for the province of Quebec, provided for last session, has, it is understood, been awarded to Hon. W. W. Lynch, M.P.P.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Fruit a Fallure in Ontario-Prospects in the Eastern Townships-The Ottawa District.

TOBONTO, July 9.—Crop reports received from all parts of Ontario and a few points in western Quebec show that fall wheat will be more than an average crop. The spring wheat, barley and oats crops will be average ones. Peas are slightly below the average; roote are average; fruits almost a failure.

SHERBROOKE, July 9 .- Farmers are sanguine that the hay crop will be over the average. Outting has commenced in a few localities. Barley heads out very richly, so much so that some of it has lodged. Oats nips, &c., are considered in more than satisfactory condition, both as to quantity and quality. Garden produce, including small fruits, are also more than usually abundant. Potatoes are the only crop which give anxiety. In some localities a rot is expected.

RICHMOND, Que., July 9.—Hay, grain and potatoes are good, except on low lands. Apples, plums and small fruits are poor. The blossoms were killed by trosts and high winds early in June.

Sorel, Que., July 9 .- The hay crop this year will be light and not up to the average. The other crops, such as potatoes, Indian corn and peas, are promising. Rye looks fine; wheat also; barley fairly well; cate heavy and good fields. The crops in the imcold weather and frost we had at the begin. prospects, but the warm weather and heavy rains we have recently had will materially help towards procuring plentiful crops.

OTTAWA, July 9 .- The crops throughout the counties of Carleton, Prescott and Russell and Ostawa are in a flourishing condition at present, but fear is expressed that unless the present wet weather is followed by dry, warm weather, the grain crops will become lodged owing to the rapid growth, the heaviness of the grain and the weakness of the straw. The barley, rye and oat crops throughout the counties of Carleton and Prescott and Russell promise to be phenomenally large. The fall wheat crop has been much injured by the continued rain, but hopes are still entertained that most of it will still be saved, if warm weather follows. The potate crop is the best seen in this section for many years. The hay crop, although light in many places, was a little better than the average, as the delightful weather about having time enabled the farmers to save almost their entire crops.

WINNIPEG, July 9 .- Steady and refreshing showers have been falling throughout Manitoba and the Northwest to-day, in some places heavy rain falling. Crop prospects have been materially improving during the past week, and in some places a full yield of wheat is now expected.

MOBRISBURG, Ont., July 9 .- The heavy rains have done considerable damage to the grain crep on low lands, but notwithstanding all the talk to the contrary a trip through the country convinces one that the hay crop will be above the average. Fall wheat is exceptionally good, although not much is raised are looking well, but on low ground it is too

Since the discovery of photography, the greatest ingenuity has been displayed in the improvement of processes and the elaboration of appliances. The development of photo-graphy and its application to an everincreasing range of subjects have been phenomenal. In this development and application American ingenuity has been foremost. We have to announce now a discovery and invention by Mr. George Eastman, of Rochester, N.Y., which is the most important since the discovery of photography stack. In recent years come progress has been made in dispensing with the glass plate in out-door photography. A carefully-prepared paper has been coated with gelatine emulsion and wound upon rollers in a camera. This was but a partial solution of the problem, for the paper is of necessity opaque, and to secure the best results it was necessary to strip the delicate flim from the paper and attach it to glass, or some other transparent support. This was a tedious process. The discovery and invention by Mr. Eastman obviate every difficulty. He has succeeded in producing a strong and perfectly transparent support, of great flexibility and extreme thinness, which can be wound upon rollers, to be exposed, developed and printed like ordinary glass negatives. The transparent suppert is a medification of celluloid, specially prepared by a process invented by Mr. East-man. The cellulaid product is but four ensthousandths of an inch in thickness, and the geltaine film upon it is one two-thousandths of an inch in thickness. It will thus be seen that a great magazine of photographic material can be carried in a very small space and with no incenvenience, on account of weight. As a scientific discovery the new transparent support for sensitive gelatine tronomical photography, which is just beginning to make great additions to our knowledge of the heavens, beginning to make knowledge

tion at an early date. Sir Charles infermed single roll of sensitive gelatine, then rolling it have been heavy during the past few days, and the committee that his statements at the up-like the sorolla of the ancient libraries, for owing to poor condition and small size of berries, future reference. Such a process would map sales have been made as low as \$\frac{3}{2}\text{c}\$ to 5c for the heavens to some purpose. One photographic telescope could perhaps cover many degrees in a single night, the fields being in consecutive order, and joining acourately.

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COMMERCIAL:

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. F: DUR.—The receipts during the past week were 8,614 bbls, against 12,147 bbls the week pravious. Owing to the advance in the price of wheat in Ontario, millers are asking 15c to 25c per bbl more money for some grades. A telegram was received from a Western miller today by a commission house in this city, instructing him not to sell another bag of straight rollers under \$2.46. Former sales being made at \$2.30. Sales of good wheat in some sections of Ontario have been made at \$1.03 to \$1.05 per bushel, which prevents millers shipping to this market at prices now ruling hers. A good local demand has been experienced during the past been placed. Recent sales on 'Charge were as follows: -125 bbls patent winter at \$5.50, 125 do straight roller at \$4 90, 250 do at \$4.85, 250 bage do at \$2.40, 250 bbls extra at \$4.35, 250 do at \$4.37\, 100 do superfine at \$4, 125 bags \$2.75, 250 bags do at \$2, 250 do at \$1.90, and 250 at \$1.75. We quote:—Patent, winter, \$5.10 to \$5.50; Patent, spring, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Straight roller, \$4.70 to \$4.85; Extra, \$4.35 to \$4.55; Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.25; Cut down Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.55; Cut down Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.55; Cut down Superfine, \$3.85 to \$4.56; Cut down Superfine, \$4.85 to \$4.85; Cut down Superfine, to \$4.25; Cut down Superfine, \$3.35 to \$3.65; City Strong Bakers, \$5.65 to \$5.80; Strong Bakers, \$5.65 to \$5.80; Strong Bakers, \$5.25 to \$5.55; Outario bags, extra, \$2.30 to \$2.75; Superfine bags, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Bran, &c.—Manitoba bran is in fair request with sales reported at \$11 to \$11.50, although the sale of a round lot on track was made at below the inside rate. Sales of Ontario bran were reported at \$12 50 on track. Shorts, \$13.

O0 to \$15, and moullie, \$22 to \$23.

WHEAT.—Receipts during the week, 13,597
bushels against 46,438 bushels for the week previous. The market is characterized by continued firmness at \$1.15 to \$1.17\frac{1}{2} for No. 1 hard Manitoba, and \$1.12 to \$1.13 for No. 2 hard. The price of No. 2 spring wheat in Chicago moved up to Siac for July on Wednesday, last, heavy and good fields. The crops in the im-mediate vicinity are well advanced. The tario have advanced 2c to 3c per bushel of late. COBN.—Receipts for week, 50,569 bushels against 242,629 bushels the week previous.

Prices here are quoted at 422c to 43c in bond for cargo lots, and at 50c to 52c, duty paid. PEAS.—Receipts during the week were 22, 725 bushels. The market is firmer, 72c per 66 lbs affat having been refused for a lot of Lower

Canada. We quote 72c to 75c.

Oars.—Receipts during the week were 8,600 bushels, against 15,047 bushels the week
pravious. The market is quiet, although we
hear of a few enquiries. Sales have been made
of Lower Canada cats at 27½c to 28c, and of
Upper Canada at 31c to 32c. A sale was made
yesterday at 38½c per 32 lbs.—10,000 bushels.

BARLEY.—The market is very crist, and cuo-Barley.—The market is very quiet, and quo-tations range from 45c to 55c per bushel.

RIE.—Prices are quoted at 65c to 70c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Market quiet; prices about

MALT.-Montreal malt 75c to 85c per bushel. SEEDS.—Market quiet; timothy seed \$2.05 to \$2.15 for Canadian. American \$1.85 to \$1.90 as to quality and quantity. Red clover 8½ to 9c per lb. Flax seed \$1.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK. LARD. &c.—The market has fairly active during the week, several good sized 25 horses consigned to Fry Copeland of Chenos, lots of Western pork having been placed for Lower Ports and Newfoundland account, but the prices paid were kept private. Sales of Western short cut clear have been made at \$14.75 to \$15.50 as to brand. Canada mess pork is steady at \$15.50 for jobbing lots, and Canada short cut at \$17 to \$17.50. In lard, there has been sales of Western at \$1.85 to \$1.95 per pail

Of 20 lbs. Smoked meats, quiet and steady.

Canada short cut clear, per bbl. \$17
\$18; Chicago short cut clear, per bbl. \$14.75 \$15.50; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$14.50 to \$15; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 91c to 92c; Lard, Canadian, in palls, per lb, 00 to 00; Bacon, per lb; 11c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb, 9½c to 9¾c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5¾c to

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER —Receipts during the week were 2,746 packages, against 2,288 for the week previous. There is more doing in American creamery, which is offered at 15 to 16c in bond for New foundland shipment, choice do being offered at 1710 to 180 in bond. There have also been sales fine Western in round lots at 14c to 144c on Newfoundland account. In this market a sales of creamery have been made for local account at 19c to 19 c at the factories, a round lot being sold yesterday at 20c delivered here. Shippers, however, cannot pay these prices, and are taking Chicago creamery instead, the best qualities being laid down here at 170 to 1710 in bond and are offered at 18c; second qualities are offered at 15to to 16c. Choice dairies are elling to the local jobbing trade at 17c to 18c. Oreamery, 18c to 193c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg, 16c to 17c; Brockville, 15c to 164c; Western, 134c to 144c; Rolls, 13c to

OBERSE.—Receipts for week ending July 3rd, 29,997 boxes. The market is quiet and easter and fully to per lb lower on the week, quotations ranging from 9c to 9to for finest white and colored. There are said to be orders awaiting fulfilmens at 9c, but holders sek to more money, which of course stops fresh business. hipments this week will be heavy, but will no doubt be much smaller next week. Business at the moment is at a standstill awaiting the result of the Brockville market. Shipments for results of the Brockvine market. Singlements for this week are not yet completed. Liverpool private cables quote 44s to 46s. Complaints are heard of cheese arriving in heated condition, causing a number of rejections.

Medium to fine......830 — 830 Brockville has just been heard from, 6,000 boxes being offered and 2,000 sold at 82c to 82c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—Under heavy receipts of Southern fruit the market has sustained a severe break, sales having transpired in round lots as low as \$2 per bbl, which shows a decline of \$2 per bbl, the first arrivals selling at \$4 per bbl in round lots. Large consignments are on the way from

the States, and even lower prices would not surprise dealers.

ORANGES,—Market quiet but steady at \$10 for Valencies in cases and \$5.50 for boxes.

LEMONS—Have sold a little better during the

LEMONS—Have sold a little better during the week at \$4 to \$4.50 in boxes.

Bananas.—Supplies are limited and sales of large green bunches have been made as high as \$2.50 to \$3 in small quantities, round lots of reds being quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.75 for fine to fancy bunches, and ordinary at \$1.15 to \$1.35.

Cauronnia Fruit.—Bartlett pears have sold at \$6.00 per box; plums at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per box; peaches at \$5 per box and apricots at \$2.25 per box; peaches at \$5 per box and apricots at \$2.50 per box; peaches at \$5 per box and apricots at \$2.50 per box; peaches at \$5 per box and apricots at \$2.50 per box.

office where the receipts of extenderries ! Hunringdon Controy.

solt and wet stock. Good to choice berries have sold at 6c to 73 with a few fancies at 8c per quart. The bulk of the Canadian crop has been

POTATOES.-The market is glutted with old potators, which are offered freely at 35c to 40c per car load. Some dealers say it is difficult to sell them at any price. New American potators are on the market, a car load being received from Ohio, sales of which have been made at \$2 to \$3 per bbl as to quantity.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts during the week, 1,437 pkgs, against 1,565 pkgs, the week previous. The market is quiet with an easier tendency owing to the continued hot weather. A few sales of single cases have been made at 14c, but 18½c is all that can be had for round lots. Two car loads are offered at 18½c for next week's delivery from the week livery from the west.

BEARS.—There has been quite an advance in the price of beaus, sales of white medium hav-ing transpired in jobbing lots at \$2.00 to 2.15 per bushel, and the sale is reported of a car load

Hors.—The market remains quiet, with sales of a few small parcels of Canadian at 16c to 19c for good to choice. We quote prices here as follows:—Choice 1888 Canada, 18c to 19c, and medium to good, 12c to 16c. Old hops, 6c to

HAY.—The hay crop is abundant in some sections but on low heavy lands it is not as large sections due to the new year and sets now a large set it was last year. Green feed has of course in-tefered with the sale of hay, and prices are ir-regular at \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 1 in round lots, and at \$10 to \$11 for No. 2 in car loads on track.

Jobbing lots are quoted higher.

Ashes.—Market quiet with last cales reported at 3.75 to 3.85 for firsts.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR. &c.—The sugar market is quiet, but

prices are maintained. Molasses, steady at 49c PICKLED FISH.—The only business of any im portance is in dry cod for which there is a good demand for old. New quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.75 to arrive. It is held firmly at \$4.25 in Halifax. Sea trout at \$9to \$10. British Columbia sal

mon, \$6.50 for half barrels, and \$12.50 to \$13 in bbls.

Figh Oils.—The market retains its quiet character all round, a few sales of steam refined seal oil being reported at42 c. Newfoundland cod oil has undergone very little change and quotations range from 37c to 39c, and Halifax, at 34c to 35c. Cod liver oil 65c and Norway 95 to \$1.00.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock for week ending July 6th, 1889, were as follows :-

Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Calves 3297 1463 171 273 Over from last week. 532 250
Total for week. 3831 1713
Left on band. 483 1000
Total expert for week 3986 1879 11 182 273 . . previous week

As shown by the above, the receipts at these yards have been very large, consisting mostly of export cattle. The trade in this class has been brisk, and despite the large receipts the yards are pretty well cleared out. Trade at the butcher's market closed quiet, with little change in prices. Large receipts of sheep for export purposes, most of these being still on hand. Hogs brisk at 5%. Short supply. We quote the following as being fair market values:—Export, 4\c to 4\c; Butchers good, 4c to 4\c; Butchers Med , 3\c to 3\c; Butchers Culls, 3c to 3\c; Sheep, 40 to 420; Hogs, 51 to 520; Calves, \$2.00 to \$6.00.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE. The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending July 6th were as follows:—186; left over from previous week, 54; total for week, 240; shipped during week, 192; sales for week, 8; left for city, 10; on hand for sale and shipment, 30—240. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped per G.T.R., ex-SS. Assyrian: 18 horses consigned to Hon. L. Beaubien of Fremont, Nebraska: 16 horses consigned to J. Vandevender of Lexingtona, Ills.; 23 horacs consigned to E. M. Mootes of Norwal, Ills.; 12 horses consigned to E. McNott of Norwal, Ills; Ills; 15 horses consigned to A. Bradfield of Disco, Ills. Ex-SS. Colina: 5 horses consigned to E. Dingman of Stratford, Ontario; 3 horses consigned to D. McFarlane of Stratford, Ontario. Trade at these stables during the week has been quiet, owing to the scarcity of American buyers. We have on hand for sale some very fine drivers, owned by Messrs. Hay & Clime of Listowel, Ont. Intending parchasers will do well to examine this stock before going

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Toys of Vegetarians—Turnip-tops.
A bear garden—The Stock Exchange.
A place of future punishment—Heligoland.
The land of the creditor—Straits Settle-

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LADIES SHOULD ATTEND the great chesp sale now going on at S. Caraley's. Wonderful bargains, especially in dress goods.

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Lot No. 3—Ladies' Jerseys, reduced to 55., Lot No. 4—Ladies' Jerseys, reduced to 790. Lot No. 5—All-Wool Cheviot, reduced to

Lot No. 6-Ladies' House Jerseys, reduced Lot No. 7—English Waterproofs, reduced to

Lot No. 8-Waterproof Dolmans, reduced to \$1.25. S. CARSLEY.

JULY CHEAP SALE Lot No. 9-Black Jackets reduced to \$1.50. Lot No. 10-Good Quality Jerseys reduced to

\$1 50. Lot No. 11—Misses' Mantics reduced to \$1.50. Lot No. 12—Misses' Glosks reduced to \$1.75. Lot No. 18—Colored Sacques reduced to \$1 90. Lot No. 14—Promenade Scarfs, embroidered,

reduced to \$2.25.

Lot No. 15—Black Jackets reduced to \$2.50.

Lot No. 16—Black Ulsters reduced to \$2.50.

Lot No. 17—Full size Beaded Visites reduced

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Lot No 18-Travelling Dusters reduced to \$2 60. Lot No. 19—Imperial Waterproof Ulsters reduced to \$3.95.

Lot No. 20—Men's Dressing Gowns reduced

JULY CHEAP SALE.

Lot No. 21—Imperial Waterproofs reduced to \$4.75. Lot No. 22—Stockinette Paletots reduced to

Lot No. 23-Russian Cloaks, all wool, re-Lot No. 24-Black Sesside Suits reduced to Lot No. 25-Colored Costumes reduced to

reduced to \$7.50.

Lot No. 28-White Embroidered Costumes S. CARSLEY,

JULY CHEAP SALE Lot No. 27.—Summer Suits, reduced to \$8.25.

Lot No. 28.-Tailor-made Suits, reduced to Lot No. 29.-Fancy Lace Costumes, reduced

Lot No. 30.—Gentully Lace Contumes, reduced to \$13. Lot No. 31.—Braided Drab Costumes, reduced to \$13.25.

Lot No. 32.—Braided Seaweed Costumes, reduced to \$13.50. Lot No. 33.-Every piece of Cloaking, also

Shawls, Jerseys, Waterproofs, Manties and Costumes of all kinds are greatly reduced for the annual July Cheap Sale. S. OARSLEY.

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The great cheap sale of Carpets. Every piece of carpet reduced. Finest qualities seliing at prices of cheap goods. Those buying their carpets now save from 10 to 25 per cent. See

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JULY CHEAP SALE.

SEASIDE CARPETS REDUCED. Notwithstanding the extreme low prices at which these beautiful carpets have heretofor been selling, a further heavy reduction in price is made for the great cheap sale at S. CARSLEY'S.

JULY CHEAP SALE

OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS RE-

A heavy reduction in prices of all Floor Oil-cloths and Lincleums. English Floor Closhs reduced to 30c per yard, Lancaster Linoleum reduced to 33c per yard. Everyone should take advantage of the Great Cheap Sale and save from 10 to 25 per cent of what they will have to pay otherwise.

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ALL REDUCED. Every Door Mat, Hearth Rug, Sofa Rug'sto, greatly reduced for this month only. Beautiful Hearth Rugs reduced to 26c, Sofa Rugs reduced to 49c each. All other goods reduced in proportion. S. CARSLEY.

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