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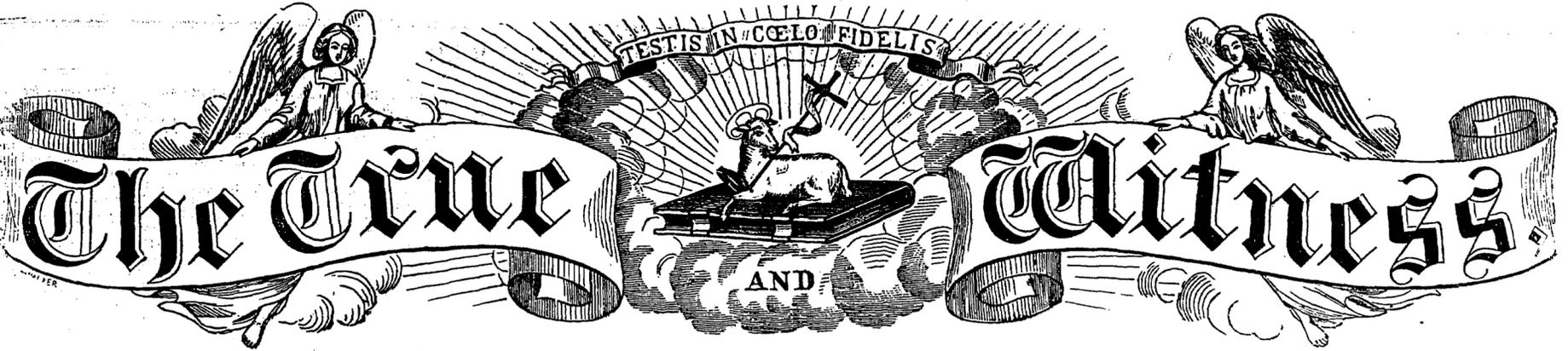
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE GODSON.

A LEGEND OF THE PYRENEES.

Deep in the Pyrenees dwell Pierre the drover, With six small children clamoring for bread...

Poor Pierre went forth at night and wandered lonely, He knew not where, with heart so sad and sore, His thoughts were centred on his young ones...

"Halt," said a threatening voice "your gold count over," (It was the robber chief El Capitain) "Alas, my lord, I'm but a wretched drover...

He told his story to the lawless ranger, "Here take this gold and buy your children food, And when the stork comes with the little stranger, I'll stand as gossip while I'm in the mood."

The outlaw kept his word, thus lightly given, A boy was born, but after three short years He died, and his young soul took flight to Heaven...

"Enter, my son," said Peter, "swell the chorus Thus around the Throne of the Most High," "I cannot," said the child "Apostle glorious Except you also let my goatsteer by."

"And who is he?" "A robber of the mountain," "My son, a robber cannot enter here," At which the boy sat down, and like a fountain Dropped from his eye four bitter tears.

But then approached a lady robed in splendor, Celestial brightness shone around her head, To him she said in accents soft and tender "My child, why weepst thou? Come in, nor dread."

It was our Mother Mary, Queen of Glory, Who spoke thus sweetly to the drover's child, Who, gathering courage, told his simple story, Which, having ended, Mary, Mother, smiled.

"Take to thy godfather this cup—a measure From which my Son drank vinegar and gall, When sore athirst, and when his fill was full, The gates of Heaven will open at his call."

El Capitain outside his cave lay sleeping, A pistol and a dagger in his hands; But, when the shades of eve around were creeping, He wakes, and starts, for lo! beside him stands

A cherub with a lovely face and holy, And wings of silver, "Spirit, who art thou, Who comest from high Heaven to me so lowly, A man of crime—'tis written on my brow."

"My godfather, the Blessed Virgin Mary Sends this cup to fill it with thy tears, For thy salvation's sake, then, be not chary Of them, and weep away the sins of years."

Years fled, St. Peter stood at Heaven's portals, And saw approach two figures robed in white; And well the Guardian knew that they were mortals, And redeemed and saved, who came to claim their right.

One was a cherub, with the stamp of Heaven Seem'd on his face; the other, meek and mild, Seem'd as a sinner who had been forgiven Through penitence. Thus spoke the angel child:

"Behold this cup; 'tis filled to overflowing With tears of anguish for the mispent years," "Enter," Saint Peter said, with face all glowing, "There is no passport like repentant tears."

J. C. F.

THE AFGHANS REVOLT.

The British Embassy Assaulted—A Repetition of the Indian Mutiny—Frightful Excitement in England—A Special Cabinet Meeting Called—Massacre of Major Cavagnari.

LONDON, September 6.—Startling news has arrived from Afghanistan. A large body of Afghan soldiers, assisted and abetted by immense crowds of the populace, attacked the British embassy at Cabul, the members of which were defending themselves under the desperate circumstances at the time this intelligence was sent. The ameer is powerless to render the slightest assistance, his arsenal and military stores having fallen into complete possession of the mutinous soldiery and populace, and he is in fact besieged in his palace, and in danger of assassination. The embassy has but a small escort, totally inadequate to the exigency, and it is feared that the majority of its members have already been massacred. The outbreak is said to have been occasioned by the fact that the Afghan troops had not received their arrears. There is no news as yet from Major Cavagnari or the other members of the embassy. The event will probably reopen the Afghan campaign. Captain Massey, who is now at Alkhezai with a small force, has been ordered to move to Shuterghard pass. Lord Lytton has ordered General Roberts, with Colonel Baker, the viceregal military secretary, to proceed to Peshawar and advance on Cabul without delay. It is understood that a detachment under those officers is now en route towards Cabul. The British forces at Candahar are concentrating on the Khyber pass in readiness for a general outbreak, which is hourly anticipated. The garrison at Jellalabad is being strongly reinforced, and British troops and residents are on the alert throughout this entire section of country. Amusement and consternation prevail in London. Recollections of the awful incidents of the mutiny in India come vividly to mind, with dread of similar scenes of horror being introduced into Afghanistan. A special cabinet meeting is reported to have been called by Earl Beaconsfield on the receipt of intelligence announcing what it is believed amounts to the loss of every advantage gained by England at the conclusion of the late war, and in the establishment of treaty relations. Consols at once declined to 97, and conversation in all centres of exchange concerns nothing but the probable results of the new situation of affairs. Severe comments are freely made here upon the conduct of the recent campaign in Afghanistan, and upon the weakness of the diplomatic settlement, alleged to have been effected. Friends and relatives of the imperilled embassy are half frantic with excitement, and anxiously await fuller details of the disaster which it is feared has befallen them.

SIMLA, September 7.—Latest advices received from Cabul tend to confirm the belief that Major Cavagnari and other officers of the British mission have met their deaths at the hands of the infuriated mob. It is reported that all were massacred except nine of the native soldiers attached to the mission, who succeeded in making their escape. Dead bodies of a number of British officers are exposed on the walls of Cabul. The ameer is helpless, and urgently asks aid to quell the rebellion. The excitement in this city is intense. It is reported that the pretender Abdul Rahman Khan leads the rebels in Cabul.

LATER.

LONDON, September 7.—No later details of the revolt in Cabul have been received at the colonial office. The despatches received warrant the government in fully exonerating the ameer from all implication in the attack upon the British embassy. The advance of the British troops upon Cabul will be made as rapidly as possible. The British mission, whose members have been massacred, consisted of Major Cavagnari, envoy and plenipotentiary, Mr. Jenkins, his secretary and assistant, Dr. Kelly, the surgeon, Lieut. Hamilton, commanding the escort of the 28th cavalry, 5th Infantry and corps of Gendec. It is feared that this disaster may encourage the king of Burma's pugnacity, and render him still more defiant. Intelligence communicated by India officers is to the effect that the attack on the British embassy at Cabul was commenced by three Afghan regiments, which were joined later by nine others. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that on the 6th inst., Gen. Roberts will reach Peshawar from Simla in five days, and will take command of the rapid advance on Cabul. General Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar, and threaten Ghuznee if necessary. The ameer writes that the troops at the first outbreak, after stoning their officers, rushed to the British embassy and stoned it. Several volleys were fired from the embassy in return. A second letter from the ameer, dated 4th, says thousands assembled to destroy the British embassy. Much life lost on both sides. I wish five attendants were besieged all day yesterday. Up to now I have no certain news of the envoy, whether he was killed in his quarters or captured.

A correspondent at Bombay asserts that symptoms of discontent were noticed at Cabul for some time. The bearing of the population toward the embassy had been defiant. The force defending the embassy numbered 79. They fought with the greatest bravery. It is said the ameer's son was lately injured. A number of the mutineers were killed. After the building of the embassy was fired the survivors sallied out and defended themselves desperately, but were all killed, including Major Cavagnari. Intense excitement prevails throughout India. It is believed at Paris and Vienna that the outbreak is due to Russian intrigues.

September 8.—A Vienna Calcutta despatch reports that the disturbances at Badakshan are not serious. Affairs at Herat are unsettled. The Kuram valley is infested by robbers. Trade by Shuter garden pass has been stopped.

Lady Cavagnari has received a telegram from the viceregal of India, dated Sunday, announcing the death of her husband.

A despatch from Rome says that the massacres of Mandalay continue. Diplomatic intercourse between the Burmese court and the British has virtually ceased. The Cabul outbreak will probably encourage King Thebaw to create a rupture with England.

The Times despatch from Calcutta announces that the Rump's rebellion will be stamped out in a few weeks.

The Mother of Napoleon the Great.

How little is known of the mother of Napoleon! Hence, while speaking of the Baltimore Mme. Bonaparte, I may add a paragraph concerning the original of the name. Letitia, the wife of Carlo Bonaparte, was married at seventeen, and became the mother of thirteen children, of whom five died in infancy. She was only nineteen when her second child, the wonderful Napoleon, was born. At the age of thirty-five she was left a widow, with eight children, of whom three were daughters. Joseph, the oldest, and Napoleon, were then attending school, and the remainder of the family were soon compelled to remove from Corsica to Marseilles, to escape the danger of war. Within two years from this time Letitia Bonaparte saw her second son the first general in Europe. When he became emperor she removed to Paris, and was appointed protectress of charitable institutions. She was then fifty-four, and her intense anxiety concerning Napoleon rendered her life one of constant distress. The rejection of Josephine, the retreat from Russia, the exile to Elba, and Waterloo, were among her sad memories. She was sixty-five when he was banished to St. Helena, and six years afterwards she heard of his death. After his fall she retired to Rome, where she died in 1836, being then eighty-six. She had survived not only Napoleon but also her two daughters, Marie and Pauline. No other woman was the mother of so many monarchs; for while Napoleon was emperor, her oldest son, Joseph, was king of Spain, while the youngest, Jerome, was king of Westphalia, Louis was at the same time king of Holland, Lucien, Prince of Cairo. The three daughters were also, through marriage, each raised to the dignity of a princess. A record of family honours equal to that of the foregoing has never been met with.—N.Y. Correspondent Clin. Gazette.

Breakfast for ninety-nine, said a waiter to a verdant clerk at a hotel not long ago. "Thunder," said the clerk, "we can't do it." The waiter explained that ninety-nine was the number of the room.

Take your daily bread, and be thankful, but don't pray to the Lord to lay up for you the leaves for years to come to make you rich. Many a man has died about the time his great baking of bread came out of his oven.

ROWING MEN AND THEIR OPINIONS.

Courtney, Hanlan and Riley—The Excitement and Probable Betting—Riley's Opinion of Himself.

Mr. Rankine, sporting editor of the Boston Herald, referee in the recent race between Smith and Ross, writing from Halifax on Saturday, said:—

"It is a well known fact that a Canadian regatta circuit was contemplated by Hanlan and other of his men, and that Hanlan expected to win all the first prizes. His price for appearing at regattas was \$500 for each place, and the purses were made up with this understanding in view, Hanlan being considered the great and only attraction, while other oarsmen were in the cast simply as utility men. That Riley and Kennedy were good men, not one knew better than Hanlan himself, as he had met them in previous regattas at Brockville and elsewhere; that they had improved very much within a year was also a fact of which the champion was informed, as he would be a very silly fellow indeed if he started in the Barrie regatta without being in good condition, and confident of winning, when he was aware that two such good oarsmen as Riley and Kennedy were pitted against him. As to Riley, it has been his one great ambition this season to defeat Hanlan. He has had only a sneaking regard for Courtney ever since the race at Lachine, when he expressed the opinion to your representative, while on the train from Lachine to Montreal, that 'Charley gave the race away.' Those who followed closely the races and matters incidental to them, at Boston and vicinity last year, and became informed of the cause of defeat of some of the oarsmen, know that Riley was unwise to have dipped a scull in water during the whole season. That he had an object in paying forfeit to Smith is also well understood at Pittsburg. In the early part of August of this year he informed me that he had never before known what it was to be in perfect condition. Said he:—'You know well that I never took half care of myself in preparing for a race, and often drank whiskey and lemon-juice, or, as we call it in Saratoga, whiskey sour. I also smoked occasionally, and in fact, I had smoked worse as most men are liable to have.'"

"I remember," suggested the writer, "that after your race with Courtney and Plaisted on Saratoga lake, you drank a stiff horn of liquor in the little tavern down by the lake shore." "Yes, I know I did," he continued. "You were there at the time. I don't drink any more. I don't smoke. I do nothing to interfere with my training, and I know what it is to be a well man." Continuing the conversation, Riley asked if Hanlan was to enter at Barrie. The reply was: "Certainly, that \$500 prize is for him." "But you can bring it home, Jim, if you only try to, and don't enter into any combination or arrangement to be satisfied with second money." "Would they ask me to do that?" he inquired. "Who can tell?" was the interrogative answer. "Well," he said, with determination showing itself in every word an action, "let me try it on. I may appear to fall into such an agreement, but then look out." "I'd like first-rate," said Riley's backer, who was present at the time, "to catch that fellow Hanlan in a race some day this summer and beat him." "It all rests with you and Jim," and there the subject dropped. In the light of these facts it certainly appears that Riley had made up his mind to defeat the champion if he could; that he beat him by just sufficient distance not to give himself away too much, and that the referee stretched a point in favor of Hanlan, and declared the race a dead heat between the two, expecting Hanlan to win on the second trial, but the champion, having found his match, abandoned all regattas. The expressed statement of the Herald, that while credit must be given Hanlan for his ability as an oarsman, there are three men in America who can vanquish him in a fair and honest race. Indeed, a well-known oarsman, who is usually very reticent and seldom speaks his mind on boating matters, recently informed the writer that he would race Courtney from his list, and then could name three American oarsmen who could defeat Hanlan in a square race. In Halifax, in conversation with Mr. Annand, president of the Halifax Rowing association, that gentleman said he believed, as the Herald did, that there were oarsmen, now considered as being between Smith and Hanlan in order of merit, who were more dangerous to encounter than the champion himself, and that it was possible the association would jump them and leap high for game after the coming match with Morris. As to Hanlan's engagement with Courtney, for a race at Toronto, it has been an open secret for some time that they understood each other perfectly, and that they will meet in competition on Toronto by this fall, unless the great scheme fails, Hanlan to receive liberal commissions from railroads and steamboat companies; in any event, the winner to pocket a liberal purse and the loser to receive a palatable plum in consideration of his efforts to win. Whether or not the race, if rowed, will be contested on its merits is what no fellow can find out; but it would appear as if Courtney would desire again to get into the good graces of his countrymen by winning this race, unless, indeed, to permit a second defeat in order to divert public opinion from suspicion that the Lachine race was given away to Edward Hanlan.

LAKE CHATAQUA.

Chataqua lake, on which it is proposed that the Hanlan-Courtney race shall take place, is a beautiful expanse of water, 18 miles long, and from one to three miles wide, situated near the southwest extremity of the State of New York, in the central part of Chataqua county. It is about 730 feet above Lake Erie, and 1,200 feet above the Atlantic ocean, being it is said, the highest navigable water on the continent. Steamboats run from Maysville at its northern extremity to the commencement of the outlet, whence small boats can descend to the Ad-

leghany river. Maysville, which is the county capital, is a place of about a thousand inhabitants, sixty miles S.W. of Buffalo, and is on the line of the Alleghany Valley railroad. The name "Chataqua," or "Chataquaque," is a corruption of an Indian phrase, signifying a "foggy place," and was given in consequence of the mists which frequently rise from the surface of this mountain lake. The vicinity of the lake has become famous as the seat of a Sunday school assembly established there since 1872.

In answer to a newspaper correspondent Courtney gives the following:— Courtney replied:—"The newspapers are yasting a good deal of space and ink. I don't care about the presidency, and, further, I don't care a picayune for public opinion. A year ago the people were gone on Hanlan. He happened to row in poor condition, with a bad result, and the Canadians dropped him like a hot potato. You can bet your life that if the time ever does come when a man beats Hanlan, the people in Canada will wear paper boots for one winter. There is a pile of money buried Hanlan. Some of the boys came home from Detroit, and said they could have bet a million of dollars." Recurring to his sore hands, Courtney remarked "That is singular about my hands. I have got to let up on rowing for a few days."

"Where should you prefer to row the race with Hanlan?" "I don't care a continental. I would row him off Sandy Hook lighthouse to get through with the race."

"How much do you weigh at present?" "One hundred and seventy-six pounds."

"How heavy shall you row?" "About one hundred and seventy-two pounds. If the weather is cool, not as light."

"When will you be thirty-one years old?" "The 13th of November next."

"Do you consider yourself in as good condition as ever?" "No, not as good as when I was twenty-two years old. I could then row a mile faster than any man ever sat in a boat. I can row pretty well now, but I certainly can't row two miles in 12.25. I tried that to my sweet satisfaction yesterday."

"How do you think the prominent oarsmen stand in their order?" "I can't tell. I never saw Ross, Morris or Smith."

"You place Riley next to Hanlan, do you not?" "Yes, sir; I do. I would place Hanlan and Riley above everybody if they can pull at the rate they are said to have pulled at Barrie, unless Old Lengthy (Trickett) comes over here from Australia."

"Have you got anything in view for next year?" "Next year?" Courtney asked. "If they get me into a boat next year and I find it out I shall be awfully mad."

"Then you intend to let your race with Hanlan and your rowing?" "If he beats me there will be no use of my rowing any more. If I were to swear on a stack of bibles as high as this house that I could not beat Hanlan the people would bet on me just the same. I can't go into this race with the heart that I did last year. People may think I don't care, but I tell you that it is not a pleasant sensation to go into a crowd and hear people say, 'There goes the man that sold the race.'"

It is not improbable that next week the time of the match will be arranged and the articles of agreement prepared, and perhaps signed. Certain it is that when the men do meet the most intensely exciting and closely contested match that has ever occurred on American waters will be rowed. Never has so much interest centred on any similar event, and the race will attract the largest crowd that ever assembled to witness a sculling contest. Sporting men in Auburn will not hesitate to bet on Courtney, and the Canadians need have no fears but that every dollar they want to put up will be met. There are five places bidding for the race, as it were. One in Canada and four in New York. This state will undoubtedly secure the match.

THE ANGLo-SPANISH QUESTION.

Is England About to Annex Morocco?—The Spanish Yearning For Gibraltar—A Gory Tone of the Spanish Press.

Spanish journals have been for some time reproducing some paragraphs which may, perhaps, claim the attention of English readers. "The English," they say, "have been and are at work at Tangiers, constructing a floating pier, by the aid of which they propose to land six cannon of large calibre, destined to strengthen the batteries of that place, upon a plan originally laid and eventually approved by the government of the United Kingdom." Upon this vague report the Peninsular press indulges in strange comments and wild conjectures, prompted by the various feelings which animate this country toward Great Britain—a power which, whether for good or evil, is always foremost in the thoughts of every Spaniard. The works of fortification at Tangiers, these papers reason, are carried on at England's expense and must answer English purposes. On the strength of the money spent upon them and till it is refunded, the English will establish themselves in the place; and, as the Moors will never have the means of payment, Tangiers will become an English fortress and port. Now, what use have the English for another harbor and stronghold on the strait? Is not Gibraltar impregnable? And cannot its bay give shelter to an iron-clad squadron, sufficient to insure to the British the entire command of the strait? Is it possible that Great Britain requires Tangiers as an advanced post of Gibraltar? And will not the jealousy of Europe be awakened by this pretension to place in the same hands both sides of the strait? And is Spain, of all countries, to put up with this fresh encroachment on the free navigation of her own seas? On the other hand, nor sanguine people take a favourable view of these designs of Great

Britain, and see in them a latent wish to repair what they call "an ancient injustice," and to make a restitution of Gibraltar, they suggest, is neither as safe nor as commodious as that of Tangiers, and the position at Cape Spartel could be made as strong. Spain has long flattered herself that Great Britain might be brought to exchange Gibraltar for Ceuta, a place surrounded by a few square miles of territory, where the British garrison would find itself more at ease than pent up as it now is on the rock. With Ceuta and Tangiers in her hand, England's position on the strait would be a hundred times more advantageous than it is at present, and Spain would gladly indemnify England for all the expenses inevitable in the removal. Spain also could easily obtain Morocco's consent to the arrangements by giving up to that Empire Melilla, the Penon and whatever else she occupies on the coast; and a good understanding between England and Spain would reassure any uncensured the Sultan Muley Hassan might entertain as to the designs France may have to extend her Algerian possessions at Morocco's expense. I have thus briefly alluded to those strange speculations because they reveal the full bent of the Spanish mind on the sore subject of Gibraltar, and the strong instinct which would turn all Spain's jealous and rancor for England to love could that thorn in her side be removed. Gibraltar in the hands of Spain would be utterly useless. The fortress could not answer the purpose of any power not having the full command of the sea. The town itself, deprived of English trade and custom, would sink to its old condition of a wretched village. But all such considerations are of no weight if balanced against wounded Spanish pride. One might as well reason with a child calling for the moon.

ANGER AGAINST ENGLISH INTERFERENCE IN MOROCCO—SPAIN DETERMINED TO RECOVER HER DEFENCES.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Standard. Any one who has regularly perused the columns of Spanish journals, and the speeches of opposition and independent orators, unfettered by the restraint that officers under the crown impose, will have perceived that all alike, from El Globo of Castelar to La Iberia of Sagasta, from La Patria of Cantrinatistas to the very ministerial journals, that invariably reproduce their remarks, all declare that an active policy is necessary in Morocco to vindicate the interests of Spain against the growing influence of Great Britain in Tangiers and in Tetuan. Very serious charges are bandied against the part the British authorities of Gibraltar are said to take in organizing the levies and in fortifying the posts of the sultan. These reports are taken for granted in Spain, discussed in journals, and used by orators in the Spanish cortes when declaiming against the preponderance of British interests in the Mediterranean. My object is to call your attention to a latent state of agitation which every now and then is fanned into a blaze when public opinion is led to believe that the Morocco question is about to pass into a new phase. The slightest disturbance, any incident at Tangiers or in Ceuta, might provoke a movement of public opinion that would oblige the Madrid government, even against its will, to abandon its neutrality. Therefore, Marsh, Campos and his colleagues wish to be understood that they want to respect the treaties of 1860 and 1876, but that at the same time they will be prepared for all emergencies in the future if the more active policy about to be adopted by their diplomacy in Tangiers did turn out to be distasteful to the Moors, who are not very patient when under the apprehension of intervention from the Christians, foes that they have been at war with for so many centuries on both shores of the Straits of Gibraltar. For upward of two years the Madrid government has carefully inspected its defences all along the coast, from Cadiz round to Malaga, on the Mediterranean coast. It is a secret to no one residing in southern Spain that the garrisons of ports and coast fortifications are mostly selected from engineers and artillery corps even far away in the Balearic Isles. With praiseworthy activity the staffs that were formed in Carlist and Cuban wars have devoted their attention to large and comprehensive systems of defences, which aims not only at placing every arsenal in proper condition, but especially at strengthening all the works near the Straits of Gibraltar and facing Morocco. French alone are wanting to prosecute the vigorous reorganization of the arsenals, ports and coast defences of Spain, and even in his short tenure of office the gallant Marshal Campos has added some £600,000 of extraordinary expenditure to improve the war and naval materials of this country.

Search for a Fortune.

OSWEGO, Aug. 30.—Two hundred and nine years ago John Springer, a wealthy Swede, deposited £175,000 in a bank in Stockholm, and journeyed to America with his family, consisting of his wife and son. Their subsequent history is somewhat obscure, but it is claimed that four other sons were born to them in America, and that the five, who were John, William, James, Joseph, and Edward, settled somewhere in New Netherlands, and took up a tract of 18,000 acres of land, including the whole of the present city of Wilmington, Del., and parts of Jersey City and Brooklyn. This large property was put into the hands of a trustee, who, on the breaking out of the revolution, as is alleged, became a tory, clandestinely sold the Springer estates in small parcels, and fled to England with the money. In the excited period which followed the titles to the property became all mixed up, the rightful proprietors died one by one, and the result was that the heirs were not able to establish or, in fact, properly prosecute their claims, and after a while the effort to establish their rights was abandoned and the subject passed into oblivion.

About eight years ago some of the descendants of the Springers, in looking up the family history, came into possession of these facts, and correspondence was opened with all the persons of that family name who could be

heard of. About four years ago the Springer association was formed, with headquarters in St. Louis, to make an effort to recover the landed property and the £175,000 deposited in Stockholm, which it is asserted, has not been drawn, and is at the disposal of such of the heirs as can establish their title to participate in the distribution of the vast sum to which it has now amounted.

About a year ago, principally through the efforts of E. P. Springer, of Providence, R. I., an eastern branch of the Springer association was formed, and yesterday the heirs in New York, Rhode Island, and Michigan, numbering about 100 held a meeting in this city, which was attended by about thirty persons, with authority to act for the rest. J. H. Springer of Plymouth, Mich., was elected Chairman; J. E. Comstock of Oswego, treasurer. The subject of prosecuting their claims to the real estate mentioned, through the courts and the recovery of the £175,000 in Stockholm, together with interest compounded for 208 years, was thoroughly discussed. It was decided to elect a delegate to a meeting of the general association, to be held in St. Louis this fall, when a plan for action will be decided on. E. P. Springer of Providence, R. I., was elected sub delegate. The value of the real estate claimed by the Springer association is estimated to be \$80,000,000, which, together with the Stockholm fund, makes the Springer claim one of the most stupendous ever put forward in this country. There are about three hundred heirs, all living in the United States and Canada. They now represent considerable wealth in the aggregate, and are very determined, not to say enthusiastic, believing that they will be able to establish their claims both in America and Sweden. Yesterday's meeting was held at the house of the late William P. Springer, once an inventor of some note, and whose daughters, Mrs. J. E. Comstock and Mrs. N. E. Hoover, are the heirs in Oswego, and Mrs. A. P. Wright of Buffalo, and his daughter, is another. Congressman Springer of Illinois is also one of the heirs, and was expected to attend this meeting.—N. Y. Sun.

The Orange Signs and Passwords.

The following signs and passwords, furnished us by a late ex-grand master, we publish for the information of the uninitiated, even at the risk of creating some confusion in the lodges:— Question. Have you the annual answer? Answer. I have. T-r-i tri n-a-n-n-u-nu a-l, pronounced triannual.

Q. Why do you take triannual for your annual answer? A. In honor of the Triannual council.

Q. Have you the last answer? A. I have, but it was lost.

Q. How? A. By a traitor.

Q. What would you substitute? A. F-i-d-e-l-i-t-y.

Q. Fidelity to what? A. Fidelity to my obligation as an Orangeman.

Q. Can you restore it? A. With your help I can. U-n-i-o-n.

Q. Why do you take fidelity for your answer? A. Because it unites Great Britain to Ireland and these colonies.

Q. Have you got the entrance pass word of an Orangeman? A. I have.

Q. Will you give it to me? A. I will divide it with you.

Q. Begin? A. You begin.

Q. No, do you begin? A. L-o-r-e.

Q. Why do you talk lore for your entrance password? A. Because Christ first loved us, so should we love.

Q. Whom should we love? A. Our brethren in the Lord.

Q. Have you got the grand password of an Orangeman? A. I have.

Q. Will you give it to me? A. I will divide it with you.

Q. Begin? A. You begin.

Q. No, do you begin? A. T-r-u-t-h.

Q. Why do you take truth for your grand password? A. Because Christ was persecuted for truth and righteousness sake, therefore our system is founded on truth. (A great many lodges say "Because we were persecuted." So, therefore, our system is founded on truth.") Others say "Because our system is persecuted." The first is, however, the correct way.

Q. Is that you sir? A. Nahamla.

Q. Have you seen James to-day? A. I have, or I have not.

(Just as you understand it. "Have you seen James?" is the trading sign. Some lodges say "Jacob, have you seen Jacob to-day?")

The first Orange sign is given by letting your arm hang down by your side, loose, with the inside of the hand and your little finger resting against the thigh, a little above the knee, or upon your hunch bone, then with a very sudden jerk, throw the thumb from the outside of the leg, or thigh, or hunch bone. The answer is the very same with your left hand on the left side. This is called the "travelling sign." Another sign is made by placing the hands together, but with the fingers locked together, the thumbs pointing lengthways from you. It is answered by pointing out the two first fingers, and still keeping the hands in the same position. The next sign is exhibited by putting the thumbs side by side on a table, counter, or anything standing and keeping the fingers out of sight. The answer is made by putting the two fore fingers side by side in the same manner. A sign of distress is made by shutting the fingers on the thumb and placing the hand in a position of shooting a marble. Raise the hand quickly over your shoulder and let it drop by the side. There is no answer to this sign, except by going immediately to the assistance of the person in distress.

A young elephant in a menagerie attacked its keeper, at Lancaster, N. E., and probably would have killed him had not the vicious brute's mother come to the man's rescue and inflicted terrible punishment upon her offspring.

The Wife's Appeal.

Oh, don't go to-night, John! Now, husband, don't go!

RETURNED FROM THE GRAVE

By MRS. HENRY WOOD:

Author of "East Lynne," "Oswald Gray," etc.

CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

"That I could this hour put my finger out upon the guilty person. As certain as that you and I sit, are standing here, face to face, I know the one who did the deed."

mine, to marry him the next hour, would recall him to life, I would joyfully give it."

knowledgeed Drake, "but only for a year—indeed, master, nothing else. I stopped there longer than I ought, and was coming back again full pelt, afraid the boat might put off without me, when I heard voices in dispute."

from him; and the parting, in consequence, though friendly, was not to the former satisfaction."

unsoled. But it was accomplished at last. The domestics had quitted the room, all save Bruff."

when the time comes for its departure, who may prolong its stay? Lady Dane was dying; and she knew it. An eminent physician had been summoned from town; and he had paid his visit that morning, and had gone back again."

"Child, are you mistaking his circumstances—his future? He will be Lord Dane."

"I will fulfill it, sir, if it be in my power." The old peer stretched out his hand from his easy-chair, in which he was propped, and laid it upon the wrist of his nephew, slowly and impressively. Geoffry bent a little nearer to the anxious face.

really attached, and that she never would consent to be addressed by you. Therefore, I imagine, if you are indulging dreams of Adelaide you are nourishing a chimera."

A Scene in the South of Ireland. I was walking along in a pleasant place, in the county of Tipperary; and I had just seen as happy as the holy face of the Blessed Virgin Mary."

dispute by the force of bars of iron, pickets, stones, bricks and such like. The public had to traverse a long distance round, as the rival mobs kept complete possession of the place for a considerable period.

land, with crops, &c. were put up for sale in the courthouse, Killarney, recently. The first farm was that of a man named Lynch, tenant to the O'Donoghue, in the county Cork.

"Are you worse, uncle?" he involuntarily asked. "Don't you feel well?"

"I do not know that I am much worse, Geoffry, but as to feeling well, that I shall never again."

CHAPTER VIII. About half a mile from Dane Castle, standing almost at a right angle between the castle and the village of Dunesfield, was the dwelling of Mr. Lester, or, as he was sometimes styled in the vicinity, Spine Lester.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—Within the memory of the oldest folks here tawny oats never were so late; instead of being harvested it is still quite green.

THE BOHEMIE RIOT.—At the Tipperary sessions recently, four men, named Bryan Fitzgerald, alias Robert Emmet, James Leary, David Scannel, and John Naughton, were charged with being concerned in the Bohemian riot, on Sunday, 11th inst.

THE NEW YORK COUNTRY.—The Irish are increasing at a ratio of 100 to 60 as regards the Germans, and of 100 to 40 as regards native Americans.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. By M. C. MULLIN & CO., Proprietors.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office.

Notice to Farmers. Farms, lands and real estate of all kinds change hands every year, more especially during the fall and winter.

Home Rule and its Ape. However excellent the intention of the promoters of the Atlantic cable may have been, it is deplorable to think what an amount of exaggeration, not to say downright falsehood, are sent to us from the other side of the ocean through its medium.

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telegraph is at work, newspapers are everywhere read, travellers exchange ideas, and an occasional empress sees what is passing in Ireland and whispers it in Austria.

Insiders and Evangelists. Between the infidels who would exclude religion from the schools altogether and taboo the name of God, and the ultra-Protestants who advocate the use of the Bible in schools universally, the Catholic Church takes the middle course or juste milieu.

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Competitive Examination.

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Miscellaneous.

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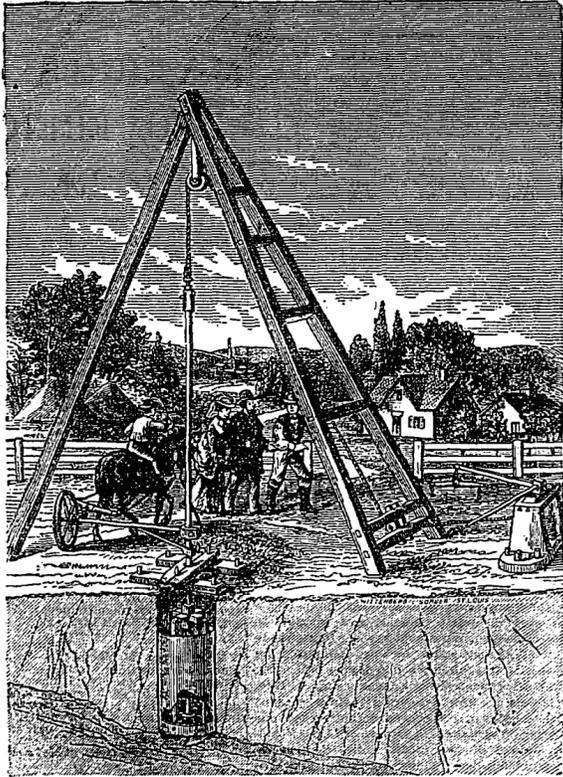
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Manufacturers.

\$25 to \$50 PER DAY CAN ACTUALLY BE MADE WITH THE GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER!



WE MEAN IT, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact.

OUR AUGERS are operated entirely by HORSE POWER, and GUARANTEED to bore at the rate of 10 to 15 FEET PER HOUR.

They Bore from 3 to 6 Feet in Diameter, and ANY DEPTH Required!

They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMINOUS STONE COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS IN QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable! The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World!

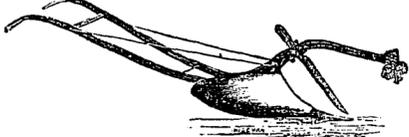
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GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS Wanted in Every County in the United States and Canada, to whom we offer liberal inducements. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue, Prices, Terms, &c., proving our advertisement bona fide.

GREAT WESTERN WELL AUGER WORKS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FROST & WOOD, Smith's Falls, Ont.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, such as MOWERS and REAPERS, HORSE RAY RAKES, STEEL PLOUGHS, etc., etc.

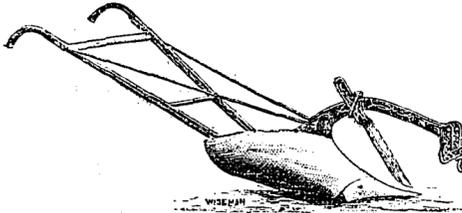


The above cut represents the No. 8 Plough made by us, and extensively used throughout the Dominion. It has all the advantages of a solid Iron Plough, at about half the cost.

LARMONTH & SONS, 33 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

EMPIRE WORKS, MONTREAL

Manufacturers of every description of Agricultural Implements, including MOWERS and REAPERS, PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, CASTINGS, &c., &c.



The above cut represents our improved SCOTCH CANADIAN PLOUGHS. We have several styles of this plough. Made from the best steel; steel and chilled iron mouldboards and land-ridges, and best white oak handles. We also manufacture the celebrated American pattern Chilled Iron Ploughs; these ploughs are the best in the world; no farmer should fail to give them a trial.

EMPIRE WORKS, 27 DALHOUSIE STREET, MONTREAL.

Miscellaneous For Sale. 20 Lovely Rosbud Chromo Cards, or 20 Motto Chromos; with name, etc. Nussau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y. U. S. 50c. BIG PAY Selling our RUBBER PRINTING PLATES. Outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT & Co., Montreal, P. Q. 24-1. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 1-12. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address TRITE & CO., Augusta, Maine. \$9 A DAY. AGENTS—Something new outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT & Co., Box 1121, Montreal, Que. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address: H. HALL, T. & Co., Portland, Maine. 41-g. \$5 KLEG NTGOLD EDIF Card, with name. Postpaid, 10 cents. Halubow Card Co., Rainbow, Conn. -31-

CARBOLINE. THE BALD HEAD'S FRIEND. WONDERFUL Discovery. What the World Has Seen Wanting for Centuries. The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using.

CARBOLINE! A Deodorized Extract of Petroleum as now improved and Perfected—Is Absolutely the Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads. And Cures all Diseases of the Skin and Scalp. What the World Has Seen Wanting for Centuries. The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in cases of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using.

THE GREAT AND ONLY Hair Restorative. READ THE TESTIMONIALS. DAVISVILLE, CAL., Nov. 8, 1878. CHAS. LANGLEY & CO., San Francisco: DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in informing you of the most gratifying results of the use of CARBO-LINE in my own case. For three years the top of my head has been completely bald and smooth, and I had quite given up any hope of recovery. I have now used it less than a month, and to my most agreeable astonishment, my head is completely covered with a fine, short, healthy growth of hair, which has every appearance of continued growth; and I confidently believe it will restore it as completely as ever it was in my youth.

CARBOLINE. Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. PRICE ONE DOLLAR per Bottle sold by all Druggists. KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA., Sole Agents for the United States, the Canadian, and Great Britain.

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What Ails the World. BY FATHER RYAN. "What ails the world?" the poet cried, "And why does Death walk everywhere? And why do tears fall any where? And shilks have clouds, and souls have care?" And thus the poet sang and sighed.

THE DOUBLE TRAGEDY. The Inquest on the West Winchester Murder—The Work of a Frenchie. WEST WINCHESTER, September 3.—A most atrocious double murder was committed near this village last evening about 9 o'clock. Robert Brown, a well-to-do and respectable farmer, and his daughter Ada, an innocent little girl of some 12 years of age, were literally chopped to death in their own house. It is stated by Mrs. Brown that the family consisting of herself, Mr. Brown, her son Clark, Ada, aged 12, and Winnie, aged 8, were sleeping upstairs, Clark in a room over the main part of the house, the others in the chamber over the kitchen, both chambers having separate stairs; that a man rapped at the front door of the kitchen, when her husband went downstairs, and was attacked by the man, and a struggle ensued. She went down, followed by the youngest girl, and seeing some one struggling with her husband, ran out at the back door to give the alarm. The elder of the two girls, being the last to come down, was attacked at the foot of the stairs by the man and brutally murdered, her head and shoulders being hacked in a shocking manner in four or five places. The son, Clark, who makes a similar statement, adds that he ran down the stairs from his room and encountered the strange man just as his father was falling dead; that he tried to shoot the man and seize him, but failed; that the man, in passing out, met his sister Ada and struck her with the axe, felling her to the floor, and immediately escaped. The brutal deed was performed with Brown's axe, found afterward near the back kitchen door. No trace of the man can be found, although many have been out searching. Brown was not known to have an enemy. No one as yet is suspected. Intense excitement prevails. The coroner is momentarily expected.

WEST WINCHESTER, September 3.—The horrible murder of Mr. Brown and his daughter Ada has caused intense excitement in this place. Today Coroner Blacklock, of Chesterville, and Chamberlain, of Morrisburg, are holding the inquest. Detective Tinkess, of Prescott, came this evening and is working up the case, and thinks he has a clue to the guilty parties. Dr. Allen, of Cornwall, is also here, and says there will be no trouble as to the guilty parties, and apprehends no difficulty in arresting them. To-morrow morning we hope to have the verdict of the jury. The premises in which the deed was perpetrated presents a horrible appearance with its pools of blood. The corpses must be seen to realize the terrible appearance they present. Everything is being done to have the matter speedily brought to light. Latest—Two witnesses were examined today, and the inquest was postponed until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. The evidence seems to be against any stranger, but seems to point quite clearly to the son of Clark mentioned in the first report today. Clark will likely be arrested to-night. It is probable the jury will not get through with the inquest for a day or two. The examination of the bodies is taking place now, 11 a.m., by Dr. Gray, Chamberlain, Blacklock, Reddick, McIntyre, Brown and McDonell. The jury room was filled with about five hundred people.

WEST WINCHESTER, September 4.—Coroner Dr. Blacklock opened an inquest about 4 p.m. Wednesday. After reviewing the body of the deceased, the jury adjourned to Beach's hall. William Lang was the first witness sworn. He stated that he heard a noise as of quarrelling at Brown's house, distant about 100 yards, on Tuesday evening about 9 1/2; heard a dog bark and yelp as if struck; he went to his own stable to see if his horses were right, then to the house with a loaded revolver, and ran to the scene of trouble. When he got there he saw the two bodies on the floor; one of two neighbors were there, and he left; saw Mrs. Brown and the son Clark sitting on the front doorstep; made enquiry of them as to who did the deed, and got no better information from them. Joseph Brown, nephew of the deceased Robert Brown, stated he heard, while in bed, a series of noises at his uncle's house; got up, took his clothes out doors, put them on and ran to the place, distant some 60 yards; found several neighbors, his uncle and cousin lying corpses on the floor, frightfully mangled and LYING IN POOLS OF BLOOD; he found the youngest girl Winnie, about 6 or 7 years old, at the foot of the kitchen stairs, picked her up and carried her northward from the house to his own father's house, some 20 rods; met Mrs. Lang, Brown returning to the house; went to the town about a quarter of half a mile and alarmed the people; knew of no enemy his uncle had, of no quarrel or difference in the family. Mrs. B. Brown, sworn, said she and her

CLARK WAS COVERED WITH BLOOD; he (Fallen) got Clark out and sat with him and his mother on the front door-step. Malvina Brown, wife of Clark, being sworn, gave some unimportant testimony. The only portion of her evidence worthy of notice was the statement that Clark could not have fired out of the revolver either of these days without her hearing the reports (this contradicts the statement made by her husband in his evidence). J. Tinkess, detective, Prescott, sworn—Received a telegram from William Bow, J. P., requesting his presence at West Winchester, a murder having been committed; examined the house of Brown; saw a man and girl lying dead on the boards; learned that the man was found lying near the kitchen bedroom door; saw there a large portion of the blood; learned that the girl was found near the kitchen door; saw there a large pool of blood; examined all the rooms in the house, upstairs and down, saw tracks as of a bare foot, or a foot in a thin sock, up the kitchen stairs to one of the beds, and returning also traced the same track through the hall up the main stairs in the west bedroom and returning. THE TRACKS WERE OF BLOOD, and measured 10 1/2 inches; measured Clark

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Brown's foot, and it appeared to agree with the tracks found; the bedroom of the kitchen down stairs was in a shocking state, all spotted on the walls and inside the door with blood; the floor had a large quantity of blood on it, and from the streaked state of it, manifested that a desperate struggle must have been in that room; found three tracks on the bedroom floor and one on the second bottom step on the kitchen stairs; am of opinion the murder was not committed for burglary or robbery; saw no indications of that kind; am of opinion the girl was murdered to conceal the murder of the father; found a pair of half Wellington boots in the bedroom down stairs (boots produced); they were the one's found and would fit a foot the size of Clark Brown's, whose foot is a peculiar shape; came to the conclusion that the deed was committed by some member of the family; from what he had seen and the evidence he had heard he resolved to charge Clark Brown with the crime, and did so; Clark manifested so much feeling and said, "IS THERE NO HELP FOR ME?"

"How long before I can be tried." Charged him again, when he laid down his head on my knee and said, "No, no, no." Examined his body found two wounds, one on each shoulder, and one on the hip; think they must have been caused by falling against the wall or by a stroke with a stick. Witness was shown Clark's shirt found on his person after the murder, also the pants and socks. The clothes found on the deceased R. Brown were produced and presented a horrible spectacle, being evidently cut with an axe in several places, each place being soaked with blood; (shown a thread found at the post-mortem examination made last evening in the shirt hand of the deceased father); witness compared it with the fibres of the shirt Clark Brown wore that evening; the fibres appeared the same.

Questioned by Dr. Chamberlain—Said if Clark Brown had tried to save his father, he (Clark) would have become the object of the attack of the murderer, and not the little girl, and would in all likelihood have witness has had twenty years' experience as a detective; never had a case of murder to investigate or trace out; the cases he had were those of burglary, arson and theft. George Henderson, tanner, brother-in-law of the deceased, said he was in his house the evening of the murder; lives about 25 or 30 rods northeast from R. Brown's house; heard cries of "fire" and "murder" on the road and near his own house; dressed and went out and saw his sister, Mrs. Brown, who told them they were murdering Robert and Clark; ran to the house; and described what he saw, corroborating the former evidence. The court then adjourned till next morning at 8 o'clock, when the medical evidence will be given. Clark Brown is under arrest. September 5.

In the Brown murder case, Constable Pike who was with the prisoner Clark Brown, son of deceased, all night along with Constable Stallinger, says Clark put in a very uneasy night. Dr. Reddick was sent for and gave him some medicine, after which Clark slept six hours or so. Rev. A. Rowat, Presbyterian minister, visited him this morning about six o'clock and requested him if he had done wrong to confess openly, holding out the inducement of forgiveness being granted only on that condition. He made an open confession before the two constables and the Rev. Mr. Rowat. In confessing he stated that he rapped on the door below to bring his father down stairs; that he struck him with the axe at the foot of the kitchen stairs, expecting to kill him instantly, and leave him till morning. Having partly failed, his father ran into the bedroom below, where the struggle between him and his father took place, the final and fatal blow being dealt on the prostrated body of his father outside the bedroom, just at the door. He then saw his sister looking on and despatched her to cover the crime of murdering his father. He states that neither his mother nor his wife, nor any other person, is implicated. On being pressed to give the reason of his committing the awful crime, he said he should not give any reason. He had thought of doing it all that day; that his mind was strangely acted upon and a determination to do the deed seized him that evening. The inquest is still in progress. The bodies are being buried.

The value of production of butter and cheese in the United States is said to be four times greater than the total yield of the gold and silver mines. The Winnipeg Free Press says:—It is said that an Irish colonization scheme is being matured. The colonists are to come from Toronto and New Brunswick, and are to settle on some townships south-west of Lake Manitoba, for which negotiations are said to be going on. The Belgian bishops have, at a conference held at Malines, resolved with regard to the new education law that abolition is to be refused to all teachers and pupils of the public normal schools; that teaching in public schools being schismatical, all teachers employed in them are excommunicated; that abolition is to be refused to the teachers of all public schools, without any exception; and that the children attending the public schools, being considered as acting without discernment, may be admitted provisionally to first communion. Ford's Extract—Experience serves to show its range and power. Try it for any soreness, pain or lameness, external or internal. THE AVERAGE BOY and a good-sized lump of maple candy form the material from which we might deduce self-evident conclusions regarding the faculty with which attainments are formed in early life, when the circumstances are all favorable. Among other good illustrations we might as so particularize the case of the little fellow, who, as an inducement to his intelligent maternal relative to make an addition to his customary dose of HOMERON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION, suddenly brought the matter to a focus by exclaiming, appealingly: "Just give me one more teaspoonful, and I'll go right off to sleep." Prepared solely by J. H. ROBINSON, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists in all General Dealers. Price, \$1.00 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.00. 25-8

GIVE ME SOUND REASONS FOR TAKING A MEDICINE OR I will not try it, says the rational invalid. This is fair and right. Assertion is not proof. In recommending BRISTOL'S SERRAPILULA AND PILLS, therefore, as scrupulous and all the types of ulcers and eruptive disease, it is proper to remind the public that, for over one-third of a century, they have been uniformly successful in cases of this kind. BE SURE YOU GET THE GENUINE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There are counterfeits, but if you will hold a leaf of the pamphlet, which is around each bottle; up to the light, you will see in faint letters, water marked in the paper, the words "LANMAN'S & CO., NEW YORK," and where you cannot find this, you may be sure the article is not genuine.

